THE HISTORY

Of the REIGN of

Queen ANNE,

Digested into

ANNALS.

YEAR the *FOURTH.*

CONTAINING

The most Memorable Transactions, both at Home and Abroad: And in which are inserted several Valuable Pieces, never before printed.

LONDON:

Printed for *Francis Coggan*, in the *Inner-Temple-Lane*, 1706.

W. Musgrave!

MVSEVM
BRITAN
NICVM

To the Right Honourable

Charles MORDAUNT,

EARL OF

PETERBOROUGH

AND

MONMOUTH,

Commander in Chief of Her Majesty's Sea and Land-Forces in *Spain*; One of Her Majesty's most Honourable Privy-Council, *&c.*

My LORD,

'TIS *a great Pleasure to a free and candid Writer, to meet with an Opportunity of Dedicating his Compositures to a Person of Eminent and Uncontested Merit; whereby he distinguishes himself from those servile Flatterers, who prostitute their Pens to bare Names and Titles: But 'tis the Height of Satisfaction to an Impartial Historian, to have an Occasion of Acknowledging his Obligation to those great Men, who furnish him with noble Materials to work upon.*

The Dedication.

This Consideration alone has directed me in this Addreſs: Nor could the Hiſtory of the Fourth Year of her Majeſty's Auſpicious Reign, without Injuſtice, be offer'd to any but your LORDSHIP, *whoſe Actions and Succeſſes make the greateſt Figure in it; and to whoſe Courage, Reſolution, Conduct, indefatigable Induſtry, Diſintereſſedneſs, and Affability, this Nation, and, indeed, all* Europe, *is not only indebted for the Conqueſt and Preſervation of a large Part of* Spain, *but likewiſe for the near Proſpect of Reſtoring that entire Monarchy to the Houſe of* Auſtria, *in order to ſettle the Balance of Power in Chriſtendom, upon an equal and ſteddy Foundation.*

That your LORDSHIP, *being ſeaſonably ſupplied, may bring to a happy Concluſion the Great Work you have ſo gloriouſly begun; and then long enjoy the Fruits of your Labours, and the deſerv'd Rewards of a grateful Nation, as it is the general Wiſh of all true* Engliſh-Men, *ſo particularly of,*

My LORD,

Your Lordſhips moſt Humble, and
Moſt Obedient, Faithful Servant.

London, May 3.
1706.

THE ANNALS OF Queen *Anne's* Reign.

YEAR the FOURTH.

A. C. 1705.

THE Bounds which I have ſet to this Annual Hiſtory of her Majeſty's Auſpicious Reign, would not permit me to mention the Raiſing of the Siege of *Gibraltar*; a moſt glorious and memorable Event: With which, therefore, it is not improper to begin this Volume.

A continuation of the Siege of Gibraltar.

Monſieur *de Pointis*, as has been hinted before, arriv'd in the Bay of *Gibraltar* the 15th of *February* (O. S.) with 13 Men of War, from *Cadiz*; and brought with him ſeveral new Pieces of Cannon and Mortars, and a great quantity of Ammunition for the Beſiegers. The Landing of this Supply, and the removing of the Cannon the Enemy had already on their Batteries, took up ſeveral Days, during which time, the Beſieged made all poſſible Preparations for a vigorous Defence. The 19th the great Battery behind the Breach of the Courtine, being finiſh'd, the Prince of *Heſſe D'Armſtad* came there, before it began to fire, and having cauſed 50 Gallons of Punch to be made, he took a Cup of that Liquor, and drunk the Queen of *Great Britain's* Health, at which inſtant all the Guns both of the great Battery,

A. C. 1704. and of another Battery of 20 Pieces of Cannon on the Front of the Attack, were discharg'd; and this was attended with such Shouting and Huzza's, that the Enemy hearing that unusual Noise, took the Alarm, and went to their Arms in some Confusion. His Highness call'd the Battery, *The Queen's Battery*, and drank the King of *Spain*'s Health with the like Ceremony. It began to rain about that time, and for 30 Days together the Weather was most terrible, with a strong Wind at S W. which forc'd the 9th of *March* (O. S.) eight of the Enemies Ships from their Anchors. Sir *John Leake* having on the 6th of that Month, sailed from *Lisbon*, with the Confederate Squadron under his Command, came in sight of Cape *Spartel* the 9th at Noon; but not having Day enough to reach *Gibraltar*, he lay by to prevent being discover'd from the *Spanish* Shoar, to the end he might surprize the Enemy in the Bay, early the next Morning. The Weather continued fair till after Midnight, when the Wind shifted from the West North-West, to the South West, with much Rain and thick Weather, which hindred his making Sail so soon as he intended. About half an hour past five in the Morning, the Squadron got within two Miles of Cape *Carbaritta*, and discover'd only five Sail making out of the Bay, at whom a Gun was fired from *Europa* Point: Whereupon concluding that the Garison was safe, they gave Chase to those five Ships, which prov'd to be the *Magnanimous*, a *French* Man of War of 74 Guns, the *Lys* of 86, the *Ardent* of 66, the *Arrogant* of 60, and the *Marquis* of 56. At first the Enemy made for the *Barbary* Shoar, but seeing our Fleet gain'd upon them, they stood for the *Spanish* Shoar. At 9 a Clock Sir *Thomas Dilkes*, on Board her Majesty's Ship the *Revenge*, together with the *Newcastle*, *Antelope*, *Expedition*, and a *Dutch* Man of War, got within half Gun shot of the *Arrogant*, and after a very little Resistance she struck, the *Newcastle*'s Boat getting in first on Board her. Before One a Clock the *Ardent* and the *Marquis* were taken by two *Dutch* Men of War; and the *Magnanimous*, with the *Lys*, run ashoar a little to the Westward of *Marbella*. The former, which the Baron *de Pointis* was on Board of, run ashoar with so much force, that all her Masts came by the Board as soon as she struck

Three French Men of War taken, and two burnt.

ſtruck upon the Ground, and only her Hull from the Taffril to the Midſhips remained above Water, which the Enemy ſet fire to in the Night, as they did to the *Lys* the next Morning. After this Engagement was over, our Squadron got further from the Shoar; and on the 12th looked into *Malaga*-Road, where her Majeſty's Ships the *Swallow* and *Leopard* chaſed a *French* Merchant-man on Shoar of about 300 Tuns, which the Enemy burnt. The Wind continued Weſterly for ſome Days, with very bad Weather, which drove our Squadron up as high as *Rocketta*, where they anchored 48 Hours, and then put to Sea again, but could not get back to the Bay of *Gibraltar* before the 30th of *March*. Her Majeſty's Ships the *Kent*, *Orford* and *Eagle*, had joined them two Days before off of *Malaga*. The *Expedition* and *Panther* had on the 27th chas'd aſhoar, near Cape *de Gatt*, a *French* Merchant-man of about 250 Tuns, and 30 Guns, bound to the *Weſt-Indies*, to which they ſet fire, and the *Aſſurance* and *Bedford* had taken two Sattees. A. C. 1704/5.

When the *French* Court expected to hear of the Reduction of *Gibraltar*, according to the Promiſes of Mareſchal *de Theſſe*, they were very much ſurpriz'd to receive an Account of Monſieur *Pointi*'s Diſgrace, in the following Letter from himſelf, dated from *Marbella* the 22d of *March*, N. S.

Monſieur Pointi's *Letter about the Loſs of his Ships.*

'BEhold the Accompliſhment of my Prophecies: 'And we ſhall ſee now whether I ſhall be con 'tinually loaded with Reproaches, and ill Offices. 'Yeſterday Morning I narrowly miſſed being penn'd 'up in the Bay of *Gibraltar*, by 35 Men of War, 'and ſeveral other ſmall Ships. However, I got 'out, but was attack'd and ſurrounded in two Hours 'after. The *Arrogant*, the *Ardent*, and the *Marquis*, 'having defended themſelves like Men that had no 'Hope left, were boarded and taken Sword in Hand. 'The *Magnanimous* and the *Lys*, whom the Ene'mies reſpected ſo much, as not to dare to board 'them, having broke through the Enemies Line, 'were happily run on Shoar, where we burnt them, 'having firſt taken out the Crew.

'This Action happen'd between *Eſtepona*, and 'this City. I may ſay, that tho' the King has ſu-

A. C. 1705. 'ſtain'd great Loſs, the *Synagogue has been honourably bury'd*, and the Glory of his Arms has not in the 'leaſt been ſullied by it. It was my good Fortune, 'that the bad Weather ſeparated ſo many Ships from 'me, otherwiſe the more I had had, the more I had 'loſt. Thoſe that abuſe the King's Name, and 'wrote, or made others to write to me, that I ſhould 'not be afraid, nor ſuffer my ſelf to be rul'd by the 'Motives of vain Fear, will perhaps be more aſtoniſh'd than my ſelf at the Ruin of this Squadron, 'the Loſs of which they can't hinder from being imputed to themſelves.

The Mareſchal *de Theſſe* being afraid that Monſieur *de Pointis* would lay that Misfortune at his Door, did not fail to write to Court about it; and juſtify the Conduct of that Admiral with all the Dexterity he was capable of, to gain a greater Credit for what he was to ſay in his own Vindication. His Letter to the *French* King was as follows, and was dated from the Camp before *Gibraltar*, *March* the 23d N. S.

Mareſchal Theſſe's Letter to the French King.

'YOUR Majeſty may ſee by the Journal annex'd 'to this Letter, how many Difficulties the Beſiegers have been obliged to get over hitherto, not 'only through the great Reſiſtance made by the Garriſon, but the Continuance of the bad Weather. It 'has rain'd ſo hard into the Works, almoſt daily, 'that the Soldiers were always in Water or Mire; 'and 'tis certain the *Spaniſh* Infantry deſerve great 'Praiſe, for their Conſtancy and Willingneſs to continue ſo hard a Siege, and for the extraordinary Patience of the Soldiers, who almoſt naked, unpaid, 'and frequently wanting neceſſary Ammunition, have 'endur'd, without Murmuring, the Fatigues of ſo 'long and toilſom a Siege. Sir, it is very true, the 'Baron *de Pointis* has often ſollicited me to give him 'leave to return to *Toulon*: But the Orders I had from 'your Majeſty, and his own, imported, that we 'ſhould conform our ſelves to the Will of the Catholick King. The Council of *Spain* ſtrenuouſly oppos'd the Retreat of your Ships. Expreſs Orders 'were ſent to me from *Madrid*, to detain them in 'the Bay. The Baron *de Pointis* complain'd of it,

'and

and proteſted againſt it, well foreſeeing what would follow: And being very Diligent and Vigilant, he took all poſſible Precautions to ſecure himſelf from being ſurpriz'd by the Enemy. Notwithſtanding which, the Enemy advanc'd, without being diſcover'd, either by the Scouts that cruis'd at the Mouth of the *Streights*, or by the Sentinels poſted on the Coaſt, and on the Neighbouring Towers, and ſurpriz'd your Majeſty's Ships, of which five were at the Point of *Carnero*; three were boarded and taken, after a long Reſiſtance; That the Baron *de Pointis* was in, and another, ran themſelves a ſhore, and were ſet on Fire at *Eſtepona*. After this unhappy Accident, ſeeing the Place was ſupply'd anew with Refreſhments, and all other things; I gave Orders for an Intrenchment to be made, and I diſpatch'd the Ingenier *Renaud*, to repreſent to your Majeſty, as alſo to the Catholick King, the Impoſſibility of continuing the Siege. The Troops are fatigued; a great many of the Beſiegers are ſick; and Ammunition begins to be wanted. I have receiv'd Advice from *Malaga*, that the Enemies Squadron is before *Ceuta*, and has ſome Deſign againſt that Place.

A. C. 1704/5.

The Siege of Gibraltar *raiſed.*

On the 20th of *March*, O. S. The Enemy began to withdraw the Cannon from their Batteries, as they did ſoon after all their Forces from before *Gibraltar*, leaving only a Detachment, at ſome Diſtance, to obſerve the Garriſon. And thus the Siege of that Important Place, after near ſix Months Toil, and fruitleſs Attempts, was at laſt raiſed, by the obſtinate and valiant Defence of our brave *Engliſhmen*, under the Conduct and Command of the Prudent, Vigilant, Indefatigable, and Couragious Prince of *Heſſe d'Armſtadt*; and by the ſeaſonable Relief, which from time to time was brought to them by the Confederate Fleet, commanded by the Brave and Succeſsful Sir *John Leake*. The Loſs the Enemy ſuſtain'd in this Enterprize may eaſily be computed, if we obſerve, that four *French* Battalions that were before that Place, were reduced to 1000 Men, and their 14 Companies of Granadiers, which arriv'd in the Camp ſome Days before the Marſhal of *Theſſe* took the Command of the Army, and made 700 effective Men to 350, and two Thirds of the Officers were either

A. C. 1705. there kill'd or died by Sickneſs. The *Walloon* Guards of 1300 Men were reduced to 400, the *French* Marines, which conſiſted of 2000 effective Men, in the beginning of the Siege, to 500, and all of them in a languiſhing Condition, by Reaſon of the long Siege, and the bad Weather: And the *Spaniards*, who were about 9000 Men, loſt very near two Thirds of that Number: Whereas the Loſs of the Beſieg'd did not exceed 1200 Men, either kill'd, wounded, or that died of Diſeaſes. Upon the withdrawing of the Enemy's Cannon, Captain *Bennet*, the Chief Ingenier, went for *Portugal*, by Order of the Earl of *Galway*, to ſerve in the intended Siege of *Badajox*; having firſt cauſed the Breaches of *Gibraltar* to be repaired, and leaving the Place in a better Condition of Defence, than it was when the Enemy ſat down before it. Not many Days after, Sir *John Leake*, with the Squadron under his Command, left the Bay of *Gibraltar*, and brought * into the River of *Lisbon*, the three *French* Men of War he had taken in the late Engagement with Monſieur *Pointis* Squadron: About the ſame time a Perſon of Quality of *Catalonia*, who had imbark'd at *Cadiz* for the *French* Camp as a Paſſenger, as he gave out, forc'd, by the Aſſiſtance of his Servants, the Maſter of the Bark to ſet him on ſhoar at *Gibraltar* near the new Mole. He was kindly receiv'd by the Prince of *Heſſe*, to whom he deliver'd ſeveral Letters from the *Partizans* of the Houſe of *Auſtria*, and gave him Aſſurances that they would take the firſt Opportunity to ſhew their Affection for King *Charles*.

* April 12. *N. S.*

The Joy which the News of the Raiſing of the Siege of *Gibraltar*, brought to the Well-affected in *England*, was proportionable to the Importance of maintaining that Conqueſt, and the tedious ſuſpence every Body had been in about the Succeſs of the Enemy's Undertaking. By this time the Parliament was prorogued; and it having been provided by a Clauſe inſerted in the Act for prohibiting all Trade and Commerce with *France*, That her Majeſty's Subjects might trade with the Dominions of *Charles* the Third King of *Spain*, the Queen and Council thought it juſt not to diſturb the *Dutch* in their Trade with *France*; And therefore, to redreſs the Complaints which

which Monſieur *Vryberg*, the States General Envoy, had lately made, the following Order was * publiſh'd. A. C. 170⅘.

* Mar. 15. *Order by the Queen in Council for Allowing the* Dutch *to Trade with* France.

HER Majeſty having been inform'd, That the States General *of the* United Provinces *have granted their Paſſes to ſeveral of their Subjects for Ships to Trade with* France, *divers whereof have nevertheleſs been brought into her Majeſty's Ports by her Majeſty's Ships of VVar, and others, where they are continued under Arreſt; And her Majeſty taking into her ſerious Conſideration the Friendly Regard that ought to be had to the Paſſes of Sovereigns in Alliance with each other; and having alſo Intentions to open the Trade with the Dominions of* Spain *for the Advantage of her own Subjects: Is graciouſly pleaſed this Day to declare in Council, and thereby to ſignifie Her Pleaſure, That ſuch Ships belonging to the Subjects of the* States General, *as have Paſſes from the ſaid* States, *and are now under Arreſt in any of Her Majeſty's Ports, be forthwith diſcharged. And Her Majeſty is pleaſed further to Declare and Order, That Inſtructions ſhall be given for the future to the Commanders of Her Majeſty's Ships of VVar and Privateers, not to bring up or moleſt either the Ships of Her own Subjects, or thoſe of the Subjects of the* States General, *furniſhed with proper Paſſes from Her Majeſty, or the ſaid* States General *reſpectively, ſo as they do not carry any Goods or Merchandize belonging to the Enemy; nor any Goods or Merchandize which ſhall be Agreed and Declared to be Counterband. And all Commanders of Her Majeſty's Ships of VVar, as well as Privateers, or Merchant Ships, having Letters of Marque, are to conform themſelves hereunto, notwithſtanding any Commiſſions or Inſtructions heretofore given them to the contrary: And for their more particular Direction for the future, His Royal Highneſs Lord High Admiral is forthwith to Order ſuch Inſtructions to be prepared, as may be proper for the Commanders of Ships of VVar and Privateers in this behalf, to be delivered to them, as ſoon as may be.*

William Blathwayt.

The Tuſcan *Envoy's publick Audience.*

On the 21ſt of the Month, Count *Zefferini*, Envoy Extraordinary from the great Duke of *Tuſcany*, had publick Audience of her Majeſty, and of her Royal Conſort Prince *George*. Two Days after, the Duke

A. C. 170⅘. of *Buckingham* and *Normanby* resigned the Privy Seal: Which was committed to the Custody of the Duke of *Newcastle* the 27th of the same Month. On the 29th the usual Oaths of Lord Privy-Seal, and one of her Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council, were administred to his Grace in Council; after which he took his Place at the Board accordingly. The same Day, *Charles* Earl of *Peterborough* and *Monmouth*, and *Hugh* Lord *Cholmondley*, were likewise sworn Members of her Majesty's Privy Council. Some Days before, the Lord *Cuts* was appointed to command her Majesty's Forces in *Ireland*, under his Grace the Duke of *Ormond*. About the same time the Learned Dr. *Wake*, who, in the most difficult Times, had shewed his eminent Zeal for the Protestant Cause, was named to fill the Bishoprick of *Lincoln*, vacant by the Death of Dr. *Gardiner*; And there being four Candidates for the Bishoprick of St. *David*, vacant by the Deprivation of Dr. *Watson*, her Majesty declared she would not bestow that Preferment, before she had had the Archbishop of *Canterbury*'s Advice. Her Majesty therefore ask'd his Grace, why he had not yet spoke in favour of any of the Four that stood for that Bishoprick? To which the Archbishop reply'd, 'That if her Majesty would give him leave 'to speak for any Body, he would recommend one 'who had done such signal Services to the Christian 'Religion, as had been solemnly acknowledg'd, even 'by the most considerable Part of the *Roman* Com-'munion, the *Gallican* Church, and whose Merit had 'nevertheless hitherto been unregarded in *England*; and so named the learned Dr. *Bull*, who thereupon was made Bishop of St. *David*.

The D. of Buckingham *resigns the Privy Seal* (March) 23) *which is given to the Duke of* Newcastle.

Ld Cuts *made Commander of the Forces in* Ireland.

Dr. Wake *made Bp. of* Lincoln.

And Dr. Bull *Bp. of St.* David.

A. C. 1705. On the 29th of *March* a Proclamation was publish'd for the due Observance of an Act made in the last Session of Parliament, *To prevent all Traiterous Correspondence with her Majesty's Enemies*. Three days before his Grace the Duke of *Marlborough* set out from St. *James*'s towards *Harwich*, where he embark'd the 30th on Board one of her Majesty's Yatchs, and set sail for *Holland*, together with several other Yachts and Transport Ships, under Convoy of a Squadron of Men of War, commanded by the Marquis of *Carmarthen*, Vice Admiral of the *Red*. The were put back the next Day by contrary Winds; but the Wind being

The Duke of Marlborough *goes over into* Holland.

being come fair, his Grace put to Sea again the first of *April*, in the Morning, and safely landed in *Holland*, the next Day in the Afternoon. A. C. 1705.

Changes in the Lieutenancy.

About the beginning of *April*, some Changes were made in the Lieutenancy: The Lord *Godolphin*, Lord High Treasurer of *England*, was appointed Lord Lieutenant of the County of *Cornwall*; The Duke of *Grafton*, Lord Lieutenant of the County of *Suffolk*; The Duke of *Newcastle*, Lord Privy Seal, Lord Lieutenant of the North-Riding of the County of *York*; The Earl of *Rivers*, Lord Lieutenant of the County of *Essex*; And the Lord *Rockingham*, Lord Lieutenant of the County of *Kent*.

Six new Regiments of Foot raised.

Some time before Commissioners were deliver'd, for Raising six new Regiments of Foot, to Colonel *Britton*, Colonel *Soames*, Sir *Charles Hotham*, Colonel *Lillington*, Colonel *VVynne*, and Colonel *Lepell*, the three last of which were design'd for *Ireland*.

The Venetian *Ambassador has Audience of leave.*

On the 3d of *April*, Signior *Mocenigo*, Ambassador Extraordinary from the Republick of *Venice*, had a private Audience of Leave of Her Majesty, who was pleased to confer the Honour of Knighthood upon him, as had been practised by Her Majesty's Royal Predecessors, to the Ambassadors of that State; and to make him a Present of a rich Sword, with which she had Knighted him. His Excellency had afterwards a private Audience of Leave of his Royal Highness.

According to the Act pass'd in the late Reign, for Triennial Parliaments, the present Parliament was near Expiring; but lest the Crown should seem to have lost its ancient Prerogative of Dissolving Parliaments, the following Proclamation was publish'd:

ANNE *R.*

The present Parliament dissolv'd.

WHereas We have thought fit, by and with the Advice of Our Privy Council, to Dissolve this present Parliament; which now stands Prorogued to Tuesday *the First Day of* May *next: VVe do for that end. Publish this our Royal Proclamation, and do hereby Dissolve the said Parliament accordingly: And the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of the said Parliament, are Discharg'd from their Meeting on* Tuesday, *the said First Day of* May *next.*

And

A. C. 1705.

And We being Resolv'd to Meet Our People, and have their Advice in Parliament, do hereby make known to all Our Loving Subjects, that We will speedily Call a New Parliament.

Given at Our Court at St. *James's* the Fifth Day of *April*, 1705. In the Fourth Year of Our Reign.

The Earl of Montague *made Duke of the same Name.*

About this Time, the Queen created *Ralph* Earl of *Montague*, a Marquiss and Duke of this Kingdom, by the Name and Title of Marquiss of *Mount Hermer*, and Duke of *Mountague*: and made the following Promotion of General Officers, *viz.* Major-Generals, Brigadier *Frederick Hamilton*, Lord *Windsor*, Lord *Raby*, and Brigadier *Tidcomb*; Brigadier-Generals, the Hon. Colonel *Mordant*, Colonel *Blood*, and Colonel *Stanhope*.

Promotion of General Officers.

The Queen goes to Newmarket, April 10.

On the Tenth of *April*, the Queen, and her Royal Consort, went from St. *James's* to *New-Market*, where all the Nobility and Gentry of that, and the Neighbouring Counties, came in great Numbers to pay their Duty to her Majesty. On the Eleventh Dr. *Ellis* Vice-Chancellor of the University of *Cambridge*, waited upon her Majesty to know her Pleasure, when she would be attended by the University in a Body: And her Majesty having been pleas'd to appoint the next day at One a-Clock, they came accordingly in their Formalities, being introduc'd by his Grace the Duke of *Somerset* their Chancellor. The Vice-Chancellor made a Speech to her Majesty in the Name of the University, full of Expressions of their Duty and Affection for her Majesty's Person, and Zeal for her Government: To which her Majesty was pleased to return the following Answer,

The University of Cambridge *wait upon her* April 11.

Mr. Vice-Chancellor,

THE Expressions of your Duty and Affection are very acceptable to me: I shall be very glad, upon all occasions, to give you any Marks of my Kindness to the University.

They having then had the Honour to kiss her Majesty's Hand, humbly desired her Majesty to Honour them with her Presence at Dinner; and her Majesty

Majeſty was pleaſed to accept of their Invitation. Mr. *Vice Chancellor*, and the other Members of the Univerſity waited likewiſe upon the Prince, and made their Compliments to his Royal Highneſs; who, in his Anſwer, was pleaſed to aſſure them of his Affection and Value for the Univerſity. They were all, by Order from her Majeſty, entertain'd at Dinner by the Officers of the Board of *Green Cloath*, and returned to the Univerſity extreamly pleaſed with her Majeſty's gracious Acceptance of their Duty, and with his Royal Highneſs's favourable Reception of them, A. C. 1705.

The Queen viſits the Univerſity of Cambridge, June 16.

Her Majeſty having appointed *Monday*, the 16th of *April*, for Viſiting the Univerſity of *Cambridge*, ſhe was receiv'd a Mile out of Town by the Mayor, Aldermen, Common Council, and the reſt of the Corporation, in their Formalities, with the Right Honourable the Earl of *Orford*, their High Steward, and Sir *John Cotton*, Bar. their Recorder, at their Head. The Mayor delivered the Mace to her Majeſty, who was pleaſed to return it to him again: He, and the reſt of the Corporation, had the Honour of kiſſing her Hand; and the Recorder, in the Name of the Body, made her Majeſty a moſt dutiful Speech, and preſented her with a Purſe of Gold. Her Majeſty proceeded towards *Cambridge* amidſt the Acclamations of an infinite Number of People, who made a Lane to the End of the Town, which was continued from thence to the Schools by the Scholars, who were ranged along the Streets in their Habits; and receiv'd Her likewiſe with Acclamations of *Vivat Regina*. The Ways were all along ſtrowed with Flowers: the Bells rung, and the Conduits run with Wine. In the Regent Walk which leads to the Schools, her Majeſty was received by the Duke of *Somerſet*, Chancellor of the Univerſity, in his Habit, at the Head of the Doctors. His Grace made a Speech to her Majeſty, wherein he expreſſed, 'The 'deep Senſe the Univerſity had of the great Honour 'her Majeſty was pleaſed to do them, by her Royal 'Preſence, and of the gracious Aſſurances ſhe had 'given them of her Favour and Protection; that 'they were obliged to congratulate their own Happi-'neſs, together with that of her Arrival there; and 'aſſured her Majeſty of the moſt grateful and dutiful

Her Reception there.

'Returns

A. C. 1705.

'Returns of Loyalty to her Perſon, and Affection to 'her Government, that could poſſibly be expected 'from a Society that had for many Years enjoy'd the 'Hereditary Favours of her Royal Anceſtors, and 'ſtill hoped for the Confirmation and Encreaſe of 'them, by her Majeſty's long and happy Reign o-'ver them. To which her Maleſty was pleaſed to 'return this Anſwer:

I am very ſenſible of the Duty and Affection of the Univerſity, and of their conſtant Loyalty to the Crown; They may always depend upon equal Protection and Encouragements from Me, as from any of My Predeceſſors.

As her Majeſty advanced towards the Schools, Mr. *Ayloff*, the publick Orator, made her a Speech, full of Loyalty and Obedience, in the Name of the Univerſity; which being ended, her Majeſty went up into the Regent Houſe, where, as is uſual, upon ſo great and extraordinary a Solemnity, Degrees in the ſeveral Faculties were, by her Majeſty's eſpecial Grace, conferred upon Perſons of high Nobility, and diſtinguiſhing Merit. Dr. *James*, the Queen's Profeſſor in Divinity, opened that Ceremony with a very Learned and Eloquent Speech; after which Mr. *Moſs*, Chaplain in waiting to her Majeſty, and Mr. *Talbot*, Chaplain to his Grace the Duke of *Somerſet*, were created Doctors in Divinity; and immediately after, according to the Orders of Profeſſions, the Noble Perſons following were admitted Doctors in Law.

Several Noble Perſons admitted Doctors in Law.

The Dukes of *Devonſhire*, *Grafton* and *Bolton*; the Marquis of *Hartington*; the Earls of *Kent*, *Kingſton*, *Sunderland*, *Orford*, and *Albermarle*; the Lords *Wharton*, *Lovelace*, *Byron*, *Hallifax*, *Harvey*, *Allington*, and *Sherard*; Sir *Thomas Hanmer*, Sir *John Jacob*, Sir *John Tyrwhit*; *William Fielding*, Eſq; and *John Noell*, Eſq;.

From the Schools her Majeſty went to *Trinity* College, the Maſter whereof, Dr. *Bently*, received her Majeſty likewiſe with a very dutiful Speech; and her Majeſty was pleaſed to confer the Honour of Knighthood upon *John Ellis*, Eſq; Doctor in Phyſick, and Vice-Chancellor of the Univerſity, *James Mountague*, Eſq; Council for the Univerſity, and *Iſaac Newton*, Eſq; formerly Mathematick Profeſſor, and

and Fellow of that College: Then about 300 Ladies and Gentlewomen were admitted to kiſs her Majeſty's Hand. Her Majeſty was afterwards entertained at Dinner in *Trinity* College Hall, at the Expence of the Univerſity, upon a Throne erected five Foot high for that purpoſe; and four large Tables, with 50 Covers each, were prepared for the Nobility and Gentry: All which was performed with the greateſt Order and Magnificence. After Dinner her Majeſty viſited *Trinity-College* Library: From thence ſhe went to St. *John's*, where ſhe was likewiſe receiv'd with a Speech by Dr. *Gower*, Maſter of the College, and *Margaret* Profeſſor of Divinity. Her Majeſty went from thence to Prayers in *King*'s College Chappel at the Entrance whereof Dr. *Roderick*, the Provoſt, addreſſed himſelf to her Majeſty with very Dutiful and Loyal Expreſſions. After Prayers, her Majeſty went to *Queen*'s College, where ſhe was received by Dr. *Fames* in the ſame manner, and with the ſame Expreſſions of Duty and Loyalty, as ſhe had been in the other Houſes, which ſhe had been pleaſed to Honour with her Preſence. From thence her Majeſty took Coach, and returned the ſame Evening to *Newmarket*, very well ſatisfyed with all the Marks of Obedience and Loyalty which ſhe had met with. A. C. 1705.

When the Queen was at *Cambridge*, the following Divines were made Doctors of Divinity, *viz.* Mr. *Bradford*, Mr. *Savage*, Mr. *Ellis*, Mr. *Gatford*, Mr. *Brown*, Mr. *Sneap*, Mr. *Fleetwood*, Mr. *Adams*, Mr. *Baule*, Mr. *Bramſton*, Mr. *Lyddall*, Mr. *Claget*, Mr. *Elſtob*, and Mr. *Smith*. Likewiſe Mr. *Atburhnet*, Mr. *Pollet*, and Mr. *Vernon*, were made Doctors of Phyſick. *Other Perſons made Doctors of Divinity.* *And of Phyſick.*

On the 19th of *April* an account was brought, that Sir *George Bing*, who the latter end of *January* laſt, ſail'd from *Plymouth* with a Squadron of Cruizers, and a great Fleet of rich outward bound Merchant Ships, having ſeen the latter in Safety out of the *Soundings*, he directed the Squadron as he judg'd beſt for Annoying the Enemies Privateers, which very much infeſted the *Soundings*, and Mouth of the *Channel*; and that by his well Stationing his Cruizers, he had taken from the Enemy, one Man of War of 44 Guns, call'd the *Thetis*, 12 Privateers, and *Sir* George Bing's *ſucceſsful Cruizing.*

A. C. 1705.

and ſeven Merchant Ships, moſt of the latter richly laden from the *Weſt Indies*. The number of the Men taken on Board theſe Prizes was 2017, and of the Guns, 334.

On the 7th of *April*, there was a Court-Martial held on Board the *Brittania*, in the *Nore*, Sir *Cloudſley Shovel* being Preſident, to enquire into the Conduct of the Officers of the *Falmouth* Man of War, which was taken in *Auguſt* laſt by the *French* Squadron under Monſieur St. *Paul*, and upon a full Examination it appeared, that the Ship had been very well defended; and that Captain *Kerr*, Commander of the *Revenge*, which was in Company with the *Falmouth*, had given her all poſſible aſſiſtance.

The Queen returns to St. James's April 21.

On the 21ſt of the ſame Month the Queen, and her Royal Conſort, return'd from *Newmarket* to St. *James's*, and two days * after a Proclamation was publiſh'd for calling a new Parliament; the Writs being to bear *Teſte* the 2d of *May* next enſuing, and to be returnable on the 14th of *June* next following. The ſame day, being St. *George's* day, and the Anniverſary of her Majeſty's Coronation, Her Majeſty, in the Morning, receiv'd the Compliments of the Nobility and Gentry; at Noon the Guns were fired round the *Tower*, and at Night there were Bonfires, Illuminations, and other Demonſtrations of publick Joy.

A new Parliament call'd *April 23.

The Queen's Coronation ſolemniz'd.

Contention about the Elections of Parliament-Men.

As ſoon as the Writs for chuſing Parliament-Men were iſſued out, the Elections were diſputed with equal Induſtry, and more than ordinary Heat and Animoſity, by the two contending Parties, of late diſtinguiſh'd by the Names of *High-Church* and *Low-Church*-men. The firſt, ſome of whom thought, others pretended the Church of *England* to be in Danger, from the ſuppoſed growing Power and Intereſt of the Diſſenters, by Means of their *Conforming* with that Church, only to get into Places; had ſtickled, in the Three Seſſions of the preceding Parliament, for the Bill againſt Occaſional Conformity: Which having miſcarried in the two former, the leading *High-Church* Members judg'd it neceſſary to *Tack* the ſame to a Money-Bill. But many of their own Party, rightly forſeeing that the Lords would never paſs ſuch a Double Bill; which might bring infinite Prejudice to the Publick Affairs, ſided with

* the

the *Low-Church*-men, upon that Occaſion: And the *Occaſional Conformity Bill* being ſent up ſingle to the Lords, was rejected, as formerly. This Attempt of *Tacking*, in that tickliſh Juncture, gave Occaſion to the *Low-Church* Party, to make very ungracious Reflections on their Competitors, who, on the other Hand, aſſerted their late Proceedings, and maintain'd the Church of *England* to be in Danger, in ſeveral printed Pamphlets. However, whether convinc'd by their own Reaſon and Obſervation, or influenc'd by ſomething more prevailing, it ſoon appeared that the Generality of the Nation had different Thoughts: And ſo the Major Part of the Elections went in favour of the *Low-Church*-Men. A. C. 1705.

The *Aylesbury* Election came on the 9th of *May*, and the Poll was taken as followeth.

Sir *John Wittewrong*,	184
Simon Mayne, Eſq;	175
Sir *John Packington*,	151
Mr. *Simon Harcourt*,	150

After which the Electors preſented to the Elected a Paper directed, and containing as followeth,

To Sir John Wittewrong *Bart, and* Simon Mayne, *Eſq; Elected Members for the Burrough of* Aylesbury, *in the County of* Bucks.

Gentlemen,

Inſtructions to the Members for Aylesbury.

"SInce we have made Choice of You to repreſent "us, that You may do it right, we think it not "improper to let You know what it is that we de- "ſire and expect from you; and the rather, be- "cauſe we cannot but reflect, with Grief, on ſome "late Proceedings relating to this Borough. We de- "ſire, in the firſt place, That You will take effectual "Care to grant to her Majeſty ſuch neceſſary and "timely Supplies as may enable Her to carry on "the preſent War againſt *France* with Vigour. We "deſire, further. That in order to the Security and "Support of the Proteſtant Religion as it is by Law "eſtabliſh'd, You would conſider of all the moſt "proper Methods for the ſuppreſſing of Popery,

"and

A. C. 1705.

" and for preſerving the *Toleration* to all ſuch Pro-
" teſtant Diſſenters as are truly in the Intereſt of
" her Majeſty, and the Proteſtant Succeſſion: We
" do alſo expect, That as You will be careful of
" your own juſt Rights and Privileges, as Members
" of Parliament, ſo You will, in a particular man-
" ner, be tender of the Rights, Liberties, and Pri-
" vileges of thoſe You repreſent, and by whom you
" are Elected.

On *Thurſday* Night, the 17th of the ſame Month, the Poll was concluded for Members of Parliament for the City of *London*, and upon Caſting up the Books, there appeared for

Sir *Robert Clayton*, Knight.	2919
Sir *William Aſhhurſt*, Knight.	2961
Sir *Gilbert Heathcot*, Knight.	3346
Samuel Shephard, Eſq;	3013
Sir *John Fleet*, Knight.	2187
Sir *John Parſons*, Knight.	1700
Sir *William Withers*, Knight.	1964
Sir *Richard Hoare*, Knight.	2195

Whereupon the Sheriffs declared the Four firſt duly elected, and after the Common-Hall had, by repeated Acclamations, approv'd their Choice, the following Paper was delivered to the Four Gentlemen Elected, upon the *Huſtings*, by ſeveral Eminent Citizens on behalf of themſelves, and the reſt of the Livery-Men in Common-Hall aſſembled.

Gentlemen,

And to thoſe for the City of London.

" WHen we conſider your Affections to the
" Queen, the Eſtabliſh'd Church, Prote-
" ſtant Intereſt, and Government of this Kingdom,
" we cannot doubt of your ſincere Endeavours to
" anſwer the Ends for which you are now choſen
" our Repreſentatives in Parliament, by taking Effe-
" ctual Care of her Majeſty's Royal Perſon, and the
" Proteſtant Succeſſion, as by Law Eſtabliſh'd, and
" by aſſiſting her Majeſty with ſeaſonable Supplies
" in proſecuting the War againſt *France*, for ſecuring
" the Liberty of *Europe*, and the Honour and Trade
" of *England*.

" And

" And we are perſwaded that you will uſe your " beſt Endeavours to maintain the ſeveral Parts of the " Legiſlature within their due Bounds, to preſerve " the Rights and Liberties of your Fellow Subjects " from any Illegal Incroachments, and to procure " the neceſſary Protection to our Trade at Sea, ſo " that all the Contrivances to diſturb her Majeſty's " Government, and the Commerce of this King- " dom, may be happily prevented. A. C. 1705.

On the 28th of *May*, *Scorey Barker*, Eſq; and Sir *John Wolſtenholme*, Bar. were choſen Knights of the Shire for *Middleſex*, by a great Majority of Voices: After which the Freeholders of that County gave them the following Inſtructions: *And to the Knights of the Shire for* Middleſex.

GENTLEMEN,

'WE the Free holders of the County of *Middleſex*, ' who have, with all Freedom and Chearful- 'neſs, choſen you to repreſent Us in Parliament, 'and thereby committed to your Truſt the Safety, 'Liberty, Property and Priviledges of Us, and our 'Poſterity, think it our Duty, as it is our undoubted 'Right, to acquaint you, both as well what we De- 'ſire and Expect of you, in Diſcharge of the great 'Confidence we repoſe in you, and of your Duty, 'as our Repreſentatives; as alſo, what we requeſt 'of you, as our Fellow *Engliſhmen* and Proteſtants, 'in order to promote the great End of Parliaments, 'THE PUBLICK SAFETY.

'I. We deſire and expect, That you principally 'concern your ſelves for Preſerving and Defending 'the Church of *England*, as now Eſtabliſh'd by Law, 'and that you omit nothing that may conduce, as 'well to free her from all real Danger, either of Fo- 'reign or Domeſtick Enemies, as to Scatter and 'Diſperſe thoſe miſgrounded Fears of imaginary 'Dangers, which evil-diſpoſed Perſons diligently 'infuſe into the People, to foment Uneaſineſſes and 'Jealouſies among us.

'II. We ſerionſly recommend to your Care, the pre- 'ſerving Entire and Unbroken, thoſe two moſt ſub- 'ſtantial Props and Supports of the preſent Conſtitu- 'tion both in Church and State, *(viz.)* the SUC- 'CESSION and TOLERATION; the Firſt, as 'the beſt Security to the Church of *England*, againſt 'Popery and Foreign Invaſion; the Laſt, as the Na-

A. C. 1705.

'tion's Protection againſt private Oppreſſion and 'Perſecution. And we take leave to remind you, that 'as it is our juſt Right to Exhibit our Deſires to you 'in this manner, ſo you cannot, without exceeding 'the Bounds of the higheſt Truſt committed to you, 'do any thing to the Prejudice of theſe two Capital 'and Invaluable Articles of the People's Safety, [no, 'not in Parliament] without our Conſent.

'III. We deſire and expect, that with a juſt re-'gard to her Majeſty's Honour, the publick Engage-'ments, Confederacies and Alliances, you will not on-'ly furniſh chearfully the needful Supplies, to enable 'her Majeſty vigorouſly to Proſecute the preſent 'Dangerous and Chargeable War; which we can-'not forget was begun at the Requeſt, and on the 'general Addreſſes, of the People of *England*; but 'alſo that thoſe Supplies may be obſtructed by no 'Delays, and clogg'd with no Demands, which may 'expreſs the leaſt Diffidence in our Sovereign's Rea-'dineſs to give all that her Subjects can reaſonably 'demand, or that may be inconſiſtent with her 'Majeſty's Honour to grant.

'To theſe Inſtructions, which among many other 'things, we ſingle out as moſt needful, we ſubjoin 'our earneſt Requeſts to you, as you tender the 'Honour of GOD, the Glory, Eaſe and Satisfacti-'on of our Sovereign, and the Proſperity of this Na-'tion, that you give an eſpecial Regard to, and, on 'all Occaſions, ſhew a particular Concern for her 'Majeſty's frequent, and moſt pious Exhortations 'to Peace and Union, that all unreaſonable Heats 'and Animoſities may be laid aſide; and, if poſſible, 'the fatal Strife of Parties, which has ſo often 'threatned this Nation with Ruin, may be ſup-'preſs'd and diſcourag'd; that a general Union and 'Charity prevailing through this Nation, by the 'Noble Example of the People's Repreſentatives, 'GOD Almighty may bleſs us with Succeſs abroad, 'which nothing can more obſtruct, than our unna-'tural Diviſions at Home.

'In a due Regard to theſe Things, and your juſt 'Concern for the publick Good on all other Occa-'ſions, in Confidence whereof we have now choſen 'You, You will be an Honour to your Country, 'the Remembrance of it will be a Bleſſing to your Po-

'Poſterity, and we ſhall be encourag'd, in future 'Elections, to commit to you the ſame Truſt 'with the ſame Chearfulneſs and Freedom. A. C. 1705.

Several other Counties and Corporations gave Inſtructions, to the ſame Purpoſe, to their Repreſentatives.

About the middle of the Month of *May*, the Queen was pleaſed to appoint the Honourable Mr. *Godolphin*, Son to the Lord High Treaſurer, Warden of the Stanneries; and *Abraham Stanyan*, Eſq; her Envoy Extraordinary to the Cantons of *Swiſſerland*, in the Room of Mr. *Agliombly*. On the 11th of the ſame Month, the Count *de Gallas*, Envoy Extraordinary from the Emperor, receiv'd an Expreſs from the Imperial Court, which proceeded afterwards towards *Portugal*, with the Melancholy News of the Death of the late Emperor *Leopold*, and the Acceſſion to the Imperial Throne, of the preſent Emperor *Joſeph*, the firſt of that Name; which he notify'd the next day, according to the Orders he had receiv'd in that behalf, to her Majeſty, in a private Audience. He aſſur'd her Majeſty at the ſame time, in the Name of the new Emperor, That he would not only obſerve religiouſly all the Treaties concluded with his late Predeceſſor of Auguſt Memory, but that he would omit nothing that might render thoſe Alliances more firm and ſtrict, till that End was gain'd, which was therein propoſed for the Good and Safety of the Common Cauſe; All which was confirm'd by a Letter of Notification from his Imperial Majeſty, which the Envoy delivered, at the ſame time, to her Majeſty; and he afterwards had Audience of his Royal Highneſs. It being debated in Council, Whether the Queen, and the Court, ſhould go into Mourning for the late Emperor, the Majority of the Board gave their Opinions againſt it, becauſe the Emperors of *Germany*, aſſuming too great a Superiority over the other Crown'd Heads of *Europe*, had hitherto refus'd to mourn for the Monarchs of *Great Britain*; But Count *de Gallas* having promiſed in his Maſter's Name, that the Emperor would for the future, go into Mourning for the Kings and Queens of *England*. Her Majeſty * did the ſame for the late Emperor: Which is a Particular worth taking Notice of:

Mr. Godolphin *appointed Warden of the Stanneries; And Mr.* Stanyan, *Extra. Envoy to* Swiſſerland.

The Emperor Leopold 5th, *dies*, May 5. N. S.

* June 3. *The Queen goes into Mourning for him; upon Condition that the Emperors of* Germany *ſhall mourn for the* Engliſh *Monarchs.*

A C. 1705.

New Serjeants at Law call'd.

Her Majeſty having been graciouſly pleaſed to call, by her Writ, *Thomas Parker* of the *Inner Temple*, Eſq; Queen's Serjeant; *Henry Chetham* of *Grays Inn*, Eſq; *James Grove*, of the *Inner Temple*, Eſq; *William Baniſter* Eſq; *Sr. John Broderick*, Eſq; and *Joſeph VVeld*, Eſq; all of the *Middle Temple*. *John Bennet*, of *Grays-Inn*, Eſq; *Henry Lloyd*, of the *Inner-Temple*, Eſq; *Richard VVynn*, Eſq; *Richard Richardſon*, Eſq; both of the *Middle-Temple*; *John Hoo*, Eſq; and *John Cheſhire*, Eſq; both of the *Inner-Temple*; *John Birch*, of the *Middle Temple*, Eſq; *John Comyns*, of *Lincolns-Inn*, Eſq; and *Thomas VVebb*, of the *Middle Temple*, Eſq; to take upon them the State and Degree of Serjeants at Law; they accordingly appeared at the *Chancery Bar* on the 8th of *June*, where they took the uſual Oaths, and delivered to my Lord Keeper a Ring for her Majeſty, and another for his Royal Highneſs the Prince of *Denmark*, with this Motto, [*Moribus, Armis, Legibus.*] And the next Day, being conducted by their reſpective Societies to *Grays Inn*, they perform'd in the Hall, before all the Judges, the Ceremony of Counting; and having had their Coifs put on, they walk'd from thence, being cloath'd in Party colour'd Robes, and accompany'd by a great many Gentlemen of the Long Robe out of the ſeveral Societies, and all their Officers, to *VVeſtminſter-Hall*, where, at the Bar of the Court of *Common Pleas*, they again Counted, and gave Rings to all the Judges, Serjeants and Officers, in the uſual manner; and afterwards returned to the *Middle-Temple Hall*, where they entertain'd divers of the Nobility, the Judges, Serjeants, and a great Number of other Perſons of Quality, with a ſplendid Dinner, and with the exacteſt Order, amidſt ſo great a Number of Gueſts and Spectators.

†June 14. *The Parliament meets, and is prorogued.*

Five days † after the Parliament met at *Weſtminſter*, and was prorogued, by Commiſſion, to the 6th of *September* next. About the ſame time, his Royal Highneſs Prince *George*, Lord High Admiral, was pleas'd to renew the Commiſſion for his Council in the Affairs of the Admiralty, to the Perſons following:

Sir *David Mitchel*, Kt. *George Churchil*, Eſq; Admiral of the Blue Squadron of her Majeſty's Fleet, *Richard Hill*, Eſq; the Honourable *Henry Pagit*, Eſq;

Eſq; Sir *Cloudſley Shovel*, Kt. Admiral of the white Squadron of her Majeſty's Fleet, and Joint Admiral and Chief Commander of her Majeſty's Fleet with the Earl of *Peterborough*; and *Robert Walpool*, Eſq;. A. C. 1705.

The Earl of Sunderland *goes Extr. Envoy to* Vienna.

On the 26th of the ſame Month, the Earl of *Sunderland* being appointed to go with the Character of her Majeſty's Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Emperor, to make the Compliments of Condoleance and Congratulation, to the Imperial Court; and endeavour to bring the fatal Troubles of *Hungary* to a Concluſion by her Majeſty's Mediation, embark'd at *Greenwich* for *Holland*, in order to proceed from thence to the Imperial Court. Mr. *Stanyan*, her Majeſty's Envoy to the Swiſs Cantons, went alſo for *Holland* with the ſame Convoy. Not many Days after the Queen was pleas'd to appoint the Lord *Raby*, her Majeſty's Envoy Extraordinary to the King of *Pruſſia*, to be her Majeſty's Ambaſſador Extraordinary at that Court. Her Majeſty was likewiſe pleaſed to grant a new Commiſſion, conſtituting *Edward Brereton*, *George Morley*, *Anthony Duncomb*, *John Evelin*, and *Thomas Baker*, Eſqs; to be principal Commiſſioners for Prizes. The two laſt were new, and in the Room of Brigadier *How*, and Mr. *Pendarvis*.

The Lord Raby *appointed Ambaſſador Extraordinary to the King of* Pruſſia.

Affairs of Ireland.

Let's now take a ſhort View of the Affairs of *Ireland*. During the Adjournment of the Parliament of that Kingdom, (mention'd at the End of the preceding Volume of theſe Annals) his Grace the Duke of *Ormond* being ſtill intent upon providing for the Security as well as Proſperity of his Government, made a Progreſs into the *North*; and having taken ſeveral Ingeniers along with him, cauſed the Plans of ſeveral fortify'd Places to be taken, and Schemes made for encreaſing their Strength. The People, in all the Places which his Grace honoured with his Preſence, gave authentick Marks of their Loyalty and Affection to her Majeſty, and of their Reſpect and Eſteem for his Grace's Perſon. Among the reſt the Presbyterians, who had been miſrepreſented upon Account of ſome Tranſactions in *Scotland*, thought that a proper Opportunity to wipe off the Aſperſions caſt upon them; and ſo

The D. of Ormond's *Progreſs into the* North *of* Ireland.

A. C. 1705. while his Grace was at *Antrim*, which was the 18th of *April* he was waited upon by divers of the Presbyterian Miniſters, who, in the Name of themſelves, and the reſt of their Brethren in that Part of that Countrey, delivered the following Addreſſes.

Addreſſes of the Presbyterian Miniſters preſented to his Grace.

May it pleaſe your Grace,

'WE, in our own Name, and in the Name of our 'Brethren, the Presbyterian Miniſters in this 'Part of the Country, beg leave to acquaint your 'Grace, that we look upon your Grace's Preſence 'and Progreſs in the *North* of *Ireland*, as an Evi-'dence of your great Diligence and Zeal for her 'Majeſty's Service, and prudent Care and Concern 'for this, as well as other Parts of the Kingdom. 'And we chearfully embrace this Occaſion of ex-'preſſing our moſt humble and ſubmiſſive Reſpect 'to your Grace's high Character, together with our 'dutiful and grateful Senſe of the Favours we have 'receiv'd under your Goverment.

'We have given ſuch repeated and ſolemn Aſſu-'rances of our unſhaken Loyalty to her Sacred Ma-'jeſty's Perſon and Government, and of our being 'entirely in the Intereſt of the Proteſtant Succeſſion 'by Law Eſtabliſh'd, as leave not the leaſt juſt 'Ground for ſuſpecting our Sincerity. And there-'fore we beg leave to depend (under God) upon 'her Majeſty's experience'd Clemency and Bounty, 'and your Grace's Favour. This, in the Name of 'thoſe we repreſent, is ſubſcrib'd by, May it pleaſe 'your Grace,

Your Grace's moſt obedient, moſt humble and moſt obliged Servants,

J. Kirkpatrick, And. Craford, Tho. Futt,
Ja. Abergethy, W. Taylor, Jo. Malcome.

The following Paper was alſo deliver'd to his Grace.

The humble Addreſs of the Presbyterian Miniſters in and about Monaghan, *for Our Selves, and in the Name of our Btethren, in this Upper Country.*

'*May it pleaſe your Grace,*

'THE great and good things that your truly No-'ble Anceſtors have done in, and for this Na-'tion, make us greatly rejoice at her Majeſty's con-'tinuing

'tinuing you, next to her ſelf. Governor in Chief of 'this Kingdom: and your Grace's Heroick and 'Magnanimous Exploits in the War, eſpecially at *Vi-* 'go; Your juſt, prudent, and gracious Management 'of the Government of this Realm, are (beyond all 'Exception) Demonſtrations of your being a ge- 'nuine Branch of that Noble, Illuſtrious and An- 'tient Family of *Ormond*. A. C. 1705.

'We moſt heartily congratulate your Grace's ſafe 'Progreſs in theſe Northern Parts, whereby you 'have not only honour'd this Country, but alſo evi- 'denc'd your great Zeal for her Majeſty's Intereſt; 'and we do moſt gratefully acknowledge, that, as 'it is of Divine Grace, the Fountain of all Good, ſo 'it is of her Sacred Majeſty, and next of your Grace, 'that we may enjoy the free and undiſturb'd Exer- 'ciſe of our Religion, with other ſpecial Favours; 'firmly reſolving, according to our known Principles, 'to adhere to our Sovereign Lady Queen *ANNE*, 'and the Proteſtant Succeſſion, as by Law Eſta- 'bliſh'd.

'That Almighty God may long continue her Ma- 'jeſty's Life and Glorious Reign, and you, our gra- 'cious Governor, on whoſe Clemency, and your Fa- 'vour, we humbly beg leave to depend, (may it 'pleaſe your Grace) is the hearty Prayer of your 'Grace's moſt Faithful, Thankful, Humble, and 'Obedient Servants,

Joſias Cornwal,	*Jam. Jonſton*	*Baptiſt Boyd,*
Alex. Fleming,	*Will. Ambroſe,*	*W. Thompſon,*
Ja. Teats,	*Will. Cornwal,*	*Hugh Kelſey,*
Ja. Fleming,	*R. Daroch,*	

At *Londonderry* his Grace was waited upon with the following Addreſs.

The Humble Addreſs of the Presbyterian *Miniſters in the City, County, and Neighbourhood of* Londonderry.

'*May it pleaſe your Grace,*

'WE Humbly beg leave to repreſent our juſt 'and grateful Senſe of the ſignal and ſeaſon- 'able Favours your Grace hath pleaſed to confer 'upon us, Gratitude being at leaſt our Duty, and

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'yet is almoſt all We are able to pay, for ſo great 'a Debt; wiſhing a better and greater Reward to 'Your Grace.

'And we, in moſt humble manner, implore the 'Continuance of Your Grace's Clemency, Favour 'and Protection, We being by Principle determin'd 'as hitherto, ſo to continue demeaning Our Selves 'always, as becometh Loyal, Faithful and Dutiful 'Subjects, to Her Sacred Majeſty and Government.

'And that Your Grace's Perſon, and Illuſtrious 'Family, may be attended with Affluence of all 'Bleſſings, ſhall be the Prayer of,

Your Grace's moſt Humble, Obedient and Faithful Servants,
Rob. Craghead. And. Ferguſon,
P. Campbell, Will. Gray.

The Parliament of Ireland *ſits.*

Upon his Grace's Return to *Dublin*, the Parliament ſat again; and the Houſe of Commons taking notice of the reſtleſs Endeavours of the Enemies of the publick Peace, to create Diviſions among the Proteſtants of that Kingdom, to ſtrengthen the Intereſt of the pretended Prince of *Wales*, and obſtruct the Succeſſion in the Proteſtant Line, made on the 25th of *May* the following unanimous Reſolutions.

Their Reſolutions againſt creating Miſunderſtandings among Proteſtants, and aſſerting the Eſtabliſh'd Church not to be in Danger.

'*Reſolved*, That endeavouring to create or pro- 'mote Miſunderſtandings betwixt the Proteſtants of 'this Kingdom, tends to the Advantage of the Pa- 'piſts and weakening the Proteſtant Intereſt, is Se- 'ditious, and of Dangerous Conſequence to her Ma- 'jeſty's Government, and the Succeſſion in the 'Proteſtant Line, as by Law eſtabliſh'd.

'That by writing or diſperſing Pamphlets, or 'otherwiſe, to inſinuate Danger to the eſtabliſh'd 'Church, from the Succeſſion as by Law eſtabliſh'd, 'tends to promote Popery, and the Intereſt of the 'pretended Prince of *Wales*.

'That it is the indiſpenſible Duty of all Magi- 'ſtrates in this Kingdom, to put the Laws ſtrictly in 'Execution againſt all Perſons who ſhall be guilty 'of ſuch pernicious Practices.

On the firſt of *June*, Mr. Attorney General reported from the Committee appointed to conſider the State

State of the Nation, the following Reſolutions, which were unanimouſly agreed to by the Houſe: A. C. 1705.

And the Church's Loyalty. And againſt Popery.

Reſolv'd, 'That to ſuggeſt by Words or Writing, 'that the Eſtabliſhed Church is not well affected to 'the Succeſſion of the Crown in the Proteſtant Line, 'as ſettled by Acts of Parliament, or any way in- 'clin'd to countenance Popery, is a falſe and malici- 'ous Aſperſion, and tends to create a dangerous Di- 'viſion amongſt Proteſtants, and to promote the De- 'ſigns of Papiſts and Traitors, in Favour of the pre- 'tended Prince of *Wales*.

Reſolv'd, 'That the erecting and continuing any 'Seminary for the Inſtruction and Education of 'Youth in Principles contrary to the Eſtabliſhed 'Church and Government, tends to create and per- 'petuate miſunderſtandings amongſt Proteſtants.

Reſolv'd, 'That ſaying Maſs, Preaching or 'Teaching in ſeperate Congregations, by Perſons 'who have not taken the Oath of Abjuration, and 'Hearing, Maintaining, and Countenancing ſuch 'Perſons, tends to defeat the Succeſſion of the 'Crown in the Proteſtant Line, and to Encourage 'and Advance the Intereſt of the pretended Prince 'of *Wales*.

Reſolv'd, 'That all Judges and Magiſtrates are un- 'der the higheſt Obligation to make moſt diligent 'Enquiry into all ſuch wicked Practices, and to their 'utmoſt endeavour to Diſcover and Puniſh the Au- 'thors of them, and ſuch as willfully neglect the 'ſame, ought to be look'd upon as Enemies to her 'Majeſty's Government, and the Proſperity of this 'Kingdom.

Reſolutions of the Convocation of the Clergy, Aſſerting their own Loyalty, &c.

The Convocation of the Clergy, to clear themſelves of the falſe Inſinuations of thoſe who had repreſented them as Enemies to the Proteſtant Succeſſion, paſs'd the following Reſolutions:

Reſolv'd, 'That this Church and Nation, having 'lately been in the utmoſt Danger of being over- 'run by Popery and Tyranny, were happily de- 'liver'd from both by means of the late Revolution, 'brought about (under God's Providence) by his late 'Majeſty King *William* III. of Glorious Memory.

Reſolv'd, 'That the Continuance and Improve- 'ment of theſe Bleſſings are due (next under God) 'to

A. C. 1705. 'to the Auſpicious Reign, and happy Government 'of her Majeſty Queen *Anne*, whom Almighty God 'long Preſerve.

Reſolv'd, 'That the future Security and Preſervation of this Church and Nation, depends wholly '(under God) on the Succeſſion of the Crown, as it 'is now ſettled by Law, in the Proteſtant Line.

Reſolv'd, 'That if any Clergy-man of this Church 'ſhall either by Word, or Writing, declare any 'thing in Oppoſition to the foregoing Reſolutions, '(which we hope will never happen) we ſhall look 'upon him as a Sower of Diviſions among the Proteſtants of the Eſtabliſh'd Church, and as an Enemy 'to our Conſtitution. And after this publick and ſolemn Declaration, we hope no Perſon whatever 'will be ſo unjuſt and uncharitable as to Declare, or 'Inſinuate, that the Clergy of the Church of *Ireland*, 'as by Law Eſtabliſh'd, were not intire in their Affections for the late King *William*, of Glorious Memory, or are not in the true Intereſt of the preſent 'Government; or that they are any way diſaffected 'to the Succeſſion in the Proteſtant Line, as by Law 'Eſtabliſh'd.

Reſolv'd, 'That for any Perſon to Teach, or Preach 'againſt the Doctrine, Government, Rites, or Ceremonies of this Church; or to keep up, and maintain Schools, and Seminaries for the Education of 'Youth in Principles contrary to thoſe of the Eſtabliſh'd Church, is a Contempt of the Eccleſiaſtical-'Laws of this Kingdom, is of pernicious Conſequence, and ſerves only to continue and widen the 'unhappy Schiſms and Diviſions in the Nation.

On the 14th of *June* the Houſe of Commons paſſed the Bill for the Improvement of the Hempen and Flaxen Manufactures of that Kingdom, and ſent it up to the Lords; after which they reſolved, *Nemine Contradicente*, That an humble Addreſs of their Houſe to her Majeſty ſhould be prepared, to give her Majeſty the humble Thanks of the Houſe for the many good Bills tranſmitted this Seſſion. They alſo reſolv'd, That the Thanks of the Houſe ſhould be given to his Grace, the Lord Lieutenant, for his good Adminiſtration; and particularly for his being Inſtrumental in obtaining ſo many good Bills for that King-

Kingdom: And it was referred to the Committee above-mentioned, to prepare an Addreſs for that Purpoſe: Both which Addreſſes were preſented to his Grace the next Day. A. C. 1705.

The ſame Day, the 15th, the Commons order'd the following Reſolutions, taken by the Houſe the laſt Seſſion of Parliament, to be renewed, as being conducive to the Encouragement of the Trade of *Ireland*.

Reſolutions of the Commons for the Encouragement of Trade.

'1*ſt*. That by reaſon of the great Decay of Trade, 'and Diſcouragement of Exportation of the Manu 'factures of this Kingdom, many poor Tradeſmen 'are reduc'd to extreme Want and Beggary.

'2*dly*. That it will greatly conduce to the Relief 'of the ſaid Poor, and to the Good of this Kingdom, 'that the Inhabitants thereof ſhould uſe none other 'than the Manufactures of this Kingdom in their Ap- 'parel, and the Furniture of their Houſes.

'3*ly*. That the deceitful Making, Dreſſing, and 'Dying Cloaths and Stuffs of the Old and New 'Drapery within this Kingdom, has chiefly occaſi- 'on'd the Inhabitants thereof to wear and conſume 'Manufactures wrought up in other Places.

'4*thly*. That the Lengths and Breadths of the Old 'and New Draperies, preſcrib'd by the Laws and 'Statutes of Force in this Kingdom, for regulating 'the ſaid Trade, have not been obſerved by the 'Makers of the ſaid Drapery in this Kingdom.

'5*thly*. That all Broad Cloaths of, or under the 'Price of Ten Shillings *per* Yard, to be made with- 'in this Kingdom, ought to be a Yard and a half in 'Breadth at leaſt, within the Liſt, after the ſame are 'fully Mill'd and Finiſh'd, and not to exceed 25 'Yards in Length in every Piece.

'6*thly*. That all the Broad Cloaths above Ten 'Shillings *per* Yard, ought to contain a Yard and a 'half, and half a Quarter in Breadth within the Liſt, 'after the ſame is fully Mill'd and Finiſh'd, and to 'be of the Length aforeſaid.

'7*thly*. That all Half Cloaths, Druggets, ſingle 'Sarges, Cloath Sarges, Flannels, Cloaths and 'Worſted Druggets, Ratteens, Kerſies and Frizes, 'ought to contain three Quarters of a Yard in Breadth 'at leaſt within the Liſt, after they are fully Milled 'and Finiſhed; and that no Piece of Sarge do con-

'tain

A. C. 1705.

'tain in length more than Forty Yards, and that 'they be made up flat, and not rolled.

8*thly*, 'That all Narrow Bayes, when finiſh'd, 'ought to contain a Yard in Breadth at leaſt, whole 'Bayes Two Yards in Breadth, and every Piece of 'the ſaid Broad and Narrow Bayes ought to contain 'Forty Yards in Length at the leaſt.

9*thly*, 'That all Druggets mix'd with Silk, Cot-'ton or Linnen, Yarn, Paragons, Farandines, Cof-'foyes and Camlets, ought to contain in Breadth 'within the Liſt half a Yard, and half a quarter, at 'leaſt.

10*thly*, 'That all Sarges, Worſted Stuff, and 'Stuffs mix'd with Silk Hair, Cotton, Boſs or Lin-'nen Yarn, ought to contain half a Yard in Breadth, 'at leaſt, when finiſh'd.

11*thly*, 'That the Warp of all Worſted Stuffs of 'the Breadth aforeſaid made of Worſted only, 'ought to conſiſt of Sixteen Beers at leaſt, Forty 'Threads in each Beer, and that all the Worſted 'Camlets be no leſs than Twenty Eight Beers, and 'Forty Threads in each Beer when finiſhed; Worſted 'Damasks at Nineteen Beers, Forty Threads in each 'Beer; Worſted Crape mix'd with Silk Seventeen 'Beers, and Forty Threads in each Beer at leaſt.

12*thly*, 'That the Tentring or Stretching of any 'the aforeſaid Draperies in Breadth or Length, fur-'ther than to lay the ſame ſtrait, and even, is a great 'Fraud, for which the Offenders ought to be Pro-'ſecuted and Puniſhed as Common Cheats.

13*thly*, 'That for the Prevention of ſuch Frauds, 'the Dreſſers of ſuch Goods ought to affix, with a hot 'Brand, the length and breadth of ſuch Goods when 'wet, *&c.*

The ſame Day, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament aſſembl'd, preſented the following Addreſs to the Duke of *Ormond*.

May it pleaſe your Grace,

The Lords Addreſs to the Duke of Ormond.

'WE the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament Aſſembled, do with all Gratitude 'acknowledge the Goodneſs of our moſt gracious 'Sovereign, in granting Us ſo many Excellent Bills 'this Seſſion, for the further Security of our Reli-

'gion

gion, as by Law Eſtabliſh'd, the Advancement of our Trade, and the Encreaſe of the Happineſs and Proſperity of this Kingdom. A. C. 1705.

'And as We are highly ſenſible of Your Grace's generous diſpoſition and readineſs, at all Times, to promote the publick Good; ſo We humbly beg leave to congratulate the Succeſs of Your Grace's Mediation with her Majeſty in Our Favour.

'We alſo deſire to return Our Hearty Thanks to Your Grace for Your great Care and Vigilance in providing for Our Safety, by Viſiting the remote, and moſt expos'd Parts of this Kingdom; by furniſhing the Army with ſo good a Train of Artillery, and by taking ſuch effectual Meaſures for the Defence of her Majeſty's Garriſons in this Kingdom.

To which his Grace return'd this Anſwer.

I Thank Your Lordſhips for Your Addreſs, and am glad my endeavours for the Good of this Kingdom, are to Your Lordſhips Satisfaction.

The next * Day, his Grace came with the uſual Formalities to the Houſe of Peers; and, the Commons being ſent for up, gave the Royal Aſſent to ſuch Bills as were ready. Upon preſenting the Money Bill, the Speaker of the Houſe of Commons made the following Speech to his Grace. * June 16. *Bills paſt.*

May it pleaſe Your Grace,

'THE Commons having gone through thoſe 'Bills, which, according to the Conſtitution of 'this Kingdom, they have a proſpect of ſeeing paſt 'into Laws this Seſſion, preſent themſelves (in Obe- 'dience to your Grace's Pleaſure) as Witneſſes to 'their receiving Life by the Royal Aſſent. *The Speaker of the Houſe of Commons Speech to the Lord Lieutenant.*

'They moſt Gratefully own, that thoſe Bills 'which have been Tranſmitted this Seſſion to be paſt 'into Laws, are Inſtances of her Majeſty's Goodneſs 'to them, and of Your Grace's Care; and by ta- 'king Notice in their Addreſſes that they are many, 'they expreſs their great Inclinations to publiſh to 'the World the juſt Senſe they have of the Favours 'of a Prince, from whom they, all Her Subjects,

'and

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'and *Europe* in general, promiſe to themſelves the 'greateſt Bleſſings.

'And to ſhew themſelves not wholly undeſerving 'Her Majeſty's Royal Care and Protection, they 'have declared their firm Loyalty to the Crown, 'and Adherence to the Succeſſion and Religion by 'Law Eſtabliſhed, in the moſt publick Manner: 'And have endeavour'd to prevent all Malicious Aſ'perſions on the Eſtabliſh'd Church, and whatever 'elſe may create or promote Diviſions and Miſun'derſtandings among Proteſtants.

'Theſe Reſolves, (if not neceſſary to remove ſome 'Enemies of our Peace already among us) will how'ever Convince thoſe Abroad, that the ſame Unani'mity againſt the Enemies of our Religion, Laws 'and Liberties, ſtill continues in the Breaſts of Pro'teſtants (though of different Perſwaſions in other 'Matters) that eminently ſhewed it ſelf in their 'Joint and Brave Defence of *London Derry*, and *In'niskillin.*

'Nor doth the Expreſſion of the Duty and Affe'ction of Her Majeſty's Loyal Subjects end in 'Words only: The extream Poverty of the King'dom hinders not the Granting ſufficient Funds for 'the honourable Support, and juſt Payment of the 'Eſtabliſhment; inſomuch, that our more happy 'Neighbours (taking that to be a Meaſure of our 'Wealth and Proſperity, which is in Truth only 'the Reſult of a fixed Principle in us, never to refuſe 'Supplies while the Crown wants, and the Country 'can give) perſwade themſelves the Kingdom is in 'a Flouriſhing Condition, ſince its Aids are ſo great, 'and its Complaints either none, or very few.

'But this, and whatever is in the Power of her 'Majeſty's moſt faithful Subjects, the Commons, is 'juſtly due to *the beſt of Queens*, whoſe Victorious 'Arms have ſhaken the United Powers of two King'doms, each of which, within the ſpace of one Age, 'aſpir'd at Univerſal Monarchy.

'The Progreſs of her Majeſty's Troops, promi'ſes to open a more beneficial Trade with *Spain* than 'any this Nation is yet poſſeſs'd of; and there ap'pears fair Hopes, that another Campaign, like the 'laſt in *Germany*, will oblige that Prince to Sue for

'Peace,

'Peace, who hath hitherto refus'd to allow a Safe A. C.
'and Honourable one to *Chriſtendom.* 1705.

May it pleaſe your Grace,

'Raiſed by theſe Hopes, and out of the profoun-
'deſt Duty to her Majeſty, and higheſt Zeal for the
'Honour and Support of her Majeſty's Government,
'the Commons have Granted an Aid to her Majeſty,
'by paſſing a Bill, Entituled, *An Act for Granting to*
'*Her Majeſty, An Additional Duty on Beer, Ale, Strong-*
'*Waters, Tobacco, Callicoes, Linnens, Muſlins, and o-*
'*ther Goods and Merchandiſes.*

After the paſſing of the* publick and private Bills, the Duke of *Ormond* made the following Speech to Both Houſes:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

'WE are now come to what we all deſir'd, a *The Duke of*
'happy Concluſion of this Seſſion, in which *Ormond's*
'all things have concurr'd to the mutual Satisfaction *Speech to*
'of the Queen, and Her People. 'You *both Houſes.*

* *His Grace gave the Royal Aſſent to an Act for granting to her Majeſty an Additional Duty on Beer, Ale, Strong-Waters, Tobacco, Callicoes, Linnen, Muſlins, and other Goods and Merchandizes. An Act to explain and amend an Act, Intituled, An Act for Regiſtring the Popiſh Clergy. An Act to repeal an Act, Intituled, An Act for the Advancement of the Trade of Linnen Manufacture. An Act for the Improvement of the Hempen and Flaxen Manufactures of this Kingdom. An Act for Relief of Creditors againſt fraudulent Devices. An Act to prevent illegal raiſing Money by Grand Juries, and the miſapplying Money legally raiſed, and for the better Execution of an Act for the mending of the High-Ways by ſix Days Labour, and for the appointing Overſeers of the High-Ways by the Juſtices at their Seſſions, in default of naming them by the reſpective Pariſhes. An Act for leſſening the Duty of Rape-ſeed to be exported. An Act to regulate the taking and exacting Tolls throughout this Kingdom, and to prevent ingroſſing Coals in the City of* Dublin. *An Act for explaining and putting in Execution an Act for Planting and Preſerving Timber-Trees and Woods, and for explaining and putting in Execution an Act to avoid and prevent divers Miſdemeanors in idle and lewd Perſons in Barking of Trees. An Act to prevent Fees being taken in certain Caſes. An Act againſt Horſe Stealing, and to prevent the Buying and Selling of ſtolen Horſes, and for puniſhing all Acceſſaries to Felons. An Act to repeal the Statute made in the 5th of* Henry *the 4th, againſt multiplying Gold and Silver, and to prevent Diſputes and Controverſies concerning Royal Mines. An Act for Relief of poor Priſoners for Debts. An Act for regulating the Weights uſed in this Kingdom, and that Salt and Meal ſhall be ſold by weight. And to Eight Private Bills.*

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'You have just Reason to be Thankful to Her 'Majesty for the remarkable Instances of Her Ma-'jesty's Goodness, and the great Concern which She 'hath expressed for the Prosperity of this Kingdom, 'and the many good Laws which have been Enacted 'for the Security of the Protestant Religion, and the 'Ease and Advantage of her Subjects.

'I doubt not but her Majesty will be well pleased 'with your hearty Expressions of Duty and Affecti-'on in this Session, and with the Supply you, *Gen-'tlemen of the House of Commons*, have so chearfully 'given in this time of War and Difficulty; and with 'the Assurance, that you will, in due time, provide 'for what shall be expended for the publick Securi-'ty; in the Management whereof, you may be cer-'tain of a Care and Frugality suitable to the Trust 'you have reposed in the Government.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

'It is a great pleasure to me to find, by your Ad-'dresses, that the Administration of the Government 'has been to your Satisfaction: And as I earnestly 'recommend to you, in your several Stations and 'Countries, to preserve the Peace, and promote the 'publick Good, by a due Execution of the Laws al-'ready made; so you may be assured, That I will, 'by just Representations to her Majesty, and by all 'the good Offices in my Power, give my utmost 'Assistance to advance the Trade, and Secure the 'Welfare and Prosperity of the Kingdom.

The Parliament prorogu'd. And then the Parliament was prorogu'd to *Thursday*, the 13th of *June* next.

The Lord Cuts *lands in* Ireland. Three Days before the Lord *Cuts* landed at *Dublin*, about 6 in the Evening near *Rings End*, where his Lordship was met by one of the Lord Lieutenant's Coaches; and went immediately to wait upon his Grace, by whom he was very kindly received.

The Duke of *Ormond* having, notwithstanding the Opposition of some uneasy envious Men, brought this Session of the Parliament of *Ireland*, to a happy Conclusion, and regulated the other publick Affairs of that Kingdom, his Grace resolved to come over into *England*, to give her Majesty an Account of his Proceedings; and having left the Administration of that Government to the Right Honourable Sir

Sir *Richard Cox*, Lord Chancellor there, and the Right Honourable the Lord *Cuts*, Lieutenant General of Her Majesty's Forces, who were constituted Lords Justices of the Kingdom, during his Grace's Absence. He came away from *Dublin* on Board one of Her Majesty's Yatchs; safely landed at *Chester* the 26th of *June*, and three Days after, arrived at St *James*'s. A. C. 1705. *The Chancellor of* Ireland *and the Ld.* Cuts, *appointed Lord Justices of that Kingdom.*

The Affairs of *Scotland* now bespeak our Attention. The General Assembly of the Church of that Kingdom met at *Edinburgh* the 29th of *March*, the Marquis of *Annandale*, representing the Queen's Person therein. Her Majesty's Letter being read, caused a great Satisfaction; and the Assembly resolv'd to return the following Answer.

'*May it please your Majesty*,

'WE have receiv'd, with all thankful Acknowledgments, the Expressions your Majesty 'is pleased to make in your gracious Letter, of your 'Satisfaction with the Proceedings of our former 'Assemblies, and the Assurance you give us of your 'Royal Favour and Countenance in our present 'Meeting, which do not only oblige us, but we 'trust, thro' the Blessing of God, shall enable us to 'improve this Opportunity, for the great and good 'Ends propos'd.

'Your Majesty's zealous Concern for the promoting of Piety, and the preserving and securing of 'the true Protestant Religion every where, and even 'to all after Ages, with your Royal Care to discourage Vice and Immorality, will be the perpetual Glory of your Reign and Memory; so that 'we cannot, but in our Station, and by the Means 'proper for us, with all Sincerity, and in Obedience to our great Lord and Master, endeavour to 'follow so great an Example; and for that End, to 'preserve in this Church, the good Order to which 'your Majesty is pleased to promise us your hearty 'Concurrence.

'We shall observe your Majesty's Recommendation for planting of vacant Churches, especially in 'the Highlands and Islands, with Pious and Learned 'Ministers, not doubting but that your Majesty will 'continue the Encouragement that hitherto you

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'have given us in that Work, by contributing to 'the Building and Reparation of Churches, and 'ſettling legal Proviſions where the ſame are found 'wanting; nor ſhall we be leſs careful of the right 'Diſtribution of thoſe Libraries, which have been 'ſo piouſly mortify'd for the Uſe of this Church, 'and which your Majeſty ſo graciouſly promiſes 'to aſſiſt.

'The Choice your Majeſty hath been pleaſed to 'make of the Marquiſs of *Annandale* to repreſent 'your Royal Perſon in this Aſſembly, after the Ex-'perience we have had both of his Sufficiency and 'Fidelity to your Majeſty, and his good Affection 'towards this Church is, not only to us moſt accept-'able, but a very particular and obliging Proof of 'your Majeſty's Regard to all our Concerns, which 'do moſt eſpecially oblige us to give him that 'Truſt and Credit which your Majeſty requires.

'Your Majeſty having been pleaſed to give us all 'Aſſurances of your firm Reſolution to maintain the 'eſtabliſh'd Government of this Church, we ſhall 'ever ſtudy to teſtify our gratful Senſe of the ſame, 'and ſhall obſerve that Moderation and Unanimi-'ty your Majeſty expects.

'That God may long preſerve your Majeſty, 'for the Good of all your People, the maintain-'ing of the true Proteſtant Religion, and the Pro-'tection and Comfort of all the Churches of Chriſt; 'and that he may ſtill proſper your Arms againſt all 'your Enemies, eſpecially that Grand Enemy both 'of Religion and Righteouſneſs, who ſupports an 'Uſurper againſt your Majeſty, and would impoſe 'on us a Popiſh Succeſſor, to the Subverſion of our 'Holy Religion, and the Ruin of this your Anci-'ent Kingdom: And that a Proteſtant may always 'ſit on the Throne which we bleſs God your Ma-'jeſty expreſſes ſo much Concern for, ſhall be the 'earneſt and conſtant Prayer of, *&c.*

The Duke of *Argile*, her Majeſty's High Com-miſſioner to the Parliament of *Scotland*, was met on the Border near *Berwick*, by a Squadron of the Marquiſs of *Lothian*'s Dragoons on the 23d. of *April*; and that Night his Grace arrived at *Dumbar*, attended by a great many Perſons of Honour. The next Day the Lord Advocate, the Lord Provoſt and Magi-

Magiſtrates of *Edinburgh*, met his Grace at *Edgbucklinbrac*, with above 600 Horſe, and in his Retinue there were 34 Coaches of the Nobility and Gentry, with 6 Horſes each. From the Time that his Grace came to the Corner of her Majeſty's Park, till he entred the Palace, the Guns fired; and there were two Salvo's from all the Ordnance round the Caſtle, beſides the Great Guns from the Park, and from the Men of War, both *Scotch* and *Dutch* in *Leith* Road. A. C. 1705.

On *Thurſday* the 28th of *June*, being the Day appointed for the meeting of the Parliament, his Grace came to the Parliament Houſe, where his Grace's Commiſſion was read, and recorded; after which a Commiſſion to *James* Earl of *Seafield* to be Chancellor; Commiſſions to *William* Marquiſs of *Annandale*, and *Hugh* Earl of *Loudun*, to be Secretaries of State; a Commiſſion to *David* Earl of *Glaſgow* to be Lord Treaſurer Depute; a Commiſſion to Sir *James Murrey* of *Philiphaugh*, to be Clerk Regiſter, and a Commiſſion to *Adam Cockburn* of *Ormiſtonne*, to be Lord Juſtice Clerk, were all ſeverally read and recorded as uſual. There being many Members abſent, the Lord Commiſſioner did not think fit to read the Queen's Letter, or make any Speech, but adjourned them to the 3d of *July*, when the Parliament met, and her Majeſty's Letter to them was read as followeth: *The Parliament meets* June 28.

ANNE R.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

'IT has been our great Care and Concern ever ſince our Acceſſion to the Crown, to preſerve 'the Peace and promote the true Intereſt and Ad- 'vantage of that our Ancient Kingdom; and, above 'all, to have your preſent Eſtabliſhment ſo ſecured, 'that both you, and after Ages, may reap the Be- 'nefit thereof. *The Queen's Letter to them.*

'You are now again met in Parliament, and no 'doubt with a full View of all your preſent Circum- 'ſtances, which We heartily wiſh may be ſeconded 'with ſuch Endeavours on your Part, as what may beſt accompliſh what We ſo really deſign.

'

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'In your last Meeting we recommended to you, 'with the greatest Earnestness the Settling of the 'Succession of that our Ancient Kingdom in the 'Protestant Line; and several Things having since 'happen'd, which shews the great Inconveniency of 'this Matter's continuing in suspence. We cannot 'but at present, most seriously renew the Recom-'mendation of this Settlement, as being convinc'd of 'the growing Necessity thereof, both for the Preser-'vation of the Protestant Religion, and the Peace 'and Safety of all our Dominions, and for Defeat-'ing the Designs and Attempts of all our Enemies. 'And to prevent any Objection to the said Settle-'ment, that can be suggested from the Views or Fears 'of future Inconveniencies that may happen to that 'our Kingdom from thence, We shall be ready 'to give the Royal Assent to such Provisions and 'Restrictions as shall be found necessary and rea-'sonable in such a Case: And therefore we must 'still leave it upon you as most necessary for all the 'Ends above-mention'd, that you go to the Settle-'ment of the Succession before all other Business.

'We are fully satisfied, (and doubt not but you 'are) that great Benefit will arise to all our Sub-'jects by an Union of *Scotland* and *England*; and 'that nothing will contribute more to the compo-'sing of Differences, and extinguishing the Heats 'that are unhappily raised and fomented by the 'Enemies of both Nations, than the promoting of 'every thing that tends to the procuring the same. 'Therefore we earnestly recommend to you, to 'pass an Act for a Commission to set a Treaty on 'foot between the Kingdoms, as our Parliament of '*England* has done, for effectuating what is so de-'sirable, and for such other Matters and Things 'as may be judg'd proper for our Honour, and the 'Good and Advantage of both Kingdoms for ever, 'in which we shall most heartily give our best Assi-'stance.

'The Supplies granted by the Parliament for 'maintaining the Forces, with the Forts, Garrisons 'and Frigats, are now at an End; and these being 'still necessary to be maintain'd, as likewise that 'the Magazines of Arms and Ammunition be duly 'furnish'd, for the Peace and Security of the King-

'dom,

'dom, especially now in time of War, we doubt not 'but you will provide the Supplies needful in such 'manner as may be most easie and effectual. A. C. 1705.

'We have named the Duke of *Argyle* to be our 'Commissioner to represent our Person in this Ses-'sion of Parliament, as one, of whose Capacity and 'Zeal for our Service, and the Kingdom's Good 'and Advantage, we are sufficiently assured, and no 'less hopeful, that he will be to you acceptable. 'We have fully empowered him to declare our 'firm Resolutions to maintain the Government, 'both in Church and State, as by Law Establish'd; 'and likewise to consent to such further Laws as 'shall be thought needful for that End.

'We have also empowered him to give the Royal 'Assent to such good Laws as shall be concluded for 'the Advancement of Piety, and Discouragement 'of Immorality; for the better Encouraging and 'Improving of Trade and Manufacture, the fur-'ther Securing of private Rights and Conveyances, 'and for Promoting the more easy and speedy Ad-'ministration of Justice; and generally, for what 'may be found for the Good and Advantage of the 'Kingdom. In all which, and whatever else may 'contribute to the Happiness and Satisfaction of our 'People, you shall have our ready and chearful 'Concurrence: And so we bid you heartily farewel. *Given at our Court at* Windsor-Castle *the* 18*th of* June, 1705. *and of our Reign the Fourth Year.*

By Her Majesty's Command,

David Nairn.

Then the Duke of Argyle *made the following Speech.*

'*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

'HER Majesty has, in her most Gracious Letter, expressed so much Tenderness and Affection 'towards this Nation, in assuring you, That she 'will maintain the Government, as Establish'd by 'Law, both in Church and State and acquainting 'you, That she has been pleas'd to give me full 'Power to pass such Acts as may be for the Good *The Duke of* Argyle's *Speech.*

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'of the Nation, that, were it not purely to comply 'with Cuſtom, I might be ſilent.

'Her Majeſty has had under her Conſideration 'the preſent Circumſtances of this Kingdom; and, 'out of her extream Concern for its Welfare, has 'been graciouſly pleaſed to recommend to you two 'Expedients, to prevent the Ruin which does but 'too plainly threaten us: In the firſt place, your 'Settling the Succeſſion in the Proteſtant Line, as 'what is abſolutely and immediately neceſſary to 'ſecure our Peace, to cool thoſe Heats which have 'with great Induſtry, and too much Succeſs been 'fomented among us, and effectually diſappoint the 'Deſigns of all our Enemies: In the Second, a 'Treaty with *England*, which you your ſelves have 'ſhewn ſo great an Inclination for, that it is not 'to be ſuppoſed it can meet with any Oppoſi-'tion.

'The ſmall part of the Funds which were appro-'priated in your laſt Meeting for the Army, are 'now at an End. I believe every Body is ſatisfy'd of 'how great Uſe our Frigats have been to our Trade: 'And its fit to acquaint you, our Forts are ruinous, 'and our Magazines empty.

'Therefore I do not doubt but your Wiſdom will 'direct you to provide ſuitable Supplies.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

'I am moſt ſenſible of the Difficulties that attend 'this Poſt, and the Loſs I am at by my Want of Ex-'perience in Affairs; but I ſhall endeavour to make 'it up by my Zeal and Firmneſs in ſerving Her 'Majeſty, and the great Regard I ſhall have to 'whatever may be for the Good of my Country.

The Earl of Seafield, *Lord High Chancellor to the Parliament of* Scotland, *ſpoke to this Effect.*

My Lords and Gentlemen,

The Lord Chancellor's Speech.

'HER Majeſty, in Her moſt Gracious Letter, and 'my Lord Commiſſioner his Grace, in his 'Speech, do propoſe theſe Things to your Conſide-'ration, which are of the greateſt Importance for the 'Security of your Religion and Liberties: And Her 'Majeſty is moſt willing to do all that is in Her

'Power

'Power, to promote the Happineſs and Proſperity of all Her Subjects. A. C. 1705.

'For theſe Ends Her Majeſty doth, with great Earneſtneſs, continue to recommend to you the Settlement of the Succeſſion to the Crown in the Proteſtant Line, as the ſureſt Meaſure for preſerving all that is valuable to you, with regard either to your Sacred or Civil Concerns: So long as this is delayed, the Enemies of our preſent Eſtabliſhment will continue their bad Deſigns, and be ready to take the firſt Opportunity to diſturb the Publick Peace: And when can you enter upon the Deliberation of this Matter, with greater Advantage than now, in Her Majeſty's own Time, and when you have Aſſurances from Her of all Encouragement, and that ſhe is ready to grant ſuch Limitations and Conditions of Government, with regard to the Succeſſor, as can be reaſonably propoſed, and will give Her Royal Concurrence in every thing that can make this Settlement advantageous to this Nation?

'Her Majeſty doth alſo, in Her Royal Letter, with great Concern ſignify Her Deſire, to prevent all Differences that may happen between this Kingdom and that of *England*; and propoſes the only Expedient in this Matter, the ſetting on foot a Treaty of Union, and of ſuch other Matters and Concerns as may be for Her Majeſty's Honour, and the Good and Advantage of both Kingdoms. It is unqueſtionably the Intereſt of both Nations, that they were more cloſely united, and that there were an entire Communication of Advantages and Privileges, and that they both had the ſame Intereſt; which would make this Iſland ſecure at home, and formidable abroad: And you are aſſured of Her Majeſty's Royal Concurrence and Aſſiſtance to make this Treaty effectual, to the mutual Advantage of both Kingdoms.

'You will certainly think it reaſonable to grant the needful Supplies for maintaining the Forces and the Frigats, and for the other Uſes mentioned in Her Majeſty's Letter; theſe being ſo neceſſary now in the time of War, for the Support of Her Majeſty's Government, and for the Defence of

A. C. 1705. 'this Nation, againſt the Attempts and Deſigns of 'our Enemies.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

'My Lord Commiſſioner being fully intruſted 'by Her Majeſty in every thing that concerns the 'Good of this Nation, you have the cleareſt and 'greateſt Evidence of Her Majeſty's moſt tender 'Care for the Happineſs of Her People. I am there-'fore hopeful you will improve this moſt deſirable 'Opportunity, for promoting of Piety, for encou-'raging of Trade, for preſerving of your Peace, 'and for doing all that may be for the mutual Satis-'faction of Her Majeſty and Her Subjects.

The ſame Day, before the foregoing Speeches were made, was read a Letter from Her Majeſty to the Lord High Commiſſioner, appointing Lord *Archibald Campbell*, Brother German to his Grace, to have the Place and Vote of the Lord High Treaſurer in this Seſſion of Parliament.

* July 6. The next time the Parliament * met, the Marquis of *Annandale* preſented a *Propoſal, That the Parliament would go upon the Conſideration of ſuch Limitations and Conditions of Government, as ſhould be judged proper for the next Succeſſor in the Proteſtant Line; and that, at the ſame time, a Committee of Parliament be named to conſider the Condition of the Coin of the Nation, and the State of its Commerce or Trade, as to Export and Import, and to prepare and bring in the moſt proper Remedies and Regulations for that End.* Then the Earl *Mareſchal* preſented a *Reſolve, That the Houſe, before all other Affairs, would make ſuch Regulations of the Trade and Coin of this Kingdom, as might be moſt for the Advantage of the Nation.* Another *Reſolve* was alſo preſented by the Earl of *Mar, That the Houſe would proceed, previous to all other Buſineſs, to take into their Conſideration the Nation's Circumſtances as to* England, *and how to enter into a Treaty with them.* After ſome Debate, theſe two Queſtions were put; Whether to proceed, firſt to conſider *Coin and Trade?* Or Limitations of Government? And it was carried, to proceed firſt on Coin and Trade? next, the Queſtion was put, Proceed by way of *Reſolve*, or *Overture?* And carried by way of *Overture*. Whereupon the

Earl

Earl of *Marr* declared, that ſince his Motion was given in by way of *Reſolve*, he withdrew the ſame for the time. C. A. 1705.

The 10th of the ſame † Month, the Parliament read a *Propoſal for ſupplying the Nation with Money*; as alſo three Draughts of Acts, the one *diſcharging the Importation and wearing of Muſlins, Callico*, &c. *and other Foreign Linnen*; the ſecond *diſcharging the Importation of Victual from* Ireland; and the third, *diſcharging the Importation of all* Engliſh, Iriſh, *and Foreign Butter and Cheeſe*: The firſt and laſt of which were read a ſecond time the next ‡ *Sederunt* (or Sitting) and a firſt reading mark'd thereon: but the Draught, diſcharging the Importation of Victual from *England* and *Ireland*, was order'd to lye upon the Table. The ſame Day a Propoſal made by Dr. *Hugh Chamberlain*, for a Land Credit, was read, and order'd to be printed. † July 10. ‡ July 12

The next * Day the Draught of an Act againſt the Importing of *Moloſſes* from Foreign Parts into that Kingdom, was read, and ordered to lye upon the Table. The Draught of an Act, diſcharging the Importation of *Engliſh* or *Iriſh* Tann'd Leather, was alſo read, and ordered to be Printed; and then the Parliament proceeded to the Conſideration of the Draught of the Act, diſcharging the Importation and wearing of Muſlin, Callico, and other Foreign Linnen; and after ſome Ammendments, the farther Conſideration thereof was delayed till next meeting. The Draught of the Act diſcharging the Importation of *Engliſh* or *Iriſh* Butter or Cheeſe, was alſo read the ſecond time, and after ſeveral Ammendments, it was put to the Vote, *Approve the Act, or not*, and carried *Approve*. * July 13.

Four Days after † the Parliament met again, and the Duke of *Hamilton* preſented the following Reſolve: 'That this Parliament will not proceed to 'the Nomination of a Succeſſor, till we have had a 'previous Treaty with *England*, in relation to our 'Commerce, and other Concerns with that Nation. 'And further, it is reſolved. That this Parliament 'will proceed to make ſuch Limitations and Conditions of Government, for the Rectification of our 'Conſtitution, as may ſecure the *Liberty*, *Religion*, and † July 17. *The Duke of* Hamilton's *Reſolve, for Poſt-poning the Nomination of a Succeſſor, till a Treaty be had with* England.

A. C. 1705.

'and *Independency* of this Kingdom, before they proceed to the said Nomination.

Upon this Occasion the Lord *Belhaven* made the following Speech.

My Lord Chancellor,

The Lord Belhaven's Speech.

'BY what Experience I have had in this World, I always found, that when Divisions are once come to that Consistency, as to form themselves in 'Factions, upon different Measures, and opposite 'Designs; that then Reason and Reasoning make 'but a very small Impression upon either of the Parties: Therefore I shall not enter into the Merits of 'this *Resolve*, nor of its Expediency or Unexpediency at this time, that I may not give the least Rise 'to Debate, or Occasion of Misunderstanding amongst ourselves. What I shall say on this Head, 'is to advance this Position, *viz.* That there is more 'Danger to our Nation, and National Concerns by 'Divisions and Factions, than by any Mistakes in 'fit and adequate Measures, if they be unanimously 'gone upon.

'A wrong Measure, especially in Resolutions, 'may be rectified and redressed, when we come to 'a more full View of the Affair: And tho' sometimes they prove Unsuccessful, yet Unanimity 'endures a Shock with Firmness; but Divisions 'and Factions increase and multiply, and that from 'very small Beginnings, so as to render all Perswasions abortive; and that more especially amongst 'Men of Honour, who, as they are generally more 'grateful, constant, and firm to their Words and 'Parties, so upon Disappointments, they are more 'prone to Resentment and Revenge, the most dangerous of all Passions, and the most fatal to the 'very Being of Nations.

'What I plead for, My Lord, at this Time, is 'Unity. Would you have Limitations? Go upon 'them Unanimously. Would you have a Treaty? 'Do the like. Would you settle the Succession upon Limitations without a Treaty? Would you 'settle the Succession upon a Treaty without Limitations? Would you have neither done at this time? 'In short, whatever you would have done, let it be

'done

'done (*nemine contradicente*) and it will not want 'its own weight, for I am perſwaded that whatever 'Reſolution this Honourable Houſe ſhall come to, 'a wrong Meaſure is preferable to a good one; if 'there be Unanimity in the one, and Faction at the 'Bottom of the other. A. C. 1705.

'*My Lord*, That I may not ſeem to ſpeak without 'Book, I could adduce Inſtances from the Hiſtories 'of *Europe*,, to confirm what I have ſaid, and from 'none more than that of our Neighbours the States 'of *Holland*, whoſe Unity has raiſed them to the 'Grandeur and Riches they are poſſeſt of at this Day. 'They wanted not wrong Meaſures, and unſucceſs-'ful Attempts, but their unanimous Firmneſs in the 'Vindication of their *Liberty*, hath made good the 'Verity of their *Motto*: *Concordia res parvæ cre-'ſcunt.*

'But waving what is foreign, I ſhall only confine 'my ſelf to our own Hiſtories, and by four Exam-'ples, I ſhall make it evidently appear, that our 'Predeceſſors, when in a good Underſtanding a-'mongſt themſelves, were always in a Condition 'to defend their Rights and Liberties againſt the '*Engliſh*, and that they never did prevail over Us, 'ſave when we were divided and broke by Factions.

'The firſt Inſtance is, of that famous Controver-'ſie about the Right of Succeſſion to *Alexander* the 'Third; the Story is ſo well known that I ſhall not 'give this Honourable Houſe the Trouble of hear-'ing it repeated, but ſhall only ſay, we divided 'upon it: What followed upon that? The King of '*England* gave us a King: What was the Conſe-'quence of that? Both of us paid very dear for it. 'For as the Hiſtorians of both Nations tell us, there 'followed upon it the longeſt and moſt bloody War 'that ever was betwixt two Nations: Then, and 'not before, could it be ſaid, that *England* had any 'Pretence of Homage from us.

'Pray, My Lord, had it not been better, that our 'Predeceſſors had, of themſelves, choſen the worſt 'of Competitors, yea, the worſt Man of the Nati-'on by a general Conſent, rather than to have ſu-'ſtained thoſe Calamities which followed on that 'Diviſion.

'The

A. C. 1705.

'The other time, My, Lord, that we groaned under *Engliſh* Bondage, was by *Cromwel*, who knew 'as well how to Divide, as how to Fight. We had 'called home King *Charles* the Second, as Succeſſor 'to his Father; *Cromwel* enters *Scotland* with an 'Army, and prevails: What was the Reaſon of it? 'Was his Army comparable to ours for Number? 'He knew very well King *Charles* the Firſt, his 'Maſter, had come upon us with a far better Army, 'and we leſs prepared, and leſs accuſtomed to War, 'and yet, when Sword in Hand, was neceſſitated 'to give us a Valuable Treaty at the *Birks*. He 'knew very well that we had the Remains of that 'Gallant Army, which had procur'd us ſo good 'Conditions at the Treaty of *Kippon*; and who af'terwards had raiſed the Parliamentary Power above 'that of their Sovereign. He knew that we had the 'brave Troops that had preſerv'd the North of *Ire'land* from the *Iriſh* Rebels. Whence then came all 'theſe Hopes of *Oliver*? It came, my Lord, from 'our Diviſions. We were united in thoſe former 'Times, and Broken then. In ſhort, we had the '*Hamiltons*, *Grahames*, and *Campbells*, each driving 'on oppoſite Deſigns. Yea, my Lord, Faction was 'come to that Height of *Enthuſiaſm*, that when we 'came to fight *Cromwel* at *Dumbar*, we would not 'fight but as *Gideon* did the *Madianites*, although we 'had no ſuch Warrant for it. I pray GOD, my Lord, 'Things come not to ſuch a Height now, eſpecially 'when we as they, mind more, who ſhall do ſuch 'and ſuch Things, than what Things are fitteſt to 'be done; ſo that every Commiſſioner now muſt 'have the Board ſwept clean, before he undertake 'the Queen's Buſineſs. I ſpeak not this, my Lord, 'out of any Reſentment that I have by being turn'ed out of a Poſt lately. I profeſs, I have not the 'leaſt Reſentment upon it: Why ſhould not the 'Queen employ what Servants ſhe thinks fit? But 'I ſpeak of it, becauſe I am afraid it proves a Seed to 'Faction, it having proved ſo Prolifick already, as 'to have two Crops in one Year, tho' in this Nor'thern Climate.

'The two Inſtances where our Unity preſerv'd us 'from the fatal Conſequences of War with *England*, 'are thoſe of *King DAVID, and King JAMES the* 'Firſt,

'*First*, after we had recovered our Liberty under the 'Conduct of the *Noble BRUCE*, who had forced 'the Grand Child, by a moſt ſolemn Renunciation 'to vomit up the Claim of *Homage*, unjuſtly impo-'ſed by the Father upon us. Two unhappy Acci-'dents put theſe two Kings in the Hands of the *Eng-'liſh*: Did they let go the Opportunities to trump up 'their Claim of *Homage*? No, *my Lord*. What hin-'dred them to proceed further? King *David* had loſt 'a conſiderable Battle, was there Priſoner himſelf, 'many of the Nobility killed and taken, *England* 'ſucceſsful againſt *France* at the ſame time, and their 'King Priſoner in *England*; King *James* the Firſt was 'their Priſoner, being forced to flee from the unjuſt 'Deſigns of his Uncle *Robert*, and as unjuſtly made 'Priſoner by them: Theſe Occaſions, my Lord, 'did appear favourable enough for *England* to make 'uſe of their time, but our firm Unanimity put a 'ſtop to their Deſigns: We declared we would not 'obey our Kings, as long as they were under *Eng-'liſh* Power and Influence, and ſo both our Armies 'in *France*, and Peers in *Scotland*, refuſed their Or-'ders, as long as they were *England*, looking up-'on them not as their Kings Commands, but the 'Commands of an Enemy: And thus we were preſer-'ved, and our Kings delivered to us upon Ranſom. A. C. 1705.

'My Lord, I have obſerv'd, that *England* never 'let go any Opportunity, neither before nor ſince 'the Union of the two Crowns, to bring us under 'their Power; and I am perſwaded, that the Heats 'and Animoſities amongſt us theſe ſeveral Seſſions 'of Parliament paſt, have, amongſt other things, 'occaſion'd that Threatning and Unaccountable Act 'of Parliament, wherein they Characterize our Mi-'niſters, and Criticiſe our Acts, as it hath alſo gi-'ven a new Birth to thoſe Contemptible and Igno-'rant Pamphlets, come out of late againſt the Sove-'raignty and Independency of our Nation. Will 'you prevent the Conſequences of what is deſigned 'againſt us? Be as United as they, in your Actings 'againſt them: Did Whig and Tory differ about 'us? No, my Lord: The two Houſes, tho' in Civil 'War amongſt themſelves, did vye with one ano-'ther, which of them ſhould have the Honour to 'give us the ſharpeſt and ſevereſt Blow.

'To

A. C. 1704

'To conclude, would you quench the Fire that 'appears to be rais'd againſt us in *England*? Would 'you have a ſucceſsful Treaty, and good Limita- 'tions? Be Unanimous, and I hope the Caſe is not as 'yet ſo Deſperate; but what our Predeceſſors have 'found, we may yet find the like.

'It may be asked, my Lord, how we ſhall be 'Unanimous, and who ſhall yield? I think Provi- 'dence has made that very eaſie, with Relation to 'this Reſolve; for, ſuppoſe ſome be for Limitations, 'that are not for a Treaty; and others for a Treaty, 'that are not for Limitations: And that thoſe who are 'againſt a Treaty, are againſt it; becauſe they do not 'expect reaſonable and good Conditions from *England*: 'And that thoſe who are againſt Limitations, are a- 'gainſt them; becauſe they would prove of no long 'Continuance, and conſequently look upon them 'only as Amuſements to bring us to the *Engliſh* Suc- 'ceſſion: There is no reaſon, my Lord, in all this, 'why both Parties ſhould not agree in the Reſolve. 'For ſuppoſe all theſe Suppoſitions ſhould prove True, 'ſhall we then be in any worſe Condition than we 'are at preſent? Shall it be ſaid, we will not ſo much 'as reſolve to Treat with *England*; or, that Limita- 'tions, which are in our own Power, both to make 'and to keep, ſhall be look'd upon by us, as things 'unpracticable, and of no Duration. No, my 'Lord, we have a Gracious Queen that will aſſiſt 'us in both, and who, in Her Gracious Letter, ſeems 'to deſire both.

'I do conſider *England*, with Relation to the Suc- 'ceſſion of *Britain*, as ſo many Fiſhes incloſed in 'a large ſtrong Nett: They have room to Swim, 'Toſs, and Tumble, but as long as the Fiſherman 'keeps his Hold, they cannot break through. I 'believe by this time they are ſenſible, that the Suc- 'ceſſion to the Two Kingdoms in *Britain*, ought not 'to have been Deſigned, much leſs Settled, without 'acquainting one Part of *Britain* with the Deſign, 'and that one Part, Independent upon the other. 'Therefore, if we be United, and keep our Hold, 'and make no unreaſonable Demand, either of Limi- 'tations from our Queen, or Conditions from *Eng- 'land*, but meerly ſuch as the Neceſſity of this Na- 'tion requires, I hope, by the Bleſſing of God upon

'our Juſt Endeavours, and the Cordial Support of A. C.
'our Moſt Excellent Soveraign, That we ſhall have 1705.
'all our Deſires granted, and a good Underſtanding
'betwixt the two Nations promoted; not for this
'time only, but for ever; Which, if they do ſlight at
'this time, I dare pretend to propheſie, that, *The Time*
'*will come, when they will give more with leſs Ceremony.*

'Thus, my Lord, I have frankly told you my
'Mind, and that with all Deference and Submiſſion
'to this Honourable Houſe, and tho' I do not pre-
'tend to the Thanks of this Parliament, as the Lord
'*Haverſham* had that of the Houſe of Lords, yet I
'will not yield to his Lordſhip, as to my Integrity,
'and ſincere Concern for the Common-wealth of
'*Britain*: And in one thing I think I have the Ad-
'vantage, That what I have ſaid, tends to the Com-
'poſing of Differences: Firſt, amongſt our Selves,
'and then, betwixt our Neighbour Nation and Us:
'Whereas his Lordſhip's Speech, if I be not as
'much miſtaken as his Lordſhip was at the time he
'ſpoke it, tends directly the quite contrary way.
'Therefore, I am for the Reſolve, and for beginning
'with the Limitations. This Speech carried ſuch
Weight with it, That after ſome Debate, it being put
to the Vote, *Approve the Reſolve*, or not? It was
carried, Approve.

Three Days † after the Parliament met again, and † July 20.
read, the Draught of a Letter preſented by the Mar-
quis of *Tweeddale*, in Anſwer to her Majeſty's Let-
ter to the Parliament; as alſo a Draught of an Act
for a Treaty with *England*, preſented by the Earl of
Mar; Another Draught of an Act for a Treaty
with *England*, preſented by the Marquis of *Lothian*;
A Draught of an Act concerning the way of chuſing
Officers of State, Privy Councellors, and Members
of Exchequer and Treaſury, in Caſe of her Ma-
jeſty's Deceaſe, without Heirs of her Body to ſucceed
her, preſented by the Earl of *Rothes*; The Draught of
an Act for Advancing and Eſtabliſhing the Herring-
Fiſhing; Another Draught of an Act concerning
Herring and White-Fiſhing; A Draught of an Act
diſcharging the Importation of Brandy, and all Fo-
reign Spirits; and laſtly, A Draught of an Act con-
cerning the Exportation of Wool and Skins, and
Woollen Yarn; all which Acts were order'd to be
printed, for the Information of the Members. On

A. C. 1705.

On the 23d of July, the Duke of *Queensbury*, appointed by her Majesty, to be Lord Privy Seal of *Scotland*, arrived at *Edinburgh*. His Grace design'd to have been there two Days before, but a great many Lords and Gentlemen sent an Express at Night to meet him at *Belford*, to let him know that it was their desire, and that of all his Friends, that he should make a publick Entry, which, much against his Inclination, he consented to, and came only to *Dunbar* on *Saturday* night the 21st of *July*, and staid there on *Sunday*.

The Duke of Queensbury *appointed Lord Privy Seal of* Scotland.

The next day his Grace set out from *Dunbar*, where he was met by the Earls of *Mar*, *Weems*, *Northesk* and *Belcaris*; The Viscounts *Primrose* and *Roseberry*; The Lords *Eliband* and *Stranaver*; The Lord Register, and Lord President of the Sessions, with about 100 Gentlemen on Horseback. His Grace was met afterwards between *Dunbar* and *Edinburgh*, by the Marquesses of *Annandale* and *Lothian*; the Earls of *Crawford*, *Southerland*, *Loudon*, *VVinton*, *Leven*, *Melvill*, *Stair*, *Glasgow*, *Roseberry*, *Cromerry*, *Gallaway*, *Kintorr*, *March*, *Hindford*, and *Dalhausi*; and the Lords *Rollo*, *Forbes*, and *Ballantine*. The Lord *Frazer*, Viscount *Garnock*, the Lord Justice Clerk, the Lieutenant-General, with all his Officers, the Lord Provost of *Edingburgh*, and the rest of the Magistrates, met his Grace at *Inch Bucklinbrae*, so that my Lord Duke was met with greater Splendor, Grandeur and Chearfulness at this time, than the three times he had been Commissioner. The next * Morning after his Arrival, a Council was held, where his Grace took Place as Lord Privy-Seal, and went afterwards to Parliament, where his Commission being read, and order'd to be recorded, he took the usual Oaths.

His publick Entry in Edinburgh, July 23.

* July 24.

The same day it was moved, That the Parliament proceed to the Consideration of the Draught of the Letter presented by the Marquis of *Tweeddale*, in Answer to her Majesty's gracious Letter to the Parliament. And it was moved also, That they proceed to the Consideration of those Acts relating to Trade, which were lying before the Parliament. After debate, it was put to the Vote. proceed to the Consideration of the Draught of the Letter, presented, or the Draughts of the Acts relating to Trade,

The Draught of a Letter to the Queen, rejected.

'Trade, and carried by a great Majority, pro- A. C.
'ceed to the Conſideration of the Acts relating to 1705.
'Trade: Then the Parliament did proceed to the
'Conſideration of the Acts for eſtabliſhing and ad-
'vancing the Herring Fiſhing in and about this King-
'dom, and after ſome Reaſoning upon them, a firſt
'Reading was ordered to be marked upon the Act
'preſented by the Provoſt of *Edinburgh*, reſerving
'to any Member to offer Clauſes to be added to the
'ſaid Act, when the ſame came to be under Conſide-
'ration for a ſecond Reading.

The next † Sederunt, the Parliament read a † July 26.
Draught of an Act for appointing a Council of Trade; another for diſſolving Royal Mines from the Crown; and a third for preſerving the Game; all which were order'd to be printed.

'The next * Day Dr. *Chamberlain*'s Propoſal for * July 27.
'ſupplying the Nation with Money by a Paper Cre-
'dit was read, and after Reaſoning and Debate
'thereon, it was agreed that the forcing any Paper
'Credit by an Act of Parliament, was unfit for this
'Nation. Then it was *moved*, That the Parlia-
'ment proceed to conſider, if it be convenient that
'the current Species within the Kingdom ſhould be
'raiſed above what it paſſes for at preſent, and after
'ſome Debate it was put to the Vote, *Proceed*, or
'*Delay*? And carried *Proceed*: After which it was
'agreed, That the raiſing of the current Species a-
'bove what it paſſes for at preſent, is an unfit Expe-
'dient for this Nation. Then it was *Moved*, That
'this Parliament might appoint a day for taking into
'their Conſideration, if it be fit that the Value of
'the *Engliſh* Milld Money and Ducatoons, and o-
'ther Forreign Species ſhould be lower'd, and the
'ſame was put off till the Parliament return to con-
'ſider the State of the Coin of this Kingdom.

'On the laſt Day of the ſame Month the Draught
'of an Act and Commiſſion for a Treaty with *Eng-*
'*land*, was read, and it was moved that a firſt Read-
'ing be marked thereon. Then a *Motion* was pre-
'ſented by the Duke of *Hamilton*, that the Parlia-
'ment proceed to the neceſſary Acts for regulating
'our Trade, the Rectification of our preſent Con-
'ſtitution, and the Limitations in the Terms of the
'firſt *Reſolve*; and after Reaſoning and Debate upon

A. C. 1705. 'the Act and Motion, it was put to the Vote, *Proceed to consider the Act for a Treaty, or proceed to consider Limitations*, and carried *Limitations*.

'On the 2d of *August* it was *Moved*, that the Parliament proceed to Limitations; and in order thereunto, that the Draught of the Act concerning the way of chooſing the Officers of State, in caſe of her Majeſty's Deceaſe, without Heirs of her Body, be read, and that it have a firſt Reading marked thereon. It was alſo *Moved*, that the Parliament proceed to conſider the Acts already preſented, which relate to Trade, and after Debate, it was agreed that the Act about the chooſing of the Officers of State be read. Then a *Reſolve* was offered, that the Parliament ſhould proceed firſt to the finiſhing of all ſuch Acts as ſhould be found neceſſary for the right Regulation of the Trade of this Kingdom, and next to the finiſhing the neceſſary Limitations, and Rectifying our Conſtitution, and that previous to any Act for a Treaty with *England*: And after Debate upon the *Reſolve*, a Propoſal was made, that it ſhould be inſerted in the Minutes that the Parliament doth agree, that in the firſt four enſuing *Sederunts*, they would proceed to conſider Acts in relation to Trade; as likewiſe agree, that the next four *Sederunts* thereafter, the Parliament would proceed to conſider Rectifications of our Conſtitution, and Limitations upon the Succeſſor, and that no extraneous Buſineſs ſhould intervene; and after Debate, it was put to the Vote, whether approve the *Reſolve*, or mark the *Propoſal* in the Minutes, and carried *mark the Propoſal in the Minutes*.

† Aug. 4. Two † Days after, being a *Saturday*, the Parliament went upon the Limitations of the Succeſſion, and adjourn'd the Debate till next *Thurſday*. On the

* Aug. 7. * *Tueſday*, they order'd the Overture for a *Triennial* Parliament to be printed: and then the Act for the

† Aug. 8. Fiſhery was further proceeded on. The next † day the Parliament read the Overture for an Act, Prohibiting and Diſcharging the Importation of all manner of Merchandizes and Commodities from *England*. An Overture for an Act, relating to the Coinage of Copper, was alſo read; as likewiſe an Overture for an Act, diſcharging the Victualling of Ships outward bound, with *Iriſh* or Foreign Beef; an Act diſcharging

charging the Importation of Tobacco; an Act discharging the wearing of Silk, Stuffs, Velvet and ſtampt Callicoe; an Act diſcharging the Importation of Starch, and Powder made of Starch; an Act for eaſing the Liedges, as to the Prices of Fleſh in *Edinburg*, *Cannongate* and *Leigh*, and all of them ordered to be printed for Information of the Members. Then a Motion was made, That the Parliament proceed to conſider the Act for Eſtabliſhing and Advancing the Herring Fiſhing; as alſo, that the Parliament proceed to conſider the Draught of an Act appointing a Council of Trade; and after Debate it was put to the Vote, whether an Act for a Fiſhery, or an Act appointing a Council of Trade ſhould be firſt conſidered, and it was carried for the Fiſhery. Accordingly the ſame was read, and proceeded on, and after Debate upon the Clauſe relating to the Rouſing of Herrings with Foreign Salt, it was put to the Vote, allow of the Rouſing of Herrings to be exported with white Salt, yea or no, and carried in the Negative. Then it was moved, that the Petition by Mr. *Geo. Campbell*, relating to the improvement of Salt, be read; and agreed, that the ſame be under conſideration before the finiſhing of this Act. Laſtly, it was moved, that a Clauſe be added, prohibiting the Importation of all *Engliſh* Salt, and agreed, that the ſame ſhould be alſo conſidered before the Act be finiſhed. The Act appointing a Council of Trade was alſo read, and a firſt Reading order'd to be mark'd thereon. The next † Day a Petition by Lieutenant-Colonel *Patrick Ogilvie* for guarding the Weſt-Coaſt, to prevent the Import of *Iriſh* Victuals, *&c.* was read, and the ſame order'd to be printed. Another Propoſal to prevent the Import of *Iriſh* Victuals was alſo read, and order'd to be printed. A Petition by Mr. *George Campbell*, for improving the Salt of this Kingdom, was read, and conſidered, and the deſire thereof granted. Then the Parliament proceeded to conſider the Act for appointing a Council of Trade, and after ſome debate upon the Clauſe, whereby it is provided, that the Commiſſioners ſhould be named by Queen and Parliament, it was put to the Vote, Approve, or alter the Clauſe? And carried, *Approve the Clauſe*; and after ſome other Amendments made upon the Act,

A. C. 1705.

† Aug. 9

A. C 1705

agreed, that the ſame be under further Conſideration next *Sederunt* of Parliament, previous to all other Buſineſs.

Mr. Anderſon *and Mr.* Hodges *rewarded for Maintaining the Independency of* Scotland; *And Mr.* Atwood's *Book ordered to be burnt.*

On the Tenth of *Auguſt* it was *Moved*, That Mr. *James Anderſon*, writer to her Majeſty's Signet, having written a Book, Intituled, *An Hiſtorical Eſſay, ſhewing that the Crown and Kingdom of* Scotland *is Imperial and Independent, thereby clearing the Independency of this Nation*; he ſhould have a Reward for that good Service: And agreed that he ſhould have, for Reward, the Sum of four thouſand eight hundred Pounds *(Scotch)* as alſo, that the Thanks of the Parliament be given him by the Lord Chancellor, in preſence of her Majeſty's high Commiſſioner, and the Eſtates, which was accordingly done. It was alſo *Moved*, that Mr. *James Hodges*, who had, in his Writings, ſerved the Intereſt of this Nation, ſhould have likewiſe a Reward for the ſame. and agreed, that he ſhould have the like Sum of four thouſand eight hundred Pounds *(Scotch)*. At the ſame time it was *Moved*, that the Book, Intituled, *The Superiority and direct Dominion of the Imperial Crown of* England, *over the Crown and Kingdom of* Scotland, being ſcurrilous, and full of Falſhoods; As alſo, the Pamphlet Intituled, *The* Scots *Patriot unmask'd*, reflecting upon the Honour and Independency of this Nation, both written by *William Atwood*, be burnt by the Hand of the Hangman, and accordingly the ſame was ordered to be done by the Magiſtrates of *Edinburgh*. 'Then the Parliament 'proceeded to conſider of the Act for appointing a 'Council of Trade, which was amended and ap-'prov'd; and agreed, that the Election of the Mem-'bers, who are to make up the Commiſſion for 'Trade, be by the Eſtates ſeparated; As alſo, that 'the ſaid Commiſſion conſiſt of Seven of each Eſtate, 'being in all 21; that Seven of them be a Quorum; 'and that the Members of Parliament, who are Tax-'men and Collectors of her Majeſty's Cuſtoms and 'Exciſe, be ſecluded from being choſen as Members 'of the ſaid Commiſſion. On the 14th the Eſtates 'did ſeparate to chooſe their Commiſſioners, who 'returned the Perſons following, *to wit*, for the Nobility, the Marquiſs of *Lowthian*, the Earls of *Marr*, *Buchan*, *Leven*, *Hyndford*, *Stair*, and *Hoptoun*; for the

A Council of Trade choſen by the Eſtates ſeverally, Aug. 14.

the Barons, Sir *Robert Dixon*, the Laird of *Carnwath*, Sir *John Swintoun*, the Laird of *Jerviſwood*, the Laird of *Kilmaronock*, Sir *Thomas Burnet* of *Leys*, *James Moir* of *Stonywood*; and for the Royal Boroughs, Sir *Patrick Johnſon*, *Hugh Montgomery*, Sir *James Smollet*, Sir *Alexander Ogilvy*, Mr. *John Clark*, Mr. *Dougal Stuart*, and Sir *Hugh Dalrimple*. Then the Lord *Balmerino* gave in the Proteſt following, 'That the Nomination of this Commiſſion, 'or Council of Trade, by the Eſtates ſeverally, 'being a late Practice, and founded upon no Law, 'ſhall not be drawn in Conſequence in Prejudice of 'the Right and Privilege of Parliament to name by 'the whole Houſe; whereupon he took Inſtruments: To which Proteſt the Earls of *Errol* and *Mariſchal* adhered. *Then it was Moved*, That any Members of Parliament may have the Privilege to be preſent at the Meetings of the Council of Trade, and the ſame was agreed to. A. C. 1705. *The Lord* Balmerino *proteſts againſt it.*

The next day the *Overtures* for an Act about the Way of chuſing Officers of State, Privy Council, Treaſury and Exchequer, in caſe of her Majeſty's Deceaſe without Heirs of her Body; for Limitations on the Succeſſors of her Majeſty, who ſhould be likewiſe Kings of *England*; and for an Act for a *Triennial* Parliament, being read, it was *Moved*, that there be a firſt reading mark'd upon the Acts relating to the chuſing of Officers of State; and for a *Triennial* Parliament. *It was alſo Moved*, that the further Conſideration of theſe Acts be delay'd; and after Debate, it was put to the Vote, *Proceed* or *Delay*, and carried *Proceed*. *Then it was agreed* that a firſt Reading be mark'd upon the Act relating to the chuſing Officers of State; and upon the Act for a *Triennial* Parliament. *Afterwards it was Mov'd*, that the Parliament next *Sederunt* proceed to conſider the Act relating to the chuſing Officers of State, which was preſented before the Act for a *Triennial* Parliament; and after Debate it was put to the Vote, *Which of theſe Acts the Parliament ſhould firſt proceed on*, and carried, *proceed to the Act about the chuſing Officers of State* next *Sederunt*, previous to all other Buſineſs. Aug. 15.

On the 16th the Parliament proceeded to conſider the Act relating to the chuſing Officers of State, in caſe

A. C. 1705. of her Majeſty's Deceaſe without Heirs of her Body; and after Debate upon the Clauſe for nominating the ſaid Officers, it was put to the Vote, If the Nomination of the Officers of State ſhould be by the King in Parliament, with the Advice, Conſent and Approbation of the Eſtates: Or, if the Nomination ſhould be by the Eſtates of Parliament; and carried that the Nomination ſhould be by the Eſtates of Parliament. *Then it was Moved*, that the Nomination upon the Death of any of the Lords of Seſſion or Juſticiary, be in the ſame manner as the Officers of State, and added to this Act: *It was Moved alſo*, that the ſame be conſidered by a ſeparate Act; and after Reaſoning, *agreed*, that the Lords of Seſſion and Juſticiary be nominated in the ſame manner as the Officers of State, and that the Commiſſions to be granted to them upon any Vacancy ſhould be during Life.

Aug. 21. Five days * after, the Parliament proceeded on the Act for chuſing Officers of State, *&c.* in caſe of her Majeſty's Deceaſe without Heirs of her Body, *and it was Moved*, that the Nomination upon the Death of any of the Lords of Seſſion or Juſticiary, be in the ſame manner as the Officers of State, and added to this Act. *It was Moved alſo*, that the ſame be conſidered by a ſeparate Act, and after Reaſoning, *agreed*, that the Lords of Seſſion and Juſticiary, be nominated in the ſame manner as the Officers of State, and that the Commiſſions to be granted to them upon any Vacancy, ſhould be during Life.

Next day, the Parliament proceeded to the farther Conſideration of the Act relating to the chuſing of Officers of State, *&c.* in caſe of her Majeſty's deceaſe, without Heirs of her Body: *And it was Mov'd*, that a Clauſe be added, that in the Event aforeſaid, there be three Preſidents of the Seſſion choſen and nominated by the Parliament, to preſide by turns for the ſpace of two Months time only; and after Reaſoning, it was put to the Vote, add the Clauſe to the Act, or no, and carried in the Negative. Then the Act being read, it was put to the Vote, approve the Act, or not, and carried approve.

Aug. 23. The next * day the Parliament did conſider the Act for a *Triennial* Parliament, and after ſome Reaſoning, whether this Act ſhould take Effect during the

the Queen's Reign, or upon the Succeſſor only? It being put to the Vote, it was carried, that it ſhould take effect during the Queen's Reign. *Then it was Moved*, that this Parliament continue only for one Year after this date; *and alſo Moved*, that it may continue for three Years; and upon Debate, it was put to the Vote, *One* or *Three*, and it was carried, that the Parliament might continue Three Years. Afterwards a Motion was made, That ſeeing by the Act, Farmers, Managers and Collectors, of her Majeſty's Cuſtoms and Exciſe, and Surveyors, are declared uncapable to be Members of Parliament, That the General Receiver be likewiſe added, and after a Debate it was put to the Vote, add the General Receiver to the *Act*, *or not*, and carried in the Negative: Then the whole Act being read, it was put to the Vote, approve the *Act*, *or not*, and carried, approve. *Then it was Ordered*, That the ſecond *Sederunt* next Week be for private Buſineſs. A. C. 1705.

On the 25th of *Auguſt* the Act and Commiſſion for a Treaty with the Kingdom of *England* was read, and after a long Debate thereupon, the farther Conſideration thereof was put off till the next *Sederunt*.

Three days * after, An Act for a Supply to be granted to her Majeſty for Maintenance of the Standing Forces, Forts, Garriſons and Frigots, preſented by the Earl of *Glaſgow*, Lord Treaſurer Deputy, was read, *and Moved*, that the ſame might have a firſt Reading. *It was alſo Moved*, that there being an Addreſs laſt Seſſion of Parliament, for Tranſmitting the Papers relating to the Plot, the Parliament might be ſatisfy'd what Anſwer was given to the ſaid Addreſs; upon which Motion her Majeſty's Commiſſioner declared, he had received a Letter from her Majeſty relating thereto, and that he would ſignify her Majeſty's Pleaſure therein to the Parliament the Third *Sederunt* next Week; whereupon the ſaid *Sederunt*, was appointed for inquiring into that Plot. *Afterwards it was Moved*, That the Act of Supply ſhould have now a firſt reading, but before a ſecond reading be given to it, that the Parliament would come to a Concluſion in the Affair of the Treaty, and ſuch Branches of Trade as ſhould be neceſſary to conſider, Aug. 28.

A. C. 1705. in relation to the Clauſes in the *Engliſh* Act. *It was moved alſo*, That the Parliament would likewiſe paſs ſuch Acts as ſhould regulate the Ballance of Trade, to the Advantage of the Nation, before a ſecond Reading; and after ſome Reaſoning it was put to the Vote, *add*, *or not*, and carried in the Negative. Then a firſt Reading was mark'd on the Act for a Supply; *Ordered*, That the Charge or Diſcharge of the Funds from *Auguſt* 1704. to *July* 1705. be printed; *and Agreed*, That the Parliament next *Sederunt* proceed to the Conſideration of the Act for a Treaty with *England*, previous to all other Buſineſs.

The ſame day the Draught of an Addreſs to her Majeſty, why the Parliament could not proceed to an Act for a Treaty with *England*, was offered by Mr. *Fletcher*, of *Salton*, in theſe Terms: 'We your 'Majeſty's moſt Loyal and Faithful Subjects, the 'Noblemen, Barons and Burgeſſes convened in 'Parliament, humbly repreſent to your Majeſty, 'That the Act lately paſt in the Parliament of *En-* 'gland, containing a Propoſal for a Treaty of Union 'of the Two Kingdoms, is made in ſuch injurious 'Terms to the Honour and Intereſt of this Nation, 'that we, who repreſent this Kingdom in Parlia- 'ment, can no ways comply with it; which we 'have the greater Regret to refuſe, becauſe a Treaty 'of Union has, in this Seſſion, been recommended to 'us by your Majeſty; but out of the great Senſe of 'the Duty we owe your Majeſty, we do declare, 'that we ſhall be always ready to comply with any 'ſuch Propoſal from the Parliament of *England*, 'whenever it ſhall be made in ſuch Terms as are 'no ways Diſhonourable or Diſadvantageous to this 'Nation. After a long Debate thereon, the Parlia- ment did proceed to the Act for a Treaty with *Eng- land*, which being Read, it was put to the Vote, mark a firſt reading on the Act, or not and carried to mark a firſt Reading on the Act. Then it was *agreed*, that this Act ſhould not be finiſh'd and ap- prov'd the next *Sederunt*, that the Parliament ſhould proceed upon the Conſideration thereof, but previ- ous to the voting the Clauſes of the Act that ſhould be then adjuſted. A Clauſe offered by the Duke of

Athol

Athol to be added to the ſaid Act, was read, and the ſame ordered to lye upon the Table. A. C. 1705.

The next * day, the Act and Commiſſion for a Treaty with *England*, was read, and after a long Debate, the further conſideration thereof was put off till the next *Sederunt*, when * the Duke of *Athol* gave in the following Proteſtation. In regard, that 'by an *Engliſh* Act of Parliament, made in the laſt 'Seſſion thereof, intituled, *An Act for the effectual 'ſecuring the Kingdom of* England *from the apparent 'Dangers that may ariſe from ſeveral Acts lately paſſed 'in the Parliament of* Scotland, the Subjects of this 'Kingdom are to be adjudged *Aliens*, born out of 'the Allegiance of the Queen, as Queen of *England*, 'after the 25th of *December*, 1705. I do therefore 'proteſt for my ſelf, and in the Name and behalf of 'all, who do adhere to this my Proteſtation: That 'for ſaving the Honour and Intereſt of her Majeſty, 'as Queen of this Kingdom, and maintaining and pre'ſerving the undoubted Rights and Privileges of her 'Subjects, no Act for a Treaty with *England* ought 'to paſs in this Houſe, unleſs a Clauſe be adjected 'thereto, prohibiting and diſcharging the Com'miſſioners that may be nominated and appointed 'for carrying on the ſaid Treaty, to depart the 'Kingdom in order thereto, until the ſaid Clauſe be 'repealed and reſcinded by the Parliament of *Eng'land*, and do therefore deſire this my Proteſtation 'may be marked, and recorded in the Records of 'Parliament. Which Proteſtation being read, the Duke of *Athol* took Inſtruments thereupon, and the ſame was adhered to by 21 for the Nobility, 33 for the Barons, and 18 for the Royal Boroughs.

* Aug. 29.

* Sept. 1. *The Duke of* Athol's *Proteſtation againſt the Act, appointing Commiſſioners for an Union with* England.

Three Days after, a Draught of an Addreſs to her Majeſty, preſented by the Earl of *Sutherland*, craving, that part of the *Engliſh* Act, declaring the Subjects of *Scotland*, to be *Aliens* born out of the Allegiance of the Queen of *England*, after the 25th of *December* 1705. muſt be repealed, was read; and another Draught of an Addreſs to her Majeſty upon the ſame Subject, preſented by Mr. *Fletcher* of *Salton*, was alſo read. Likewiſe an Overture for an Act, ordaining and enacting, that the Commiſſioners to be named by her Majeſty for the Parliament of *Scotland*, ſhould not commence and enter upon the ſaid Treaty for

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A. C. 1705. the Union with *England*, until the ſaid Clauſe of the Act of the Parliament of *England*, intituled, *An Act for the more effectual Securing of the Kingdom of* England *be repealed, read.* Then it was *Moved* That the Parliament proceed by way of Order to their Commiſſioners, and by Addreſſing to her Majeſty, and not by way of Act, and after Debate it was put to the Vote, *Proceed by way of Order and Addreſs*, or by *way of Act* and *Addreſs*, and carried by way of *Order* and *Addreſs*. It was alſo *Agreed* and *Ordered*, that the Commiſſioners to be named by her Majeſty for the Kingdom of *Scotland*, ſhould not commence the Treaty of Union, until the Clauſe in the *Engliſh Act*, declaring the Subjects of *Scotland Aliens*, be reſcinded. Then the Parliament proceeded to conſider of the Addreſs to her Majeſty that was firſt given in, and after ſome Amendments upon it, it was put to the Vote, approve the *Addreſs, or not*, and unanimouſly carried *Approve*. The Overture for Encouraging the Exportation of Beef and Pork, was read, and a firſt reading mark'd upon it. And an Overture of an Act was delivered into the Houſe, *Diſcharging the Peers going into* England, *without leave of the Privy-Council.*

On the 5th of *September*, it was recommended to her Majeſty's high Commiſſioner to have the Addreſs, which was approv'd the day before, preſented to her Majeſty. Then the Parliament read the firſt time, an Act, diſcharging the Importation of all Merchandize, and other Commodities, from *England*; an Act diſcharging the Importation of *Engliſh* or *Iriſh* tann'd Leather; an Act for taking off the Duty from Woollen and Linnen Manufactory; an Act for ſending Ambaſſadors from this Kingdom to Foreign Treaties, and ordered the ſame to be printed. They alſo read the firſt time, an Act, diſcharging the Victualling of Ships of this Nation Outward-bound, with *Iriſh* and Foreign Beef; or providing themſelves with Foreign Small Beer; and an Act diſcharging the Peers going into *England* without leave of the Privy Council: Which laſt being put to the Vote, it was carried in the Negative. The

* Sept. 6. * next day. Propoſals relating to the Arming and Training of 72000 Foot, and 8000 Horſe, by raiſing

A. C. 1705.

sing of a Months and an half Supply, were read and order'd to be printed. It was mov'd, That the Address to her Majesty, last Session of Parliament, in Relation to what was call'd in *England*, the *Scotish* Conspiracy, might be printed; which was agreed to. Then the Parliament proceeded to take into consideration, the Act for a Treaty with *England*, and after some Amendments made upon the Clause, containing the Powers to be given to the Commissioners, the same was approved: And a Motion made, that there be an Addition to the said Clause, in these Terms; *That the Union to be treated on shall not derogate any aways from any Fundamental Laws, Ancient Privileges, Offices, Rights and Dignities, and Liberties of this Kingdom*, and after Debate it was put to the Vote, add the Clause, or not, and carried in the Negative.

The next * day, the Act, prohibiting and discharging the Importation of all Merchandize, and other Commodities from *England*, was again read, and after Debate, it was put to the Vote, proceed to a Prohibition in General, or of Particulars, and carried to proceed to a Prohibition of Particulars. Then it was Moved, That the Importation of Tobacco from *England* be one of the Particulars to be Prohibited, or not; and carried also in the Negative: On the 8th of the same Month, the Act prohibiting the Importation of Commodities from *England* was again read, and after reasoning it was recommended to the Council of Trade to consider the Branches of the Commerce with *England*, and other Places; and to bring in what Overtures should be proper for advancing the Trade of this Kingdom. Then the Parliament proceeded to consider the Act of Supply, which was again read, and after reasoning, it was put to the Vote to grant six Months Supply to her Majesty extending to 432800 *l.* for maintaining the Army, Garrisons and Frigats for one year, or not, and carried in the Affirmative; and *agreed*, That the Supply be paid at the Terms following, *viz.* two Months at *Martlemass* next, 1705. two Months at *Candlemas*, 1706. and two Months at *Lammasday* thereafter.

* Sept. 7.

Three days * after, the Lord Chancellor acquainted the Parliament, that the rest of the Papers relating

* Sept. 11.

A. C. 1705. lating to the late Plot, were now tranſmitted, and that they ſhould be given to the Lord Clerk Regiſter, to the effect any Member of Parliament might ſee the ſame. *Then it was Moved*, that the Act naming publick Miniſters for *Scotland*, to be preſent at Foreign Treaties, wherein the Kingdom might be concern'd, be again read, which was accordingly done, and after ſome Amendments upon the Clauſe, impowering her Majeſty to ſend publick Miniſters to Foreign Treaties, the ſame was agreed to, and after ſome Debate, and other Amendments made to the Act, it was put to the Vote, *approve the Act, or delay the Conſideration thereof*, and carried, *approve the Act*. An Overture for an Act, approving a Fund for defraying the Charges and Expences of the publick Miniſters to be named by her Majeſty, to attend the Foreign Treaties, was alſo read, and a firſt reading mark'd thereon. That Act was read again, and ap-

* Sept. 13. prov'd the next * *Sederunt*; and, at the ſame time, an Overture for an Act for an Additional Exciſe, for ſatisfying the Arrears due to the Officers, who ſerv'd ſince the Revolution, was read, and ordered to be printed.

On the 18th of *Septem.* the Parliament went upon the publick Accounts, and allowed the Commiſſioners of the ſame, 200 *l.* Sterling each; 50 *l.* to the Clerk, and 20 *l.* to other Servants; 1500 *l.* to the Lord *Belhaven*; 300 *l.* to the Duke of *Queensbury*, and 3000 *l.* to the Duke of *Argyle*, as owing to his Grace: Which Sums were to be paid out of the

* Sept. 21. 50000 *l.* granted to her Majeſty. Three days * after, ſeveral Petitions were delivered by the Merchants to the Parliament, deſiring, that Paſſes might be granted to the Subjects of that Kingdom, trading to *France* and *Spain*; which were recommended to her Majeſty's High Commiſſioner to be preſented to her Majeſty; and that ſhe would be pleaſed to give ſuch Orders, as ſhould protect them in their Trade, as well againſt her Majeſty's Ships of War, as thoſe

Acts paſt. of her Allies. Then the High Commiſſioner gave the Royal Aſſent to the following Acts, *viz. An Act for diſcharging the Importation of* Engliſh, Iriſh, *and Foreign Butter and Cheeſe*; *An Act for advancing the Fiſhing Trade*; *An Act for appointing a Council of Trade*; *An Act for a Treaty with* England; *An Act for*

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Encouraging the Exportation of Beef and Pork; *An Act declaring Linnen and Woolen Manufactory free of Duty*; *An Act for a Supply, and ſome private Acts.* Which done, the Parliament was adjourned to the 20th of *December* next. A. C. 1705. *The Parliament adjourn'd.*

'Tis now high time to ſtep over to the Continent, to attend the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Motions. His Grace having, the preceding Summer, delivered the Empire by the ever-famous Victory at *Bleinheim*, had a long time conſidered how to improve that Succeſs this Campaign; and having communicated his ſeveral Projects to the Cabinet Council, none ſeem'd ſo judiciouſly laid, as the making an Impreſſion upon the Frontiers of *France*, on the ſide of the *Moſelle*. To carry on this Deſign, Two things were abſolutely neceſſary: Firſt, the Concurrence of the cautious *Dutch*, who were unwilling to let their Troops go ſo far from their Frontiers, leſt they ſhould loſe, in one Campaign, the Barrier they had been forming in two or three; And the Quickning the natural Slowneſs of the *Germans*, without whoſe joint Aſſiſtance the Duke of *Marlborough* could not act on the *Moſelle* with probability of Succeſs. Upon his * Arrival at the *Hague*, his Grace had ſeveral Conferences with the Penſionary, and other Members of the States General, wherein he laid before them the great Advantages that would accrue to the whole Confederacy, from the vigorous Proſecution of his Deſign; which would deprive *France* of the means either of enlarging her Conqueſts in *Piedmont*, or of Protecting *Spain*; by putting her upon the neceſſity of Defending her ſelf at Home. The *Dutch* were ſoon made ſenſible of the Plauſibleneſs of the Duke's Project, but the greateſt Difficulty remain'd behind. In order to remove it, his Grace reſolved to have a Conference with Prince *Lewis* of *Baden*, and ſent Brigadier General *Cadogan* to his Highneſs, to manage an Interview between them. *The D. of* Marlborough's *Deſign to improve the Victory at* Bleinheim. * April 14. *N. S.*

The *French* being inform'd of the Duke of *Marlborough*'s deſign, endeavour'd to break his Meaſures by an early Attempt upon the Places which his Grace had conquer'd near the *Moſelle*, and the *Saar*, after the Battle of *Bleinheim*. In order to that, the Mareſchal *de Villars* having aſſembled a conſiderable number of Forces near *Saar Louis*, with a pretended deſign

A. C. 1705. † April 19. N. S. *Mareſchal* Villars's *unſucceſsful Expedition.*

deſign to attack *Saarbruck*, march'd on a ſudden, towards *Homburgh*, which was * inveſted by Thirty Squadrons, and a Thouſand Grenadiers. Immediately upon his Arrival, the Mareſchal ſummoned the Governor to ſurrender, declaring that the Place being unable to reſiſt his Army, he would cauſe him to be hang'd, and the whole Garriſon put to the Sword, if he offer'd any reſiſtance. The Commander anſwer'd, That he was glad to hear, that Monſieur *de Villars* was ignorant of the true Condition of the Place, and ſorry that he ſhould have ſo mean an Opinion of him; but that he hop'd he ſhould convince him of his Miſtake, in relation to thoſe two Points; and as ſoon as the Anſwer was ſent away, he ordered the Cannon to play upon the Enemy, which obliged them to keep at a convenient diſtance. The next Morning, the Marſhal of *Villars* was much more civil than the Day before, and ſent a Perſon to tell the Commander, that he was not come with a Deſign to take the Place, but only to ſurprize Count *Naſſau Weylburgh*, who, as he had been inform'd, was with a Body of Troops at *Landſtoul*. The Commander anſwer'd, that he ſuddenly expected Count *Naſſau*, and that therefore Monſieur *de Villars* would certainly ſee him, if he would but tarry a day or two; but the *French* General being apprehenſive that the Count *de Noyelles*, who had the Command in chief, in *Triers*, and the Neighbouring Garriſons, and who was aſſembling his Forces, might fall upon him, thought fit to retire towards *Saar Louis*, without any other Advantage from his Expedition than the Seizing the Baggage of ſome *German* Troops, who quitted their Quarters with too much Precipitation.

The D. of Marlborough's *Motions.*

The Duke of *Marlborough* having concerted with the Deputies of the States, and the *Dutch* Generals, the neceſſary Meaſures for opening the Campaign, ſet out from the *Hague* the 4th of *May*, (N. S.) and lay that Night at *Amerongen*: His Grace proceeded the next Day to *Nimeguen*; the 6th to *Weel*; the 7th to *Ruremonde*, where he review'd the two Regiments of Foot, commanded by Lieutenant-General *Ingolsby*, and Colonel *Tatton* which had been in Garriſon there during the Winter; and the 8th. in the Afternoon, his Grace arrived at *Maeſtricht*, where

where Monſieur *d'Auverquerque* was come ſome days before. His Grace continued there till all the Troops which were to compoſe the Army on that ſide, and the *Engliſh* Forces that were to march towards the *Moſelle*, were come up. On the 12th Brigadier *Cadogan*, whom his Grace had diſpatch'd from the *Hague*, to confer with Prince *Lewis* of *Baden*, arriv'd at *Maeſtricht*; with Advice, that he had concerted an Interview between the Prince and his Grace at *Creutznach* the 20th of the ſame Month. The 14th, his Grace and Monſieur *d'Auverquerque* review'd the *Dutch* Troops that were to be left on the *Maeſe*, under the Command of the latter, at their Camp at *Harcourt*; and the ſame Day his Grace reviewed the *Engliſh* Troops encamped near *Viſet*. The next * Day, theſe Troops paſs'd the *Maeſe*, and continued their march towards the *Moſelle*, under the Command of General *Churchill*; and his Grace ſet out from *Maeſtricht* towards *Coblentz*, from whence a great Train of Artillery, and a vaſt quantity of Ammunition were ſent to *Triers*, which made it generally believ'd, as indeed it was the Duke's Deſign, that the Campaign on that ſide would be open'd with the Siege of *Saar-Louis*, or ſome other of the Enemies Frontier-Towns. His Grace arrived at *Coblentz* the 17th, (N. S.) and intended to go the 19th to *Creutznach*, to meet Prince *Lewis* of *Baden*; But on the 18th Baron *Forſtner*, Councellor to his Highneſs, came to *Coblentz* from *Raſtat*, being ſent Expreſs to the Duke of *Marlborough* to acquaint him, That his Highneſs was very much indiſpos'd, and could not meet his Grace at *Creutznach*, as he deſign'd. Hereupon his Grace reſolv'd to go and confer with the Prince at *Raſtadt*, and accordingly began his Journey from *Coblentz* the 19th of *May*, (N. S.) At Night he came to *Schlangenbade*, where he found the Landgrave of *Heſſe* with his whole Court, by whom he was very honourably receiv'd. His Grace ſet out from thence early the next Morning; arriv'd at *Heidelberg* in the Afternoon; and the next † Day at *Raſtat*, where he was welcom'd by Prince *Lewis* with all outward Demonſtrations of Friendſhip and Eſteem: But it was obſerv'd by ſome of his Grace's Attendants, that the Prince was not ſo much indiſpos'd, as not to have been

A. C. 1705.

* May *the* 15th.

He goes to confer with P. Lewis *of* Baden.

† May *the* 21ſt. *N. S.*

A. C. 1705. been able to meet his Grace at *Creutznach*. The Prince and the Duke had a private Conference together, wherein it was resolv'd to leave a sufficient number of *Germans*, for the Security of the Lines of *Lauterburg* and *Stolhoffen*, under the Command of General *Thungen*, and that Prince *Lewis* should march with a great Detachment towards the *Saar*, to act in Concert with the Duke. On the 22d of *May*, his Grace went to view the Lines of *Biehl* and *Stolhoffen*, and came to *Manheim* the next Day, in his way to *Triers*, where he arriv'd the 26th. The Duke having assembled all the Troops in the Neighbourhood of that Place, the *English* and *Dutch* Forces which were encamp'd near *Igel*, on the other side the *Moselle*, passed that River on the 3d of *June*, over several Bridges; and from thence march'd to those prepar'd for them over the *Saar*, which River they likewise past at *Consaarbrug*. The *Hessians*, *Danes* and *Lunenburghers* pass'd the *Saar* at the same time, and so all the Forces join'd. They had the most difficult Defilee of *Tavern* to pass, where 'twas expected that Mareschal *Villars*, who with a numerous Army was encamp'd near *Sirk*, would have opposed the Confederates; which he might have done with great Advantage: But he did not attempt it; and after a long March of near Eight Hours, they came with their Right within a quarter of a League of *Sirk*. It being too late to encamp, the Troops lay on their Arms all Night. The next Morning, they made a Motion, and took the Camp at *Elft*, the Right being at *Perle* near *Sirk*, on the *Moselle*, and the Left at *Hollandorp*. Upon the appearance of the Allies the Day before, the Enemy immediately retired, with great Precipitation, from *Sirk* towards *Coningsmacheren*, possessing themselves of a very advantageous Camp, which they made yet stronger by casting up Intrenchments, and felling down Trees: So that it was not possible to attack them in that Post, with the least probability of Success.

The Duke encamps at Elft, *in sight of the* French *Army.*

Nor was this the Design of the Duke of *Marlborough*: For, it seems, his Grace was advanc'd so far only to cover the Siege of *Saar-Louis*, which was to be carried on by the Detachment of Imperial Troops which Prince *Lewis* of *Baden* had promis'd to bring from *Lauterburg*, and by some Forces in the Pay of

E[illegible]nd,

land and *Holland*. The Taking of that Place was of so great Importance, That the Succeſs of the whole Campaign on that ſide, depended upon it; and Time being very precious, becauſe Forrage was ſo ſcarce, that the *Engliſh* and *Dutch* Forces could not long ſubſiſt between the *Moſelle* and the *Saar*, the Duke diſpatch'd frequent Expreſſes to quicken the March both of the *Imperialiſts*, *Wirtembergers*, *Pruſſians* and *Palatines*, and exhort the Princes who had promis'd to furniſh Artillery, Horſes and Waggons, to ſend the ſame with all Expedition. His Grace's Exhortations, and thoſe of the States General, were to little Purpoſe: But whether that Delay was occaſion'd by the Death of the late Emperor, which left the Imperial Army unprovided, till all was redreſſed, and put again into Motion, by the vigilant Application of the new Emperor; or, as ſome ſurmiz'd, by Prince *Lewis*'s Unwillingneſs to contribute towards the Advancement of the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Glory? Is left undetermin'd. 'Tis true, ſome Imperial Troops were detach'd from *Lauterburgh*, for the *Moſelle*, but they would march their own natural Pace, that is, ſo ſlowly, that inſtead of being on the *Saar* the 9th or 10th of *June*, (N. S.) as was expected, they were not arriv'd the 20th. nor were there either Horſes or Artillery provided. Prince *Lewis* of *Baden*, who had promis'd to come in Perſon, came indeed as far as *Creutznach*, and then falling ſick, took an Opportunity to go to the Bath of *Swalbach*, leaving thoſe Forces under the Command of the Count *de Friſe*. The Duke of *Wirtemberg* made a little more haſte with his 4000 Men in the Pay of the States; and the *Pruſſians*, arriv'd before the Grand Army was neceſſitated to decamp. A. C. 1705.

Prince Lewis of Baden fails to join the Duke of Marlborough.

In the mean time the Forces of the States General being very much weaken'd by the Derachments ſent to the *Moſelle*, it was thought fit, that their Army under Monſieur *d'Auverquerque*, conſiſting only of 30 Battalions, and 72 Squadrons, ſhould ſtand on the Defenſive, and, for that Purpoſe, encamp near *Maeſtricht*, on the Hill of St. *Peter*, where they entrench'd themſelves, expecting that the Elector of *Bavaria*, and the Duke of *Villeroy*, who commanded the *French* and *Spaniſh* Army in the *Netherlands*, ſhould ſend a ſtrong Detachment towards

A. C. 1705.

the *Moſelle*. They were deceiv'd in that Expectation: For the Enemy being inform'd how Things paſs'd on the *Moſelle*, reſolv'd to take Advantage of their Superiority on the *Maeſe*, and coming out of their Lines the 21ſt. of *May*, they march'd to *Val Notre-Dame* near *Huy*, which Place they Inveſted the 28th. The 30th Mareſchal *de Villeroy*, and the Count *d'Artagnan*, having ſeveral Times ſummon'd the Town, which is of no Defence, it was thought fit to prevent the Ruin of the Inhabitants, and to come to ſuch an Agreement about it. as was made when the Duke of *Marlborough* came before it. The Count *d'Artagnan* came in Perſon to the Wall, and the Governor, Monſieur *Croonſtrom*, in the Preſence of all the chief Officers, propoſed ſeveral Articles, which being readily granted, the Garriſon retired into the Caſtle. The next Day the Enemy ſtorm'd three times Fort St. *Joſeph*, but were repuls'd with conſiderable Loſs. The 3d. of *June*, N. S. after a vigorous Attack and Reſiſtance, they made themſelves Maſters of Fort *Picard*, and another call'd the *Red* Fort, and then batter'd the Caſtle and Fort St. *Joſeph*, with a great deal of Fury. The neceſſary Preparations for a general Aſſault being made, and the Breaches ſo wide, that the Defending the Place any longer was judged impoſſible, the Governor beat a Parley the 10th of the ſame Month; but could obtain no other Conditions, than that the Garriſon ſhould march out of the Breach with their Arms, and ſhould afterwards lay them down, and ſurrender themſelves Priſoners of War; which was put in Execution the next Day. The 13th that part of the Garriſon which was in the Forts St. *Joſeph* and *la Saar* march'd out in like manner; and they were all carried to *Namur*. Two Days * after, the *French* Army march'd from *Huy* to *Horrion*, and the next Day drew nearer to *Liege*, and inveſted the Cittadel of that Place.

Huy *Inveſted by the Enemy.*

The Caſtle of Huy *ſurrendred* June 11*th. And the whole Garriſon made Priſoners of War.*

* June *the* 8*5th. N. S.*

The News of the Taking of *Huy* having reach'd the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Army, the Deputies of the States repreſented to his Grace, That it was impoſſible to ſubſiſt any longer in his Camp; That the *Germans* having by their Delays fruſtrated the Deſign of Beſieging *Saar-Louis*, and defeated all the other Projects on the *Moſelle*, it was to no purpoſe to continue any longer in thoſe Parts, when their Forces might

might be better employ'd in the *Netherlands*, in ſtopping the Progreſs of their Enemies. The Duke was as ſenſible of that melancholy Truth, as the Deputies themſelves, but being willing to tarry to the laſt Extremity. That the Imperialiſts might have no manner of Excuſe for Diſappointing him, he did not decamp from *Elſt*, his Head Quarters, till the 17th of *June*, (N.S.) The *French* ſaw the Confederate Army retire ſtill with greater Tranquillity than they had expreſs'd when they firſt advanced that way; And the Duke of *Marlborough* being arrived at *Triers*, held a great Council of War, wherein it was reſolv'd, That the Forces under his Command ſhould march back to the *Maeſe*, except 7000 *Palatines* in the Pay of *England* and *Holland*, who were unfortunately left for the Security of *Triers*, and other Poſts on that ſide, under the Command of Lieutenant General *Aubach*. They were to be join'd by Part of the Troops of *Weſtphalia*; and the 12000 *Pruſſians*, with the 4000 Men of *Wirtemberg* were order'd to march to *Lauterberg*, to reinforce Prince *Lewis* of *Baden*. According to this Reſolution, his Grace march'd for the *Netherlands*, by the ſhorteſt Way, and the Imperial Troops, the *Pruſſians*, and *Wirtembergers*, moved towards the *Upper Rhine*.

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The D. of Marlborough decamps from Elſt, June the 17th.

Mareſchal *de Villars* having now no Enemy before him, made a Detachment to reinforce the Elector of *Bavaria*; another for the Army under Mareſchal *de Marſin* in *Alſace*, and advanc'd with the reſt towards the *Saar*. Upon the firſt notice of his Approach, the *Palatine* General ſent precipitate Orders to the Governor of *Saarbruck* to quit that Caſtle, and blow up the Fortification aſſoon as the Enemy ſhould appear, which was exactly perform'd. This Overſight was but the Preliminary of the unpardonable Blunder committed by Monſieur *d'Aubach*: For even before any Enemy appear'd in ſight, he † deſtroy'd all the Magazines, the *Engliſh* and *Dutch* had, at a vaſt Expence, erected in *Triers*; blew up the Fortifications; burnt the Boats deſign'd to make Bridges, and quitted that important Poſt. The *French*, who did not hope ſo eaſily to regain it, took Poſſeſſion of it four Days after, and Mareſchal *de Villars* march'd to join Mareſchal *de Marſin*, and in Conjunction with him beat the Imperialiſts from the

† June 25. *N. S. General* d'Aubach *abandons Triers, and deſtroys the Magazines there.*

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Lines of *Croon-Weyſſemburgh*. General *Thungen* had much ado to maintain himſelf in the Lines of *Lauterburgh*, the ſame fatal Influence which diſappointed the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Projects on the *Moſelle*, having kept the *German* Troops diſpers'd, to give, one would imagine, an Opportunity to the *French* to beat General *Thungen* over the *Rhine*, and retake *Landau*. Theſe unaccountable Miſmanagements oblig'd the Duke of *Marlborough* to ſend Colonel *Durel*, one of his Aids de Camp, to repreſent the ſame to the new Emperor: Which had a very good Effect.

Col Durel *ſent to* Vienna, *to repreſent the Miſmanagements of the* Germans.

The Infantry under the Duke of *Marlborough*, together with the Train of Artillery, march'd from *Triers* the 19th of *June*. (N.S.) under the Command of General *Churchill*. The 20th his Grace followed with the Horſe, and encamp'd at *Hopital*; the 21ſt he came to *Bibrich*; the next Day to *Pruyn*, where he halted the 23d; and the 24th to *Dreyborn*. Upon Advice from Monſieur *d'Auverquerque*, that the *French* had inveſted the Citadel of *Liege*, his Grace ſent Orders, the 21ſt, to General *Churchill*, to detach 100 Men, with all the Grenadiers, out of each Battalion, under the Command of the Earl of *Orkney*, Lieutenant General, to meet the Horſe at *Duren* the 26th; and having receiv'd a ſecond Information from the *Dutch* Velt-Mareſchal, That the Enemy had been retarded two or three Days before *Liege*, for want of their Artillery, his Grace ſent freſh Orders to the Earl of *Orkney* to haſten his March, ſo to be at *Duren* the 25th, or at leaſt ſo early the next Day, as to be able to proceed ſomewhat further with the Horſe the ſame Day: His Grace making this extraordinary Diligence, that he might join Monſieur *d'Auverquerque* time enough to ſave the Cittadel of *Liege*, or give Battle to Mareſchal *de Villeroy*, before he could draw off his Cannon.

The D. of Marlborough *marches back from* Triers *to the* Netherlands, *with incredible Expedition.*

It cannot be denied, but that this rapid and long March coſt the Allies Abundance of Men, who either died with Fatigue, or took this opportunity to deſert, and a vaſt number of Horſes; but yet it had that good Effect, that it chang'd entirely the Face of Affairs in the *Netherlands*: For the Enemy, upon advice of his Grace's Approach, ſent back their Artillery to *Namur*, and on the 27th in the Morning quitted the City of *Liege*, of which they had taken Poſſeſſion

The Siege of the Citadel of Liege *raiſed*, June *the 27th.*

Poſſeſſion ſome Days before, and retired to *Tongeren*. On the other hand, the Duke of *Marlborough* continued his March, the 25th, with the Horſe from *Dreyborn* to *Duren*, where the Earl of *Orkney* was already arrived, with the Detachment of Foot under his Command. The ſame Day, upon advice from Monſieur *d'Auverquerque*, that the Enemies Forces were preparing to retire from before *Liege*, and had for that purpoſe, put their Cannon on Board ſeveral Boats, to be ſent up the *Maeſe*, his Grace thought fit to make a Halt with the Horſe on the 26th, but the Detachment of Foot continued their March; and that Day General *Churchill* join'd the Duke, his Brother, with the reſt of the Foot. A. C. 1705.

The D. of Marlborough *arrives at* Maeſtricht, June 27*th.*

The 27th his Grace, having left Orders for all the Troops to advance by eaſier Marches, came away from *Duren*, and arrived, about noon, at *Maeſtricht*; where he was receiv'd with a triple Diſcharge of the Artillery, and great Expreſſions of Joy. His Grace had taken Meaſures with Monſieur *d'Auverquerque*, and the other Generals, to march on the 1ſt of *July* (N.S.) to the Enemy, but that very Day the *French* march'd from *Tongeren*. They had mark'd their Camp at *Waremes*, where Preparations were already making for the Entertainment of their Generals; but upon advice that the Confederate Army would paſs the *Maeſe* that Morning, they continued their March, and encamp'd at *Montenaken*, within a League and a half of their Lines; whereupon the *Engliſh* and *Dutch* Generals thought fit to give their wearied Troops one Day's Reſt more.

* July *the* 2*d. N. S.*

The next * Day, the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Army paſs'd the *Maeſe* over two Bridges, near *Viſelle*, and advanc'd to *Haneff*; and the Forces commanded by Monſieur *d'Auverquerque* march'd, at the ſame time, to *Theis*, upon the *Jaar*. The Enemy having notice of this March, decamp'd that very Evening, with great Precipitation, and retired into their Lines, having ſent away moſt of their Baggage the Day before.

The French *retreat within their Lines.*

The 3d of *July* (N.S.) the Confederate Armies made a Halt, but march'd the next Day; that under the Duke of *Marlborough* to *lens les Beguinnes*, where they had their Left, and their Right at *Treſin*; and the other, under Monſieur *d'Auver-*

The Castle of Huy *Invested by the Confederates.*

querque had its Right at St. *Servalin* and *Latine*, and *Breff* upon its Left.

The *French* having secured themselves by their precipitate Retreat within their Lines, the Confederate Generals thought fit to retake the Castle of *Huy*, before they proceeded further, and for that purpose they made a Detachment under General *Scholten*, which invested that Place the 6th of *July*, (N.S.) The next Day, the Duke of *Marlborough* made a small Motion, extending the Right of his Army to *Courtis*, and the Left to *Avennes* on the *Mohaigne*, the better to cover the Opening between that River, and the *Jaar*; and the Army of the States march'd at the same time, to the Left, encamping near *Vignamont*, that it might be near at hand, to cover, and help to carry on the Siege of *Huy*. Two Days after a Battery of 12 Pieces of Cannon, with six Mortars, began to play upon Fort *Picard* with so good Success, that General *Scholten* made the necessary Dispositions that Afternoon for attacking it. Our Men, with great Bravery, beat the Enemy out of the Covered-way, and were resolutely climbing up the Fort; which the Enemy perceiving, they fled into the Castle; but however, their Commander, with seven more, were taken Prisoners. They had quitted the *Red* Fort two hours before; so that in four hours we became Masters of both these Forts. The 10th a Battery of 12 Guns and several Mortars, was brought to play against the Castle. The 11th a Battery was erected in Fort *Joseph*, which, with the other, had so good Success, that the Enemy seeing a Breach was already made, beat a Parley at four a Clock, desiring leave to march out, and that they should be conducted to *Namur*; which being refused, they surrendred upon the same Conditions as was allowed to the *Dutch* Garrison when the *French* took that Place just a Month before, and were made Prisoners of War; our Forces taking Possession of the Castle at the same time. The Garison consisted of 500 Men, commanded by Monsieur *de St. Pierre*, a Brigadier General in the *French* Service; besides whom, there was likewise a Governor appointed by the Elector of *Cologne*. The 12th the Garrison marched out, to the number of 450 Men, besides the sick and wounded, and was car-

And retaken July 11.

carried to *Maſtricht*. As for the loſs the Beſiegers ſuſtain'd, it was very inconſiderable. A. C. 1705.

Lieutenant General *Scholten*, having caus'd the Approaches to be levell'd, and left two Battalions to garriſon *Huy*, march'd the 16th of *June*, (N.S.) with the reſt of the Detachment under him to *Tourinne*, and join'd, the next Day, Monſieur *d'Auverquerque*'s Army; which made at the ſame time, a ſmall Motion over the *Mehaigne*, in order to be nearer to the Duke of *Marlborough*'s. Colonel *Durell*, whom his Grace had ſent Expreſs from *Triers* to *Vienna*, to give the Emperor an Account of the Reaſons which induc'd him to return towards the *Maeſe*, arriv'd at his Grace's Camp the 16th, with a very obliging Anſwer from the Emperor to his Grace's Letter.

The Duke of Marlborough reſolves to force the French Lines.

The Diſappointment on the *Moſelle* ſitting very heavy on the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Mind, his Grace reſolv'd to recover that Misfortune by Attempting ſomething great on the *Maeſe*: And as no Undertaking appear'd more difficult in it ſelf, and more advantageous in its Conſequences, than the Attack of the Enemies Lines, his Grace ſent General *Hompeſch* to propoſe it to the States General Monſieur *Hompeſch*, being return'd with their High-Mightineſſes's Anſwer, 'That having an entire Con-'fidence in the Conduct and Prudence of his Grace, 'they left it entirely to him, to do whatever he 'ſhould think fit for the Good of the Common 'Cauſe: The Duke of *Marlborough* held a Council of War, wherein the Generals of his Army, and thoſe of that, commanded by Monſ. *d'Auverquerque*, were preſent. The Forcing of the Lines, was the ſubject Matter of Debate, but nothing being reſolv'd upon the firſt Time, a ſecond Council was call'd.

Some Dutch Generals are againſt it.

Some Generals in the Service of the States, oppos'd the Propoſal of Attacking the Lines, and gave ſeveral ſtrong Reaſons againſt it; but Monſieur *d'Auverquerque*, the Hereditary Prince of *Heſſe-Caſſel*, Count *de Noyelles*, and ſome others, declar'd that it was their Opinion, That the Enterprize was neither dangerous, nor the Succeſs of it improbable, if the judicious Meaſures propoſed by the Duke of *Marlborough* were put in Execution; and ſo the Attack was reſolv'd upon.

But the Duke's Opinion prevails.

The Enemy were poſted along the Lines

A. C. 1705. with near 100 Battalions, and 146 Squadrons, and the Allies having only 92 Battalions, and 160 Squadrons, the two Armies were pretty equal. It was therefore resolv'd to make a Feint to divide the Enemies Forces; and accordingly the Army under Monsieur *d'Auverquerque* decamp'd from *Vignamont* the 17th of *July* (N. S.) at three of the Clock in the Morning, and march'd towards *Bourdine*, on the other side of the *Mehaigne*, and the Duke of *Marlborough* made a Motion at the same time, as if he intended to support Monsieur *d'Auverquerque* in the Attack of the Lines about *Meffelen*, where they were not so strong as in other Parts. This Stratagem succeeded to Wish: For those Motions, particularly the passing of the *Mehaigne*, having given great Jealousy to the *French*, they bestowed their Attention on the side of *Gerbisé*, towards *Namur*, whereupon the Duke of *Marlborough* made the following Disposition, in order to march with the whole Army, on the Night between the 17th and 18th. Lieutenant-General *Scholten* having rejoin'd the Army with 10 Battalions, and 10 Squadrons only, 13 Squadrons more, out of the Right of the Duke of *Marlborough*'s second Line were added to them; and five of those Squadrons were given to Colonel *Chanclos*, who being perfectly acquainted with the Lines, and the Nature of the Ground, was order'd to march at the Head of All. Eleven Battalions, and all the Horse of the Right wing of his Grace's Army, to the number of 24 Squadrons, were also detach'd, in order to march at the Head of the first Line: And those two Detachments were to be commanded by Count *Noyelles*, General of the Infantry, having under him, Lieutenants General *Lumley*, *Hompesch*, *Scholten*, and Count *d'Oost-frise*; the Majors General *Wood*, *Ross*, *Erbach*, *Welderen*, Prince of *Hesse-Homburg*, and *Weeck*; and the Brigadiers *Hey*, *Palms*, *Baldwin Sacken*, *Grevendorf*, *Posern*, *Meredith* and *Hamilton*. On the 17th about four in the Afternoon, his Grace gave Orders for the whole Army to get ready to march; That all the Baggage should assemble at six, near *Tourine*, behind the Camp, under the Guard of a Colonel, with 400 Foot, and 100 Horse; That at Nine in the Evening, Count *Noyelles* should advance with the Two Bodies

The Disposition in order to attack the Lines.

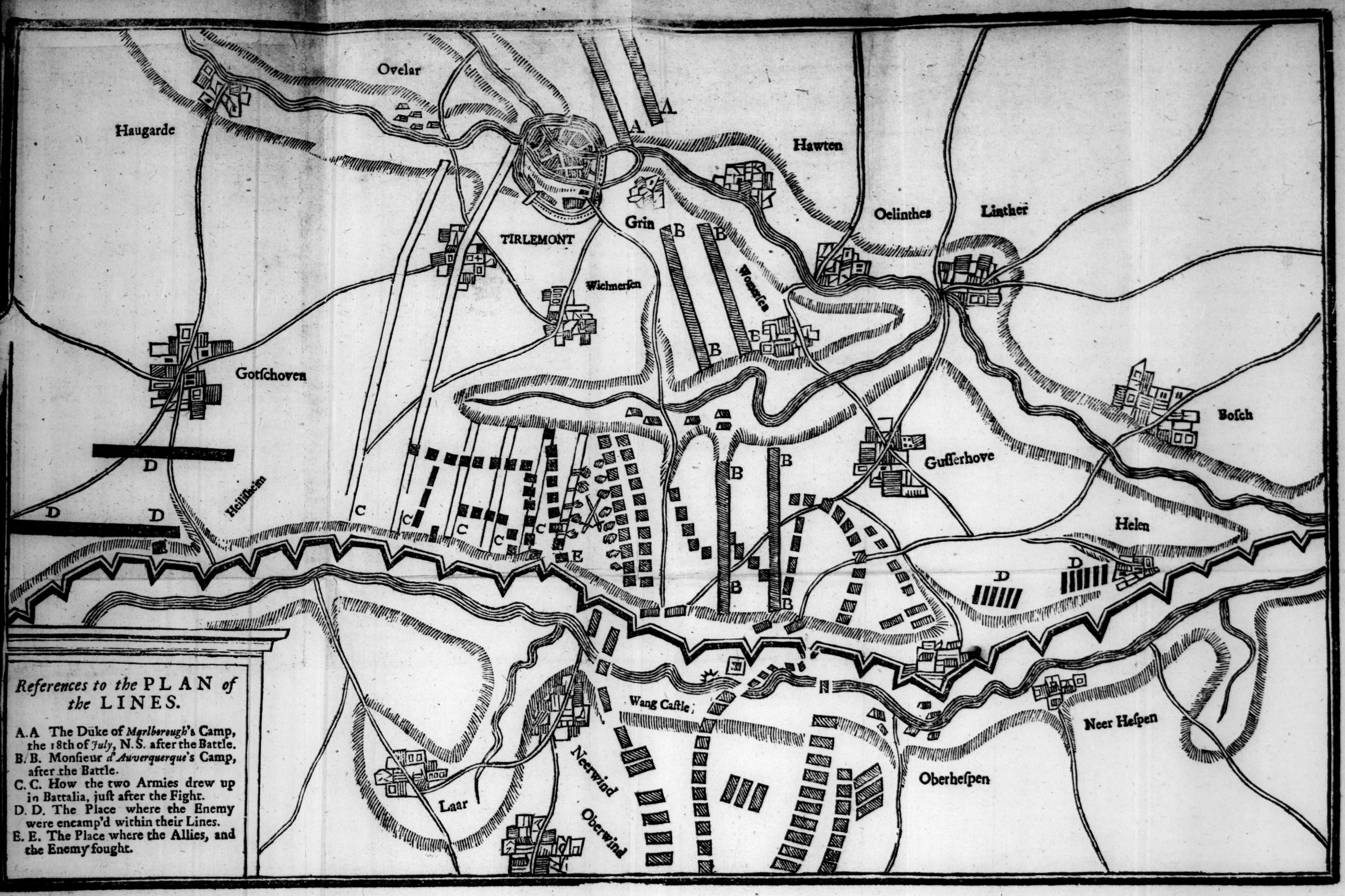
Bodies before mention'd, filing off by their Right, that which assembled before the first Line to the Left, and that of Lieutenant-General *Scholten* to the Right, marching thro' the *Route* the Guides would shew them, directly towards *Wangen* and *Elixheim*, which two Posts they were to attack, if the Posture the Enemy were in would permit: That his Grace's Army should march likewise at Ten-a Clock, following the same *Route* which the two Detachments took; That the Artillery should move, at the same time, on the Right of the Army; That Monsieur *d'Auverquerque*'s Artillery should follow the same way; That an hour before the Army march'd, all the Horse of the Left-wing of his Grace's Army should move along the two Lines, and repair to the Right of the Infantry; that, at the same time, the Body of Horse commanded by the Earl of *Albemarle*, should advance forwards from their Camp; That Monsieur *d'Auverquerque*'s Army should repass the *Mehaigne* over the 12 Bridges, made there for that purpose, and should join with the Right of his Foot, the Left of his Grace's Army; That when Monsieur *d'Auverquerque* should begin to move, he should detach a strong Party of Dragoons towards *Gerbise*, to give the Alarm in the Enemies Line on that side, and that the Detachment commanded by my Lord *Albemarle* should bring up the Rear of All. This Disposition being made, and the Gun which is usually fired for the Tat-too, being now the Signal for taking down the Tents, the two Armies began their March between 10 and 11 in the Evening, filing off, by their Right, in two Columns, leaving *Cortis*, *Montenaken*, *Houtein*, and St. *Gertruydenland* to their Right, and the Villages of *Trogne*, *Cras*, *Avergnas*, *Baudwin*, *Reitshoven*, *Over-Winden* and *Neer-Winden* to their Left, and marching directly towards the Line, where the two first Detachments were to attempt to force their Passage at *Elixheim*, Castle of *VVangh*, and the Villages of *VVangh*, *Neerhespen* and *Oostmalen*. A. C. 1705.

The extream Darkness of the Night somewhat puzzled the Guides that conducted the Detachments, which so retarded their March, that 'twas half an hour past four in the * Morning, and broad Day, when they arrived before the forementiond Posts, * July 18.

which

A. C. 1705. which, according to Information, were found to be but thinly guarded. Count *de Noyelles* caus'd the Caſtle of *VVangh*, which defended a Stone-Bridge that was there on the *Geete*, to be attack'd: but the Enemy immediately abandon'd that Poſt; and gave an opportunity to the Grenadiers that were order'd upon that Service to march forwards, and attack the Barrier of the Line; which the Guard there did not defend much better than the other had done the Caſtle of *VVangh*; and ſo the Troops enter'd the Line on that ſide, with little or no Oppoſition; altho' the Enemy had 12 Squadrons of Dragoons encamp'd behind *Ooſtmalen*, (within a Cannon ſhot of the Place, where the firſt Detachment entred) which immediately mounted their Horſes, but durſt not advance to defend their Barriers. At the ſame time, three Battalions poſſeſs'd themſelves of the Bridge and Village of *Heiliſheim*, a quarter of a League from *Wangh*, on the Left, which was done with as little Oppoſition: Nor did Lieutenant General *Scholten* meet with greater Reſiſtance at the Villages of *Over-heſpen* and *Neer-heſpen*: So that being Maſters of thoſe Bridges and Barriers, and having made ſeveral other Bridges, the Horſe went over the ſame, and immediately form'd themſelves on the Height, extending their Right towards the Village of *Hackendoren*; and ſome Battalions drew up along the Line, and behind the Horſe. Whilſt the Workmen were buſie in making Paſſages thro' the Line, 10 of the Enemies Squadrons, and four Battalions, were perceiv'd between the Villages of *Gouchancourt* and *Eſmalé*; but they gave time to the Confederate Forces to extend themſelves, endeavouring only to advance to the Village of *Elixheim*, The Count *de Noyelles* caus'd all the Troops he had with him to go over as faſt as poſſible: And thereupon the Duke of *Marlborough* arriving with the whole Army, his Horſe went over the Line with extraordinary Expedition, as the reſt had done, and ſo they all advanc'd towards the Enemy, who, by this time, were reinforced to the number of 50 Squadrons, and 20 Battalions, and advanc'd with great Reſolution behind the hollow Way, that goes up from *Elixheim* to *Tirlemont*. This oblig'd the Confederate Horſe to ſtop a few Minutes, till ſome Batta-

The Lines forc'd.



References to the PLAN *of the* LINES.

A. A The Duke of *Marlborough*'s Camp, the 18th of *July*, N. S. after the Battle.
B. B. Monsieur *d'Auverquerque*'s Camp, after the Battle.
C. C. How the two Armies drew up in Battalia, just after the Fight.
D. D. The Place where the Enemy were encamp'd within their Lines.
E. E. The Place where the Allies, and the Enemy fought.

Order of BATTLE of the Confederate ARMIES,

When they march'd to Attack the Enemies LINES, *between* Elixheim *and* Oostmalen *the* 18*th of* July, 1705. *N. S.*

FELT-MARESCHAL AUVERQUERQUE. Captain-General, his Grace the Duke of MARLBOROUGH.

GENERAL of the INFANTRY SCHLANGENBOURGH. *CHURCHIL.*

Lieuts. General Albemarle. Dopff. Dedem. Heuckelom. Comte d'Oxenstirna. *My Lord* Orckney. *Duke of* Wirtemberg. Bulau.

Maj. Gen. Pr. van Hesse. Athlone. St. Laurent. Murray. Pallant. C. v. Nassau. Schonefelt. Ranzau. St. Paul. Wilckens. Erbervelt. Ranzau. Schoulenbourgh.

Brigadiers, L. v. Eck. Freschapel. Cralingh. Ammama. Keppel Hamilton. Wassenaer. Sonderbourg. Starck. Govein. Sacken. Cappol. Meredith, Ferguson. Brouxdorf. Mey.

- 4. Squ. Carabiniers.
- 2. Squ. Opdam.
- 2. Squ. Fretchapel.
- 2. Squ. Bois Davit.
- 2. Squ. La Leck.
- 1. Squ. L. v. Eck.
- 1. Squ. Driesbergh.
- 2. Squ. Wirtembergh.
- 2. Squ. Athlone.
- 4. Squ. Dopf.
- 2. Squ. Waleff.
- 2. Squ. Guards of Frisland.
- 2. Squ. Tilly.
- 1. Squ. Guards Dragoons.
- 2. Squ. Chanclos.
- 2. Squ. Cralingh.
- 2. Squ. Blue Guards.
- 1. Squ. Gardes du Corps.
- 5. Squ. Guards Schlangenbourgh.
- 1. Batt. Schlanggenbourgh.
- 1. Batt. Albemarle.
- 1. Batt. Ammama.
- 1. Batt. Croon-Prins.
- 1. Batt. Keppel.
- 1. Batt. Nassau Walloon.
- 2. Batt. Tscharner.
- 1. Batt. Nassau Woudenbourgh.
- 1. Batt. Alberti.
- 1. Ranck.
- 1. Batt. Zourland.
- 1. Batt. Oxenstirna.
- 1. Batt. Salisch.
- 4. Squ. Vander-Nath.
- 2. Squ. Heyden.
- 2. Squ. Canstein.
- 2. Squ. J. C. van Eck.
- 2. Squ. Groveskeyn.
- 2. Squ. Rheden.
- 2. Squ. Nassau Frisc.
- 1. Squ. Waleff.
- 1. Squ. Hesse-Hombourgh.
- 2. Squ. Emmingz.
- 2. Squ. Honderbeen.
- 2. Squ. Paul de Rammingen.
- 2. Squ. Dompré.
- 3. Batt. Dutch Guards.
- 1. Batt. Murray.
- 1. Batt. Collier.
- 1. Batt. Dalrymple.
- 2. Batt. Tscharner.
- 1. Batt. Nassau Walloon.
- 1. Batt. Keppel.
- 1. Batt. Gouvain.
- 1. Batt. Ranzau.
- 1. Batt. Coserits.
- 1. Batt. St. Paul.
- 1. Batt. Swartsel.
- 1. Batt. Schults.
- 1. Batt. Danish Guards.
- 4. Squ. Bulau.
- 1. Squ. Leib Regiment, Hanover.
- 2. Squ. Schoulenbourgh.
- 4. Squ. Prince Hesse.
- 2. Squ. Leib Regiment Hesse.
- 2. Squ. Brouxdorf.
- 2. Squ. Schmettau.
- 2. Squ. Major General Ranzau,
- 1. Squ. Leib Regiment Danish.
- 2. Squ. Wirtembergh Oels.
- 2. Batt. English Guards.
- 1. Batt. Sabine.
- 1. Batt. Lalo.
- 1. Batt. Stringer.
- 1. Batt. Ferguson.
- 1. Batt. Godfrey.
- 1. Batt. Mordaunt.
- 1. Batt. Evans.
- 1. Batt. Macartney.
- 1. Batt. Meredith.
- 1. Batt. Sturler.
- 1. Batt. Alt. Seckendorf.
- 1. Batt. Hessian Guards.
- 1. Batt. Erb-Prince Hesse.
- 1. Batt. Hessian Grenadiers.
- 1. Batt. Berendorf.
- 1. Batt. Gouvain.
- 1. Batt. Ranzau.
- 1. Batt. Coserits.
- 1. Batt. St. Paul.
- 1. Batt. Swartsel.
- 1. Batt. Schults.
- 1. Batt. Danish Guards.
- 1. Batt. Erb-Prince Hesse Prussia.
- 1. Batt. Gromeau.
- 1. Batt. Nagel.
- 1. Batt. Sturler.
- 1. Batt. Alt. Seckendorf.
- 1. Batt. Hessian Guards.
- 1. Batt. Erb-Prince Hesse.
- 1. Batt. Hessian Grenadiers.
- 1. Batt. Berendorf.
- 1. Batt. Gouvain.
- 1. Batt. Ranzau.
- 1. Batt. Coserits.
- 1. Batt. St. Paul.
- 1. Batt. Swartsel.
- 1. Batt. Schults.
- 1. Batt. Danish Guards.
- 3. Batt. Dutch Guards.
- 1. Batt. Murray.
- 1. Batt. Collier.
- 1. Batt. Dalrymple.
- 2. Batt. Tscharner.
- 1. Batt. Nassau Walloon.
- 1. Batt. Keppel.
- 1. Batt. Croon-Prins.
- 1. Batt. Ammama.
- 1. Batt. Albemarle.
- 1. Batt. Schlanggenbourgh.
- 5. Squ. Guards Dragoons.
- 1. Squ. Gardes du Corps.
- 2. Squ. Blue Guards.
- 2. Squ. Cralingh.
- 2. Squ. Chanclos.
- 2. Squ. Tilly.
- 1. Squ. Guards of Frisland.
- 2. Squ. Waleff.
- 4. Squ. Dopf.
- 2. Squ. Athlone.
- 2. Squ. Wirtembergh.
- 2. Squ. Driesbergh.
- 1. Squ. L. v. Eck.
- 1. Squ. La Leck.
- 2. Squ. Bois Davit.
- 2. Squ. Fretchapel.
- 2. Squa. Opdam.
- 4. Squ. Carabiniers.

GENERAL of the INFANTRY, SALISCH.

Lieutenants-General, Dompré. Oyen. Prince Holstein-Beeck.

Maj. General, Prince d'Auvergne. La Leck. Colliers.

Brigadiers, Paul. Pallant. Groveslein. J. C. v. Eck. Zitten. Woudenbourg. Goudecker.

- 2. Squ. Dompré.
- 2. Squ. Paul de Rammingen.
- 2. Squ. Honderbeen.
- 2. Squ. Emmingz.
- 2. Squ. Hesse-Hombourgh.
- 1. Squ. Waleff.
- 2. Squ. Nassau Frisc.
- 2. Squ. Rheden.
- 2. Squ. Groveskeyn.
- 2. Squ. J. C. van Eck.
- 2. Squ. Canstein.
- 2. Squ. Heyden.
- 4. Squ. Vander-Nath.
- 2. Squ. Salisch.
- 1. Batt. Oxenstirna.
- 1. Batt. Zourland.
- 1. Ranck.
- 1. Batt. Alberti.
- 1. Batt. Nassau Woudenbourgh.
- 1. Batt. Berner.
- 1. Batt. Ripperdal.
- 1. Batt. Huffel.
- 1. Batt. Heuckelom.
- 2. Batt. Orange.

	Batt.	Squa.
In all	92	160

Ingolsby. Spiegel. Ranzau.
Berensdorf. Aurox. Villers.

Swartselt. Starcke. Grovein. Sacken. Elst. Webb. Utterwick. Kocks.

- 1. Batt. Wirtembergh.
- 1. Batt. Schonefelt.
- 1. Batt. Funen.
- 1. Batt. Goor.
- 1. Batt. Bellingh.
- 1. Batt. Starck.
- 1. Batt. Luck.
- 1. Batt. Ranzau.
- 1. Batt. Stickraad.
- 1. Batt. William Wartensleben.
- 1. Batt. Exter.
- 1. Batt. Schwerin.
- 1. Batt. Schwarts.
- 1. Batt. Latorf.
- 1. Batt. Warenne.
- 1. Batt. Ingolsby.
- 1. Batt. Faringdon.
- 1. Batt. Temple.
- 1. Batt. Tatton.
- 2. Squ. Lieu. General Ranzau.
- 2. Squ. Dewits.
- 2. Squ. Alfelt.
- 2. Squ. Utterwick.
- 2. Squ. Schmettau.
- 2. Squ. Brouxdorf.
- 4. Squ. Villers.
- 2. Squ. Voight.
- 4. Squ. Aurox.
- 2. Squ. Spiegel.
- 4. Squ. Bulau.

To be placed Page 74.

Troops Commanded for the Attack of the Lines.

GENERAL COMTE DE NOYELLES.

Lieut. General Hompesch. Lumley.

Maj. General Erbach. Ross. Wood.

Brigadiers Baldwin. Palms, John Hey.

- 2. Squ. Grevendorf.
- 2. Squ. Oostfrise.
- 2. Squ. Pens.
- 1. Squ. Fittinghof.
- 2. Squ. Wood.
- 2. Squ. Windham.
- 2. Squ. Schombergh.
- 2. Squ. Cadogan.
- 3. Squ. Lumley.
- 3. Squ. Royal Irish.
- 3. Squ. Royal Scotch.

Major General, Welderen.

Sacken.

- 1. Batt. Donep.
- 1. Batt. Du Breuil.
- 1. Batt. Teckelenbourgh.
- 1. Batt. Carel Wartensleben.
- 1. Batt. Wilckens.
- 1. Batt. Jounq. Seckendorf.
- 1. Batt. Hirzel.
- 1. Batt. Anhalt Zerbst.
- 1. Batt. Webb.
- 1. Batt. Ncort.
- 1. Batt. Churchil.

LIEUT. GEN. COMTE D'OOSTFRISE:

Major General, Pr. of Hesse-Hombourgh.

Brigadiers, Poserne. Grevendorf.

- 1. Squ. Grevendorf.
- 2. Squ. Baudits.
- 1. Squ. Pr. Will. Gotha.
- 2. Squ. Leib. Reg. Hanover.
- 1. Squ. Poserne.
- 1. Squ. Commande Hesse.
- 1. Squ. Leib Regim. Danish.
- 1. Squ. Wirtemberg Oels.
- 2. Squ. Schmettau.
- 4. Squ. Schmettau.
- 2. Squ. Benningsen.
- 3. Squ. Baldwin.
- 2. Squ. Erbach.
- 2. Squ. Leib Regim. Hesse.
- 2. Squ. Pr. William Gotha.

LIEUT. GENERAL, SCHOLTS.

Major-General Weeck.

Brigadiers, Hamilton Meredith.

- 1. Batt. Prince Jurien.
- 1. Batt. Recke.
- 1. Batt. Rechteren.
- 1. Batt. Albemarle.
- 1. Batt. Jamar.
- 1. Batt. Saxe-Gotha.
- 1. Batt. Adorkas.
- 1. Batt. Argyle.
- 2. Batt. Orckney.

Battalions advancing, lined the Hollow-way, and firing upon the Enemies Horſe, obliged them to retire beyond the Reach of our Muskets, and to form themſelves before their Infantry, which gave an opportunity to our Horſe to paſs the Hollow-way. In the mean time, the Enemy cauſed eight Pieces of Cannon, with treble Barrels, to advance, with which they began to fire briskly on our Horſe; but the Duke of *Marlborough* being come in Perſon at the Head of his Horſe, and ſeeing that the Enemy were continually receiving freſh Reinforcements, and that their Infantry was going to join them, his Grace reſolv'd to charge them with the Horſe only, which was done with that Vigour and Courage, that the Enemies Cavalry being ſoon broken, and put to the Rout, they went to rally themſelves behind their Infantry, whilſt our victorious Horſe poſſeſs'd themſelves of their Cannon and Ammunition Waggons. The Enemy being reinforc'd with ſome Squadrons, and having interlined ſome Infantry with them, mov'd again towards the Confederates; but the latter, being likewiſe reinforc'd, and ſuſtain'd by our Infantry, advanced to meet the Enemy. The Right of our Horſe coming too near the Hedges of the Village of *Eſmale*, which were lined with ſome of the Enemies Foot, were ſomewhat diſorder'd by their Fire, and obliged to ſhrink back; but having, ſoon after, extended themſelves more towards the Right, to make way for ſome Battalions that march'd againſt the Enemies Foot, they both charged with that Bravery and Briskneſs, that the Enemies Horſe was ſoon defeated, and cut in Pieces; and their Infantry being abandon'd in the Plain, had much ado to get away in Diſorder, between the Villages of *Heiliſheim* and *Gotſhoven*, where they met with the reſt of their Army, and form'd themſelves as well as they could. In the mean time, the Duke of *Marlborough* caus'd all the reſt of his Troops to enter the Lines, and extended the Right of the Army towards the Great *Geete*, before *Tirlemont*, in which Town the Enemy had left the Battalion of *Monluc*, which upon the firſt Summons, ſurrendred Priſoners at Diſcretion. In this Action the Marquis *d'Alegre*, and the Count *de Horn*, Lieutenants

A. C. 1705.

Priſoners taken. *See the* Appendix, *page* 45.

A. C. 1705. Lieutenants-General, a Major-General, two Brigadiers-General, and ſeveral other Officers of all Ranks, beſides abundance of private Men, were taken Priſoners. We took alſo ten Pieces of Cannon, nine Standards, four Colours, and one pair of Kettle Drums. All the Troops of the Confederates behaved themſelves with great Bravery and Reſolution; but amongſt the Horſe, the Regiment of Brigadier *Cadogan*, diſtinguiſh'd themſelves, having had the honour to charge firſt; which they did with that Succeſs, that they defeated four Squadrons of *Bavarian* Guards, drove them thro' two Battalions of their own Foot, and took four Standards: And all this with the loſs only of Lieutenant *Auſtin*, and ſome few Men. Nor was the loſs of the other Troops greater, in proportion. It muſt not be forgotten, that the Duke of *Marlborough*, having very much expos'd himſelf in that Action, was in great Danger of his Life: For as he was leading on ſeveral Squadrons, a *French* or *Bavarian* Officer quitted his Poſt, and advanc'd Sword in Hand, to attack his Grace: But as he was raiſing himſelf upon his Stirrups to reach him, he flung himſelf off of his Horſe, and was preſently kill'd.

After the Defeat of the Body commanded by Monſieur *d'Alegre*, the Elector of *Bavaria*, and Mareſchal *Villeroy*, with great Preſence of Mind, conſulted for the Safety of the reſt of their Army; and decamping, in ſight of the Confederates, paſs'd the Great *Geete*, and the *Dyle*, with all imaginable Diligence, and poſſeſs'd themſelves of the ſtrong Camp at *Parck*, with their Left at *Rooſelar*, and their Right againſt the Height of *Louvain* at *Wincſelen*: From whence the Elector writ the following Letter to the Baron of *Malkneckt*, his Favorite; Dear Baron, 'God forgive 'thoſe who ſuffer'd themſelves to be ſurpriz'd. The 'whole Army is here, and the Evil is not ſo great 'as to be paſt Remedy. The Country of *Brabant* 'may be ſaved, as well as *Antwerp*, if it pleaſe God. 'I am well, but exceedingly fatigued. On the other Hand the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Army paſs'd the great *Geete*, and encamp'd with the Right at *Roſbeeck*, and the Left behind *Tirlemont*, and that of Monſieur *d'Auverquerque* extended it ſelf with the Right

The Elector of Bavaria's *Letter dated* July 18. *from* Parck.

Right to *Grain*, and the Left to *Elixheim*. The next † day, the Confederate Army moved; and in their March through the Plain of *Parck*, took above 1200 Priſoners, who could not follow the precipitate March of the Enemies Army. In the Evening the Duke of *Marlborough* encampt with the Right at the Abbey of *Vlierbeck*, and the Left before *Birbeck*, under the Cannon of *Louvain*. But tho' by this Succeſs the Enemy were forc'd to abandon *Dieſt*, *Sichem*, *Arſchot* and ſome other ſmall Places, yet the ſuffering them to poſſeſs themſelves of the ſtrong Camp at *Parck*, whereby they ſecur'd *Louvain*, *Bruſſels* and *Antwerp*, was certainly an Over-ſight, which Hiſtory knows not where to charge. Some ſaying, that the Troops were too much fatigued to march to that Camp the Day of the Action; and others, that ſome *Dutch* Generals oppos'd that March. A. C. 1705. † July 19.

As ſoon as the Duke of *Marlborough* was come to *Tirlemont*, he ſent Lieutenant General *Hompeſch* to the States General, with an Account of this great Succeſs. His Grace's Letter to their High-Mightineſſes was as follows:

High and Mighty Lords,

'I Congratulate your High Mightineſſes upon our happy Entrance into the Lines, and the Defeat 'of a conſiderable Body of the Enemy, who offered 'to diſpute the ſame. We began our March about '10 at Night, and Count *Noyelles*, who commanded 'the Detachment of 38 Squadrons, and 20 Battali-'ons, which I had ſent to ſurprize the Poſts of '*Neerheſpen* and *Heiliſheim*, had all the deſired Suc-'ceſs, and diſtinguiſh'd himſelf in a particular man-'ner, as did alſo the Prince of *Heſſe*, and all the 'other Generals, who were in the Action. The 'Troops did alſo expreſs ſuch Bravery, as was even 'beyond our hopes. The Enemies being repulſed, 'I cauſed the Forces to advance towards this place, 'where I obliged the Battalion of *Monluc* to ſurren-'der Priſoners. I thought this good News deſerved 'to be ſent to your High-Mightineſſes by a Perſon 'of Note, and I have choſen Lieutenant General '*Hompeſch*, who had a great ſhare therein, to inform 'you

The D. of Marlborough's *Letter to the States.*

A. C. 1705.

'you of the other Particulars, referring to my next 'to give your High Mightineſſes an exact account 'of the Priſoners, Cannon and Standards, taken 'from the Enemy. I intend to advance to morrow 'towards *Louvain*. I am with an inviolable Reſpect 'your High Mightineſſes moſt Humble, and moſt 'Obedient Servant. *Signed, The Prince and Duke of* Marlborough. *From the Camp at* Tirlemont, July 18. 1705.

Monſieur d'Auverquerque *wrote alſo the following Letter to Monſieur* Fagel, *to be communicated to the States.*

SIR,

*And of Monſieur d'*Auverquerque *to the ſame.*

'HAving reſolv'd to attack, this Morning, the 'Lines of the Enemy near *Heiliſheim*, and to 'force them, if the thing was found poſſible, we 'made the following Diſpoſitions, *viz.* That I ſhould 'march yeſterday Morning with the Army of the 'States over the *Mehaigne*, and poſt my ſelf before 'their Lines about *Meffelen*, to alarm them, and try 'whether the Enemy would fall into that Snare. 'The Duke of *Marlborough* was to march the ſame 'Night after the Tat-too, with his Army towards 'Heiliſheim, to execute our real Deſign, while I 'ſhould repaſs the *Mehaigne* to ſupport him. The 'Enemy thought we were to attack them on the 'other ſide of the *Mehaigne*, and reinforced their Poſts 'on that ſide, without taking the like precautions 'for the ſecurity of thoſe we intended to attack, 'which we poſſeſſed, and came with the whole 'Army into their Lines. The *Bavarian* Horſe, con-'ſiſting of 24 Squadrons, offering to oppoſe us, was 'almoſt entirely ruin'd, as well as the two Regi-'ments of *Alſace* and *la Mark*; beſides the Slain, of 'which we have no certain account, we have taken 'Priſoners the Marquiſs *d'Allegre*, Count *Horn*, 'Lieutenants General, Baron *Thauskirken*, Colonel 'of the *Bavarian* Carabineers; and the Colonel of 'the Cuiraſſiers of the Regiment of *Woltranſtorff*, and 'ſeveral other Officers. We have alſo taken 10 'pieces of Cannon, which have three Barrels, and 'can diſcharge three Balls at once, beſides 8 more, 3

'of

'of which are 24 Pounders. I congratulate their High-Mightineſſes, &c. A. C. 1705.

'*From* Tirlemont *within the Lines*, July 18.

Sign'd,

Auverquerque.

P. S. 'I muſt do this Juſtice to the Duke of *Marl-borough*, to give him all the Honour of this Enter-'prize, which he hath carry'd on and ſupported 'with a great deal of Conduct and Valour. We 'march again to morrow. We have made Priſoners 'of War a Regiment in *Tirlemont*.

The States having receiv'd theſe Accounts, return'd the following Letter of Thanks to his Grace.

SIR,

'WE do not believe it is neceſſary to uſe many 'Words to convince your Excellency what 'Joy your Letter of the 18th paſt caus'd among Us, 'ſince it gave Us the News of your Glorious En-'tring with the Army within the Lines, as well as of 'the Defeat of part of the Enemies Forces: A hap-'py Succeſs, for which we have made many Vows! 'The Lieutenant General, Baron *de Hompeſch*, who 'brought us the Letter, has given us a full Account 'of all that paſs'd on that Occaſion. Our Generals 'allow, That this Victory, under God, is entirely 'due to your Excellency's Care, Prudence, and Va-'lour; having Surmounted and Conquer'd thoſe 'Difficulties and Obſtacles, which, for above two 'Years, have appeared Unſurmountable and Invinci-'ble. This gives new Luſtre to your Laurels, at 'the ſame time that it adds to their Number. We 'heartily Congratulate your Excellency upon it; 'and do not leſs Intereſt Our Selves in your Glory, 'than in the Advantages you procure to the Publick. 'We pray God to bleſs all your Deſigns, and all 'your Enterprizes, more and more. We cannot 'but entertain good hopes of 'em for the future; 'and will uſe our utmoſt Endeavours to facilitate the 'Execution of them. We will never forget the 'good

The States Letter to the Duke of Marlborough.

A. C. 1705.

'good Services you render to Our State: And the 'Esteem We have for your Person, and your Merit 'encreasing every Day, We shall always be,

SIR,

Your Excellency's most Affectionate,

to render you Service,

The STATES-GENERAL *of the* United Povinces *of the* Low-Countries.

At the *Hague*, the 22d of *July* 1705.

F. B. van Reede.
By their Order,
F. FAGEL.

Colonel *Richards*, one of the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Adjutants, who had the Direction of making the Bridges, and behav'd himself very well, was sent by the Duke to give the Emperor an Account of that glorious Action, and arriv'd at *Vienna* with that welcome News the 26th of *July*, when they were celebrating at Court the Anniversary of the Birth-Day of the Emperor, who then enter'd the 28th Year of his Age. That Prince took that Opportunity to declare publickly his great Esteem for his Grace, and said, *That his Services to the Common Cause in general, and, in particular to his Family, were such, that they should never be forgotten by him, nor his Posterity.*

A day of publick Thanksgiving appointed in England.

Colonel *Durel*, Adjutant General and Aid de Camp to the Duke of *Marlborough*, arriv'd at *Windsor*, (where the Queen and Prince then were) on the 14th of *July*, O. S. with the News of the happy Success of her Majesty's Arms under his Grace's Conduct. A Week after was publish'd her Majesty's Proclamation, appointing the 23d of *August* for a day of publick and general Thanksgiving, throughout *England*, and Dominion of *Wales*; which prompted the Bishop and Clergy of the Dioceses of *Exeter*, and the Mayor, Jurats, Gentlemen, Common-Council, *&c.* of the Town and Port of *Dover*, to send up Addresses to her Majesty, congratulating the Duke's Victory. However, their Example was not followed by other Corporations; and it appearing that the Forcing of the Lines was not attended with such advantageous Consequences as were expected,

expected, it was even whiſper'd, that the Thankſ- A. C.
giving day would not have been ſolemniz'd; But 1705.
for the good News, which, at this very Juncture, was brought to *England* from Prince *Eugene*'s Army, and for which the Guns of the *Tower* were fired. Whether there was any Ground for theſe Reports, or no, the appointed day was uſher'd in with Ringing of Bells, and the ſeveral Companies of the City of *London* in their Livery Gowns, repair'd to their reſpective Stands, erected the Night before, on both ſides the Way, from *Serjeants Inn* in *Fleetſtreet*, to St. *Pauls*. Between Nine and Ten in the Morning a Battalion of 600 Men, of the Foot Guards, march'd from *White hall* to make a Guard within the Body of the Church, and ſoon afterwards the Way was lin'd with the Orange, Yellow, and Blue Regiments of the City Train'd Bands; as the Streets, without the Bar, along the *Strand* to St. *James*'s, were with the whole Militia of the Liberty of *VVeſtminſter*: The Balconies, Windows, and Tops of Houſes, being every where crowded with Spectators. Moſt of the Lords and Privy Councellors that were in, or near the Town, met about Ten in the Morning in the Council Chamber at St. *James*'s; the Knights of the Garter, wearing the Collars of that Order, and having been marſhal'd by ſome of the Officers of Arms, proceeded a little after Eleven in their Coaches and Six Horſes each, towards St. *Paul*'s, *viz.* firſt Sir *Simon Harcourt*, Kt. Sollicitor General, *James Vernon*, Eſq; one of her Majeſty's Privy Council, Sir *Thomas Trevor*, Kt. Lord Chief Juſtice of the Court of Common Pleas; *Henry Boyle*, Eſq; Chancellor and Under Treaſurer of the Exchequer; *Francis Godolphin*, Eſq; Cofferer to her Majeſty, Eldeſt Son to the Lord Treaſurer; *Robert Harley*, Eſq; and Sir *Charles Hedges*, Kt. Principal Secretaries of State; the Lords *Allington*, *Halifax*, *Sommers*, *Dartmouth*, *Mohun*, and *Gray* of *VVerk*; the Biſhops of *Chicheſter* and *Rocheſter* in their Pontifical Habits, the Lord Viſcount *Longueville*, the Earls of *Portmore*, *Grantham*, *Orford*, *Scharborough*, *Radnor*, *Bath*, *Eſſex*, *Rivers*, *Manchеſter*, *Bridgwater* and *Kent*, Lord Chamberlain of her Majeſty's Houſhold; the Marquis of *Hartington*, Capt. of the Yeomen of the Guard; the Dukes of *Schomberg*, *Bolton*, *St. Albans*, Captain of the

A. C. 1705. Band of Penſioners, *Northumberland*, and *Ormond*; the Earl of *Pembroke* and *Montgomery*, Lord Preſident of the Council; the Lord *Godolphin*, Lord High Treaſurer of *England*, and the Lord Archiſhop of *Canterbury*. Her Majeſty came afterwards, attended in the following manner, *viz.* Firſt the Knight Marſhal, and his Men on Horſeback, then the Equeries and Gentlemen Uſhers to the Prince, in his Royal Highneſs's leading Coach; Equery, Pages of Honour, and the Gentlemen Uſhers in waiting, in her Majeſty's leading Coach; the Women of the Bed-Chamber to her Majeſty in another of the Queens Coaches; the Maids of Honour in another; the Lord *de la VVar*, Groom of the Stole, and the Lords of his Royal Highneſs's Bed Chamber in the Prince's Body Coach; three Ladies of her Majeſty's Bed-Chamber, *viz.* the Dutcheſſes of *Somerſet* and *Ormond*, and the Marchioneſs of *Hartington*, in the Queen's Travelling Body Coach; the Duke of *Somerſet*, Maſter of the Horſe; and the Earl of *Arran*, Captain of the Guards in waiting, in the Queen's Body Chariot, each drawn by Six Horſes, dreſt up with Knots of white, blue and red Ribbons; a Detachment of the Horſe Grenadiers; the Prince's and her Majeſty's Footmen; the Yeomen of the Guards, ſome before, and ſome on either ſide of the Queen's Coach, commanded by *Geo. Fielding*, Eſq; on Horſeback; then her Majeſty, with his Royal Highneſs the Prince; the Dutcheſs of *Marlborough*, Grome of the Stole, and the Counteſs of *Sunderland*, being the Lady of the Bed Chamber in waiting, in the Coach of State, drawn by eight fine Horſes, her Majeſty's ſecond Troop of Horſe Guards cloſing the Proceeding. Near St. *Clement's* Church the Duke of *Somerſet*, Maſter of the Horſe to her Majeſty, alighted out of one of the Queen's Coaches, and taking Horſe, rid afterwards, at a little diſtance, on the right Hand of her Majeſty. Within *Temple Bar*, Sir *Owen Buckingham*, Lord Mayor of *London*, in a very rich Crimſon Velvet Gown, and wearing the City Jewel, attended with the Court of Aldermen and Sheriffs on Horſeback, (all the proper Officers being on Foot in their Formalities, led by the City Marſhal) waited for her Majeſty. When the Queen enter'd the Gate, his Lordſhip alighted,

and

and Congratulating her Majeſty upon this happy Occaſion, with a bended Knee, preſented the City Sword; but ſhe was graciouſly pleas'd to return it to him, after which he mounted again, and rid bare-headed, carrying it before her Majeſty to the Entrance of the Cathedral of St. *Paul's*, (the Aldermen, *&c.* immediately preceding him) where the Sword-bearer to the City, receiv'd it from his Lordſhip, who, with his Brethren, went directly to their Seats, under the Gallery on the South ſide of the Choir, at the end next the Altar, oppoſite to that where the Aldermen's Ladies were ſeated before. Her Majeſty was handed out of the Coach by the Prince, and the Great Officers, Nobility, *&c.* came down to the lower end of the Church to receive her, from whence the Proceeding was thus: Firſt, Six Officers of Arms; then the Privy-Councellors (not Peers) before mention'd; Barons two and two; two Biſhops; Viſcount *Longueville*, and Lord *James Cavendiſh*, youngeſt Son to the Duke of *Devonſhire*; Earls two and two; Dukes two and two; *Norroy* and *Clarenceux* Kings of Arms; Lord Privy Seal, Lord Preſident, Lord Treaſurer, and the Lord Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*; ſix Serjeants at Arms with their Maces, Garter King of Arms between two Gentlemen Uſhers, the Sword of State, born by his Grace the Duke of *Ormond*, in a rich embroidered Suit with his Collar and George, the Prince leading her Majeſty, follow'd by the Dutcheſs of *Marlborough*, and Counteſs of *Sunderland*; the Maids of Honour, and Ladies of the Bed-Chamber, having, as they alighted, gone before to their Places appointed in the Choir, *viz.* the latter in the Stalls on the South ſide, and the former to the Seats next below them, a little advanc'd on one ſide of the Throne; the Lord Chamberlain of the Houſhold, and *Peregrine Bertie*, Eſq; Vice Chamberlain, attending a little on one ſide, to be near the Queen's Perſon, and the Lord *de la VVarr* following the Prince, the Earl of *Arran*, Captain of the Guard, and the Duke of St. *Albans*, Captain of the Penſioners, with the Band of Penſioners, cloſing the Proceſſion. The Privy Councellors, Peers, and great Officers, were conducted to the Stalls on the North ſide of the Choir, behind whom, in one of the Seats under the A. C. 1705.

C. A. 1705. Gallery, ſat Monſieur *Roſeneraans*, and Monſieur *de Vryberge*, the *Daniſh* and *Dutch* Envoys, with the Lady *Spanheim* and her Daughter, beſides other Gentlemen and Ladies of the Retinue of Foreign Miniſters. Her Majeſty, and his Royal Highneſs, having aſcended the Throne, plac'd on the middle of the Choir, juſt before the Organ, ſeated themſelves in two Arm'd Chairs; and behind the Queen were Stools for the Grome of the Stole, and the Lady of the Bed Chamber, in waiting. The principal Officers in Waiting, *viz.* the Duke of *Ormond*, Marquis of *Hartington*, Lord *Chamberlain*, Earl of *Arran*, Vice Chamberlain, *&c.* attended all within the Throne; but the Maſter of the Horſe to her Majeſty ſate with the Ladies of the Bed Chamber in the Stalls; and the Earl of *Bridgwater*, Maſter of the Horſe to the Prince, not far from the Maids of Honour. The Peereſſes, *viz.* the Marchioneſs of *Halifax*, Lady *de la VVarr*. *&c.* were placed at the Weſt End of the middle Gallery. The Dean and Prebendaries ſate within the Rails of the Altar, except ſuch as officiated in reading Prayers. Service began a little before One. The Muſick, both Vocal and Inſtrumental, was extreamly well perform'd, and Dr. *VVillis*, Dean of *Lincoln*. made a Sermon on this Text, Iſaiah 11. v. 13 and 14. Ephraim *ſhall not envy* Judah, *and* Judah *ſhall not vex* Ephraim, *but they ſhall fly upon the Shoulders of the* Philiſtines *toward the VVeſt. They ſhall ſpoil them of the Eaſt together*; *They ſhall lay their Hands upon* Edom *and* Moab, *and the Children of* Ammon *ſhall obey them*: From whence he took occaſion to preſs and recommend Unity and Moderation, and drew other Inferences moſt proper for the Day, and pertinent to the Subject. Divine Service ending about four a Clock, her Majeſty, and his Royal Highneſs, return'd to St. *James*'s much with the ſame State as they went. The Great Guns at the *Tower*, were thrice diſcharg'd, firſt when her Majeſty took Coach at St. *James*'s; 2dly, at the Singing of *Te Deum*; and 3dly, as her Majeſty paſſed by her Palace of St. *James*'s to *Kenſington*, where ſhe lay that Night, and went from thence to *VVindſor* the next Day. The Night concluded with Illuminations, Bonfires, *&c.* the People on this occaſion giving all the Demonſtrations imaginable of their

their Affections to the Queen's Perſon, and Zeal for her Auſpicious Government. A. C. 1705.

Let us return to the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Army, which we left encamp'd at *Vlierbeck*: His Grace being inform'd that ſeveral Poſts on the *Dyle*, between *Louvain*, and the Village of *Nether-Yſche*, were ſlenderly guarded, reſolv'd, with the Advice of the Generals, to endeavour to force them, in order to the paſſing of that River. Accordingly Lieutenant-General *Heukelum*, with five Battalions and nine Squadrons of the Army of the States, and the Duke of *Wirtembergh* with 12 Battalions, and Count *Oxenſtiern* with 11 Squadrons of the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Forces, were order'd to advance, on the 29th of *July*, about five in the Afternoon, with ſome Artillery, and the Pontons. At 11 at Night, the Army decamp'd from the Left, and follow'd that Detachment, which arriv'd at the Poſts above mentioned about three in the † Morning, and the Workmen immediately made Bridges at *Nether-Yſche* on the Left, and near *Corbeck* on the Right. Two Battalions with 500 Grenadiers, and as many Fuſiliers, paſs'd over at the former Place, and 500 Grenadiers at the latter, who vigorouſly repulſed the Guards that made a ſhew to oppoſe them, and obliged them to retire; but not being ſupported in time, by reaſon, as was given out, that the Ground being Marſhy, the Horſe ſunk half-way up the Legs in the mud; and the Enemy, who had early notice of the Confederates Motions, marching likewiſe at Midnight, and their Head appearing, at the ſame time, as the Army of the Allies came to the River, thoſe Detachments were order'd to repaſs it, which they did in very good Order, bringing away their Bridges, and having had only a few Officers wounded, and about 50 private Soldiers kill'd and wounded: After which the Confederate Army march'd, and encamp'd with the Right at *Meldert*, and the Left at *Boſſu*. The day before the Earl of *Sunderland* came to the Army, to make a Viſit to the Duke, and on the 6th of *Auguſt*, (N. S.) his Lordſhip, with ſeveral other Gentlemen, ſet out for *Vienna*.

† July 30 N. S.

The Confederates attempt to paſs the Dyle; *but do not ſucceed.*

A. C. 1705.

The Attack of the *French* proving impoſſible on that ſide, the Duke of *Marlborough* ſent Lieutenant-General *Hompeſch* to propoſe a new Project to the States General, which their High Mightineſſes approved, and on the 5th of *Auguſt* paſt, a * Reſolution, directing their Deputies in Monſieur *de Auverquerque*'s Army, to permit the Duke to make two or three Marches, without calling a Council of War, to execute ſome Deſign form'd by his Grace. To favour that Expedition, Baron *Spaar*, who commanded a ſmall Body of *Dutch* Troops in *Flanders*, march'd the 3d of *Auguſt*, N. S. from *Riemen*, with all his Grenadiers, and a ſufficient number of Fuſiliers to ſupport them; being followed by the reſt of the Forces under his Command: And in that March defeated a Party of the Enemy. He came in the Night to *Raboth*, on the Canal that goes from *Bruges* to *Ghent*, where his Men made a Bridge, and having paſſed over the Canal, they attack'd the Enemies Lines, which were defended by ſeveral Forts, at a ſmall diſtance from each other: Notwithſtanding which they forced thoſe Lines at *Lovendegen*, and in leſs than three quarters of an hour were Maſters of four of thoſe Forts, and took Priſoners, 3 Captains, 3 Lieutenants, 3 Enſigns, and near 300 private Men, with no other Loſs on their ſide, than that of a Colonel, a Lieutenant, and five private Soldiers, wounded, and two private Men killed. Then Baron *Spaar* marched towards *Bruges*; but having Advice that the Enemy were advancing towards him with a ſuperior Force, which they had drawn out of ſeveral Garriſons in the *French* and *Spaniſh Flanders*, he † retired to *Meldegem*, carrying away with him ſeveral Hoſtages for the Security of the Payment of Contributions, and having deſtroy'd ſeveral Forts, and Corps de Guard, along the *French* Lines on that ſide.

* *See the* Appendix *pag.* 24.

Baron Spaar's *Expedition.*

† Aug. 7.

On the 12th of *Auguſt* (N. S.) Colonel *Richards*, who was ſent by the Duke of *Marlborough* to the Emperor, with an Account of the Forcing the Lines in *Brabant*, return'd to the Army with a very obliging Letter from his Imperial Majeſty to his Grace. Lieutenant General *Hompeſch* came back, at the ſame time, from the *Hague*, with the Anſwer of the States General to the Propoſals, ſent from his Grace

Grace by him, touching the further Operations of the Campaign. The next day, being the Anniversary of the Victory gain'd by the Duke of *Marlborough*, and Prince *Eugene* at *Blenheim*, the Deputies of the States, with Monsieur *d'Auverquerque*, and the other General Officers, waited upon his Grace, to compliment him upon that Occasion, and were entertain'd by him at Dinner. A. C. 1705.

The Duke of *Marlborough* having left two Battalions at *Tirlemont*, and as many at *Diest*, for the Security of those Places, march'd on the 15th of *August* (N. S.) with his Army, from *Meldert*, and came and encampt at *Corbais*; the *Dutch* Forces, under the Command of Monsieur *d'Auverquerque*, advancing, at the same, to St. *Martin's*. The Detachment sent under the Command of Count *Vander Nath*, a Major General, to cover the Pioneers employed in the Demolishing of the Lines, having join'd the Troops which were appointed to guard the Bread, Artillery and Ammunition, that were coming from *Maestricht*, came with them that Evening to *Corbais St. Tron*, the Pioneers being sent home till further Orders. The next Day, the two Armies continued their March to *Genap*, where they join'd into one Body; and on the 17th advanc'd to *Fischermont*, the Right being at *Hulpen*, and the Left at *Braine laleu*: General *Churchill* being detach'd at the Head of the Line with Twenty Battalions, and as many Squadrons. In that Day's march, Monsieur *d'Auverquerque* caused one of the Posts of the Enemy of *Waterlo*, defended by Brigadier *Jacob Pasteur*, with two Regiments of Dragoons, and as many Battalions of Foot, to be attack'd by a Detachment commanded by Lieutenant General *Dompré*, who beat the Enemy from the same, and pursued them about a League in the Wood of *Soignies*.

The sudden March of the Confederates kept the Enemy in great Alarms, and gave them an equal Apprehension for several Places in *Brabant* and *Flanders*. However, upon the Duke of *Marlborough*'s advancing from *Genap* to *Hulpen*, the Elector of *Bavaria*, and the Mareschal *de Villory*, only stretch'd out their Right to *Over-Yssche*, near the Wood of *Soignies*, and kept still their Left at *Nether-Yssche*, with the little River *Yssche* before them, whereby

A. C. 1705.

they cover'd both *Bruſſels* and *Louvain*. The 18th of *Auguſt* (N.S.) at Break of Day, the Confederate Army filed off with the Right wing in two Columns, and paſs'd the long narrow Road of the *Lane* near *Hulpen*, where they were not a little ſurpriz'd to find no Enemy to defend that difficult Paſs. About Noon, the whole Army was drawn up in ſight of the Enemy, whom the Duke of *Marlborough*, and Monſieur *d'Auverquerque* having viewed, they were both of Opinion to attack them immediately, before they had time to recover the Conſternation which was apparent enough in their Army. But the Artillery not being yet come up, as ſome ſay, thro' General *Slangenburgh*'s Fault; and that General, who had a Pique againſt the Duke, (becauſe the Attempt upon the Lines was undertaken without either his Privity or Conſent) having perſwaded ſome other *Dutch* Commanders to join with him in oppoſing his Grace; they made their unanimous Report to the Deputies of the States, that the Enterprize was neither adviſeable nor practicable; whereupon the Deputies abſolutely refuſed to conſent to it. His Grace ſubmitted, tho' with a great deal of Regret; as appears by the Expoſtulary Letter, he writ the next Day to the States General, which being made publick at the *Hague*, occaſion'd great Murmurings among the People. On the other hand, the *Dutch* Deputies and Generals endeavour'd to juſtify their Conduct, by the ſeveral Letters they wrote to their High Mightineſſes, which were alſo induſtriouſly diſpers'd; but yet it was then the general Opinion, That more deference ſhould have been paid to the D. of *Marlborough*'s Advice. What the *Dutch* Generals alledg'd in their own Defence, may be ſeen in the foremention'd Letters; and as for the Duke, it may be ſaid in his Favour, that he had an Army ſuperior to the Enemies; and fluſh'd beſides, a great Part of them, with the Victory at *Bleinheim*, and the whole with the late Advantage at the Forcing of the *French* Lines: But yet, I muſt confeſs, that having had an Opportunity to diſcourſe ſeveral Officers of that Army, I found them much divided in their Opinions: Tho' ſtill the greater Number, and particularly the Horſe-Officers, were for the Attack.

See the Appendix, *from page 21 to page 26.*

The Duke of Marlborough *Deſigns to Attack the* French *at* Over-Yſche; *but is oppoſ'd by the* Dutch.

See the Appendix, *ubi ſupra.*

Various Opinions about the Duke's Deſign.

The

The Duke of *Marlborough*'s Project being thus disappointed, the Confederate Army march'd the 19th of *August* from *Lane* to *Lower-Wavre*, where having rested one Day, the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Forces * return'd to *Corbais* and Monsieur *d'Auverquerque*'s Army came at the same Time to Mount St. *Hubert*. Four Days † after, both Armies march'd, and then encamp'd together, with the Right near *la Ramee*, and the Left at *Perwiz*. In this March great Rejoycings were heard in the Enemies Camp, which some Deserters reporting to be made, as indeed they were, upon the News the Elector of *Bavaria* had receiv'd, that the Duke of *Vendosme* had entirely defeated Prince *Eugene* in *Italy*, the same would have occasion'd a great Consternation in the Confederate Army, had not the Duke of *Marlborough* receiv'd, that very Evening, the following Letter from Prince *Eugene*. A. C. 1705.

* Aug. 22. N. S.

† Aug. 26. N. S.

Prince Eugene's *Letter to the Duke of* Marlborough.

* *See the* Appendix, *Page* 52.

SIR,

'YOUR Highness will forgive me, if I write not 'to you with my own Hand, being prevented 'by the Wound I have received, tho' it be not dan 'gerous: By the enclosed Relation, * which I have 'caused to be drawn up in haste, your Highness will 'see what happen'd Yesterday between the two Ar'mies. In a few Days I shall cause *Te Deum* to be 'sung, to return God Almighty Thanks, for this 'happy Success, which is so much the more remark'able, that the Enemy's whole Army was engaged, 'which I did not know at first; and considering the 'Ground where the Enemy were defeated, it seems 'almost impossible, by reason of the Situation in 'which they were, being most advantageously po'sted. According to the Advices which I have just 'now received by Prisoners, Deserters, and from 'other Hands, their Loss is very considerable, and 'their Confusion was so great, that many of their 'Troops, with great part of their Baggage, drowned 'themselves in the *Adda*. Our Regiments do yet 'bring in some Standards and Colours; and we 'also find that we have taken a great number of Pri'soners from the Enemy, both Officers and Soldi'ers. 'Tis easie to judge, that, on our side we did 'not come off without Loss; for the Fire was ter-

'rible

A. C. 1705.

'rible and incredible on both ſides. May your 'Highneſs do me the Honour to believe me, to be 'with more Sincerity and Reſpect, than any Perſon 'in the World. *SIR*,

Your Highneſs's
Moſt Humble and moſt
Obedient Servant,
Eugene *of* Savoy.

At the Camp at Trivi-glio, Aug. 17. 1705.

Upon the Receipt of this Letter, my Lord Duke order'd Rejoycings to be made in his Army, which was accordingly perform'd the 28th of *Auguſt*. The Day before a Detachment was made, under the command of Lieutenant-General *Dedem*, to beſiege *Sout-Leewe*, a little Town, ſituated in a Moraſs, and the chief Defence of the Enemies Lines. The Place was inveſted the 29th of *Auguſt*, (N. S.) and a Week after, the Garriſon, to the number of about 400 Men, commanded by Brigadier General *Dumont*, ſurrendred Priſoners of War, before the Batteries had begun to Fire; upon a Declaration from the *Dutch* General, that if they deferr'd any longer, they ſhould be allowed no Quarter.

Sout-Leewe taken, Sep. 5. *N. S.*

The Duke of *Marlborough* having caus'd the Lines to be levell'd from *Waſſeigue* to *Sout-Leewe*; and *Tirlemont* to be diſmantled, his Grace paſs'd the *Demer*, and encamp'd at † *Arſchot*. Upon his Approach, the Enemy quitted their Old Lines, between that River and the *Nethe*, and retir'd into the New Ones, between *Boeſchet* on the *Nethe*, and *Wertchteren* on the *Demer*, where they could not be attack'd. Two Days * after, his Grace went to *Turnhout*, to meet Monſieur *Buys*, Penſioner of *Amſterdam*, who was ſent to confer with his Grace on the Part of the States General. What paſs'd in that Interview is not yet clearly known; but there's room to conjecture, that Mr. *Buys* aſſured his Grace of their High Mightineſſes Readineſs to give him all reaſonable Satisfaction for the Diſguſt he had taken at ſome Paſſages at *Over-Yſche*, and to make him, for the future, more eaſie in his Command, by removing thoſe who were moſt inclined to contradict him. Nor will this Conjecture appear ill grounded, if we conſider that the *Engliſh* Court, and indeed the Generality of the Nation, did, at this time, ſo warmly

† Sept 15. *N. S.*

* Sept. 21. *N. S.*

The Duke of Marlborough *has a Conference with Monſieur* Buys.

The ſubject Matter of it.

warmly eſpouſe the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Reſentment, that a Pamphlet, entituled, *The* Dutch *Politicks*, in which ſevere Reflections were made on the *Hollanders* in general, and in particular on the States Deputies, for not ſuffering his Grace to fight the Enemy, was publickly ſold, and eſcaped uncenſur'd; and which is more, the Earl of *Pembroke*, Lord Preſident of the Council, was named to go Envoy Extraordinary to *Holland*, in order, as 'twas ſuppos'd, to expoſtulate the Matter with the States; but their High Mightineſſes prevented his Lordſhip's Journey, by giving Satisfaction to the Duke of *Marlborough*, and removing General *Slangenburgh*. A. C. 1704.

His Grace continued for ſome Days at *Arſchot*, to give time to begin and carry on the Fortifications of *Dieſt*, *Haſſelt*, *Tongeren*, and ſome other ſmall Places, where Garriſons were to be left during the Winter. On the 28th of *September*, N. S. the Army march'd to *Herenthals*, where the Duke of *Marlborough* left it, about a Fortnight after, under the Command of Monſieur *d'Auverquerque*, and went himſelf to the † *Hague*. His Grace having had ſeveveral Conferences with the Penſionary, return'd three Days * after to *Heventhals*, from whence the Confederate Armies decamp'd the 20th of *October*, N. S. and came to *Oaſtmael*. They continued their March the next Day to *Brecht*, halted there the 22d, and the 23d removed to *Calmpthout*. The neceſſary Preparations of Artillery and Ammunition being made at *Bergenopzoom* for the Attacking of *Sandvliet*, the Count *de Noyelles* inveſted that Place the 24th. And the next Day the Duke of *Marlborough* went thither from *Calmpthout*, to view the ſeveral Poſts, and give his Directions for carrying on the Siege.

† Oct. 14. *N. S.*

* Oct. 17. *N. S.*

Sandvliet *inveſted.*

The Emperor having writ two very preſſing Letters to his Grace, inviting him to come to *Vienna*, to concert the Operations of the next Campaign, and ſeveral other Affairs of the higheſt Importance, his Grace ſet out from the Army the 26th of *October*, N. S. and came the 28th at Night to *Duſſeldorp*, where he was complimented, in the Name of the Elector *Palatine*, by Colonel *du Socket*, who, with other Officers of his Electoral Highneſs's Court, was appointed to attend his Grace in his Journey through

The Duke of Marlborough *goes to* Vienna.

A. C. 1705. through the Elector's Territories. The 29th the Elector met his Grace on the Road, about two Leagues from his Reſidence at *Bernsberg*, and entertained him very magnificently under ſeveral Tents, which had been pitched there for that purpoſe. After Dinner his Grace continued his Journey, and the 30th at Night was attended at *Ditkerken* by the Baron *Elſt*, Great Dean of the Chapter of *Triers*; and the Baron of *Haguen*, Great Chamberlain to that Elector, who had ſent them to compliment his Grace upon his paſſing through his Country. The 31ſt in the Evening his Grace came to *Francfort*, and was ſaluted at his Entrance into that City with a treble Diſcharge of the Artillery; and when he alighted out of his Coach, was complimented by the Magiſtrates. His Grace reſted there the firſt of *November*, N. S. and with his Retinue was entertained at Dinner by his Grace the Duke of *Shrewsbury*. His Grace intended to have gone the next Day to *Heydelberg*, to confer with Prince *Lewis* of *Baden*, but was prevented by the coming of a Gentleman from his Highneſs with a Compliment to his Grace, and to acquaint him, that he would be at *Francfort* that Night, to wait upon his Grace. His Highneſs came accordingly, was in Conference with his Grace that Night, and the next Morning, in the preſence of Monſieur *Geldermalſen*, Plenipotentiary of the States, who entertain'd them both, and ſeveral other Perſons of Quality, at Dinner, after which Prince *Lewis* return'd to the Army: And the 3d of *November*, N. S. early in the Morning, his Grace continued his Journey to *Vienna*. The Interview of thoſe two great Men was narrowly obſerv'd; but notwithſtanding the Inſinuations of the Emiſſaries of *France*, nothing appear'd in it, but all imaginable Demonſtrations of Friendſhip and good Correſpondence.

His Conferences with Prince Lewis.

Sandvliet *taken*, Oct. 29. *N. S.* The Town of *Sandvliet* made no long Reſiſtance; for on the 29th of *October*, N. S. Count *Noyelles* writ the following Letter to Monſieur *Fagel*.

From

A. C. 1705.

From the Camp before Santvliet, October 29. 1705.

SIR,

'I Give my ſelf the Honour to acquaint their High 'Mightineſſes, that I was detach'd the 24th In-'ſtant from the Grand Army to beſiege *Santvliet*. 'The Trenches were open'd in the Night, between 'the 26th and 27th, and carried on the next day into 'the very Counterſcarp, which the Enemy abando-'ned. The ſame day our Artillery begun to fire 'againſt the Place to make a Breach, and this day, 'the 29th, at 5 of the Clock in the Evening they 'beat a Parley. Hoſtages being exchanged as uſually, 'they demanded to march out with the ordinary 'marks of Honour, but upon my refuſing the ſame, 'they ſurrender'd at 11 at Night Priſoners of War. 'The Baggage of the Officers is to be conducted to '*Antwerp*, and they are allow'd to wear their Swords. 'The ſick and wounded, who ſhall not be in a con-'dition to be tranſported, are to continue in the 'Place till they are cured, and then to rejoin the 'Priſoners. The Garriſon conſiſted of the Regi-'ment of *Mally*, and 400 Grenadeers, without in-'cluding the Men belonging to the Artillery. The 'Garriſon was commanded by Count *d'Entragues*.

I am, &c.

While the Allies were employ'd in the Siege of *Santvliet*, the *French* made a Detachment, Commanded by Count *d'Artagnan*, to ſurprize *Dieſt*, and the Place being not in a poſture of Defence, ſurrendred the 26th of *October* (*N. S.*) and had the ſame Conditions as that of *Santvliet*. The Garriſon conſiſted of Four Battalions, and a Regiment of Dragoons, and was Commanded by Brigadier *Gaudecker*, who being carried Priſoner to *Bruſſels*, ſent a Relation of this Misfortune to the States, concluding, 'That he 'was extreamly concern'd, that after 34 Years Ser-'vice, perform'd without the leaſt Diſgrace, or Stain 'to his Reputation, he ſhould be put into a Place 'where a Man of Honour was not capable of de-'fending himſelf. Some time after the taking of *Santvliet*, the Armies, on both ſides, went into their Winter Quarters.

Dieſt *ſurpriz'd by the* French

The

A. C. 1705.

The Duke of *Marlborough* came to *Ratisbon* the 6th of *November* (*N. S.*) and in the Evening embark'd on the *Danube*, in order to proceed towards *Vienna*: But before we bring his Grace to the Imperial Court, let us take a ſhort View of the Negotiation of the Earl of *Sunderland*, her Majeſty's Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary. His Excellency arrived on the 26th of *Auguſt*, (*N. S.*) at *Vienna*, where Monſieur *d'Almelo*, Baron of *Rechteren*, who was ſent by the States General with the ſame Character, came ſome days before. The Compliments of Condoleance and Congratulation being over, they had both ſeveral Conferences with the Imperial Miniſters on the Affairs of *Hungary*, and the Sieurs *Viſa* and *Occolucciani*, the two *Hungarian* Deputies, were ſent to Prince *Ragotzi*, to acquaint him with the Arrival of the *Engliſh* and *Dutch* Plenipotentiaries, and that they were ready to ſet out for *Hungary*, as ſoon as they had received the neceſſary Paſſes.

The E. of Sunderland's *Negotiation.*

Notwithſtanding theſe Negotiations of Peace, the Hoſtilities continued between the two Parties; And General *Herbeville* having put a Supply of Proviſions into *Leopolſtat*, deſign'd to have paſs'd the *Waag*, to attack the Malecontents, but did not find it practicable. He was then returning to the Iſland *Schut*, where he had left Count *Schlick* with 5000 Men; but Prince *Ragotzi* purſued him ſo cloſely that that General found himſelf reduc'd to the Neceſſity of venturing an Engagement with 8000 Men againſt 45000. This ſucceeded beyond expectation, for the *Hungarian* Cavalry was ſoon broke and run away. The Foot being thus abandon'd, betook themſelves to the Woods, and left the Field of Battle to the Imperialiſts, with 24 Pieces of Cannon, ſeven Colours, a Pair of Kettle-Drums belonging to *Ragotzi*'s Life-Guards, and a great many Waggons laden with Ammunition, Proviſions and Baggage, of which they burnt a great part, being unable to carry them away for want of Horſes. The Imperialiſts were likewiſe oblig'd to leave 12 Pieces of Cannon behind them. The *Hungarians* having made no reſiſtance, had not above 400 Men kill'd on the Spot, and not one Officer of Note, except Baron *Oskai*; and as for the Imperialiſts they had about 200 kill'd or wounded. Prince

General Herbeville *defeats Pr.* Ragotzi.

Ragotzi was in great Danger of his Life, but made his Escape. This Action happen'd on the 11th of *August*, (*N S.*) between *Ribersberg* and *Putmoritz*, not far from *Tyrnau*, which the Emperor about this time, appointed for the Place of Treaty. A. C. 1705.

The dispers'd Malecontents return'd a few days after to their Colours; and Count *Berezini* appear'd on the *Waag*, with as great an Army as before, and sent out Detachments to ravage the Country of *Moravia*. On the other hand, General *Herbeville*, to improve his late Success, pass'd * the *Danube* near *Buda*, directing his march for *Transilvania*, in order to releive General *Rabutin*, who was reduc'd to the last Extremity. This Design the Malecontents did their utmost to oppose: And to oblige the Emperor to recall his Forces, made Excursions to the very Gates of *Vienna*, giving out that they would march as far as *Lintz*, where they would be join'd by the *Bavarians*, who were, indeed, ripe for a Rebellion. Hereupon the Ministers of *England* and *Holland* were daily in Conference with those of the Emperor, to remove several Difficulties that retarded the intended Negociation of Peace: And, amongst other things, press'd both Parties to a Suspension of Arms, alledging, That tho' Prince *Ragotzi* had sent them the necessary Passes, yet it would be to no purpose for them to repair to *Tyrnau*, as long as the Armies were in the Field. The Malecontents would not hearken to that Proposal, unless General *Herbeville* should repass the *Danube*, which Preliminary the Imperial Court not thinking fit to grant, Count *Berezini* march'd back, on a sudden, with all his Forces to join Prince *Ragotzi*.

* Sept. 16. N. S.

About this time, the Sieur *Poussin*, who formerly made so much Noise in *England*, having had the Confidence to declare at the Court of *Denmark*, wherein he resided on the part of *France*, That a Treaty of Peace between some of the Allies and *France*, was in a great Forwardness, the Imperial Court, and some others, grew jealous and uneasy thereat, being not, it seems, thoroughly acquainted with the Character of Monsieur *Poussin*: But this Uneasiness was soon turn'd into Joy at the Imperial Court, when the Earl of *Sunderland* communicated to the Ministers the following Letter, which he had received

Mr. Poussin *gives out that a Treaty of general Peace is on Foot.*

A. C. 1705.

receiv'd from Mr. Secretary *Harley*, by expreſs Command of her Majeſty.

My Lord,

That Report Contradicted by Mr. Secretary Harley's *Letter to the E. of* Sunderland.

'MOnſieur *Pouſſin*, Miniſter of *France* at the 'Court of *Denmark*, having caus'd a Report 'to be ſpread there, that a Treaty of Peace was Ne- 'gotiating with the King, his Maſter, and would 'probably be brought to a happy Concluſion: and 'the ſame Report having likewiſe been ſpread in 'other Countries; her Majeſty has commanded me 'to inform your Excellency that 'tis *Falſe* and 'Groundleſs; and that as there is nothing more *in-* 'jurious and *hurtful* to the Service of her Majeſty, 'and of the Grand Alliance, than ſuch falſe Ru- 'mours of Peace, 'tis her Majeſty's Pleaſure that 'you uſe the moſt effectual Means to ſuppreſs them, 'and ſatisfy all People, that 'tis only an Artifice of 'France, to endeavour to compaſs their ill Deſigns 'by ſtirring up Jealouſie between the High Allies. 'Her Majeſty has order'd me to ſignify this to all 'her Miniſters in Foreign Countries. *I am*, &c.

Whitehall, October, 2. 1705.

The Engliſh *and* Dutch *Mediators repair to* Tyrnau, *the Place of Treaty.*

On the 26th of *October*; (*N. S.*) The Earl of *Sunderland*, and Mr. *Stepney*, Envoys Extraordinary from the Queen of *Great Britain*, with the Baron of *Rechteren*, and Monſieur *Bruyninx*, Envoys from the States General, who were appointed by her Majeſty and their High Mightineſſes to diſcharge the Office of Mediators, in the Negociation to be ſet on Foot for Compoſing the Troubles in *Hungary*, ſet out from *Vienna* for *Tyrnau*, being accompanied by the two *Hungarian* Deputies *Viſa* and *Occolucciani*, and the ſame day arrived at *Presburgh*. They intended to be at *Tyrnau* the next day; but they could not arrive till the 28th, by reaſon of the numerous Guard the *Hungarians* ſent to attend them. Their Excellencies were received with all Demonſtrations of Joy, and all poſſible marks of Reſpect, and complimented by Count *Berezini*, and ſeveral other Perſons of Note. They had the ſame day a Conference with Count *Berezini*, and repreſented, that the Imperial Court was unwilling to treat at *Tyrnau*, and had appointed *Presburgh*

burgh for the Negotiations, where their Ministers were actually arrived. But the next day the *Hungarians* return'd an Answer to that Proposal, whereby it appear'd, that they would not have that Complaisance for the Court of *Vienna*, and that this had raised new Jealousies amongst them. A. C. 1709.

The Mediators used all possible Arguments to persuade them to pass over that Formality, in consideration of the great Advantages that would accrue from an Accommodation; but finding them obstinate, they propos'd as an Expedient to remove that Difficulty, that the Imperial Commissioners should continue at *Presburgh*, and those of the *Hungarians* at *Tyrnau*; and that a place within an equal Distance of those two Towns, should be appointed for the Mediators, who should go to the respective Parties as they should see occasion. The Earl of *Sunderland*, and Mr. *Stepney*, set out from *Tyrnau* the 2d. of *November (N. S.)* for *Presburg*, where the next day they had a long Conference with the Count *de Zinzendorf*, and the Sieur *Tiel*, about the Difficulties relating to the Place of Treaty, of which they sent the same Evening an Account to the *Dutch* Ministers, and communicated to them a new Project of the Imperial Court for a Cessation of Arms. Two days † after the *English* Mediators set out for *Vienna*, to attend the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Arrival; and, in the mean time, the *Dutch* Ministers continued their Conferences with Count *Berezini*, and other *Hungarian* Deputies.

† Novem. 5. N. S.

The Duke of Marlborough's *Arrival and Entertainment at* Vienna.

The Duke of *Marlborough* arriv'd at *Vienna* the 12th of *November (N. S.)* by Water from *Ratisbonne*, and was receiv'd at his Landing by the Earl of *Sunderland*, and Mr. *Stepney*, who conducted him to the House of the Prince of *Longueval*. The Imperial Court would have defray'd his Expences, and the Prince of *Dietrichtein*'s Palace had been fitted up for his Reception, but his Grace was pleased to decline both. His Grace had the next day his Audience of their Imperial Majesties, and the Arch Dutchesses, and the 14th and 15th received and returned several Visits. The 16th his Grace had a Conference with the Prince of *Salme*, and other publick Ministers, at which the Emperor was present; and the same Evening was a long while in Conversation with his

A. C. 1705.

Imperial Majesty, and the Emp ress Consort. His Grace was afterwards seiz'd with a fit of the Gout, which confined him three days to his Chamber; and during that time he was visited by all Persons of the greatest Distinction there. The 19th the Earl of *Sunderland* had his Audience of Leave of the Emperor and Empress, and the next day of the Empress *Dowager*, and the Arch-du-chesses; and was presented by his Imperial Majesty with his Picture set with Diamonds. The 22d. the Duke of *Marlborough* went to see the famous Chamber of Rarities, where the Emperor was pleas'd to meet him; and in a very obliging manner presented him with a Ring of considerable Value. The same Evening his Grace had his Audience of Leave of all the Imperial Family; and the 23d began his Journey, being accompanied by the Earl of *Sunderland*. His Imperial Majesty in consideration of the Signal Services done by his Grace to the *Austrian* Family, and to the Empire, was pleas'd to make him a Grant of the Lordship of *Mindelheim*, in *Suabia*, not far from *Augsburg*, lately possess'd by Duke *Maximilian*, Uncle to the present Elector of *Bavaria*, which Fief was now erected into a Principality, whereby his Grace was from that time distinguish'd throughout the Empire, by the Stile and Title of Prince of *Mindelheim*. Whilst his Grace was at *Vienna*, the two Envoys and Plenipotentiaries of the States General, by express Orders from their Masters, * came from *Tyrnau* to wait upon his Grace, and receive his Advice and Directions about the Negotiation with the *Hungarians*. They return'd to *Tyrnau* a day † after his Grace's Departure from *Vienna*, where, towards the latter end of *December* certain Advice was brought, 'That on the 11th of the foregoing 'Month, (*N. S.*) General *Herbeville* had attack'd and 'defeated Prince *Ragotzi*, and Count *Forgats*, in their 'Entrenchments at *Scibo*; That 6000 of the Male-contents, whose whole Army consisted of about '24000, were kill'd upon the spot, and many taken 'Prisoners; and among the latter, the Marquis *de* 'Bellegarde, who was arriv'd but three days before in 'Prince *Ragotzi*'s Camp, being come by the Way of 'Constantinople and *Walachia*, with the Character of 'Envoy from *France*; That the Imperialists took 'also

He is made Prince of Mindelheim.

* Novem. 17. N. S.

† Novem. 25. N. S.

General Herbeville *defeats Pr.* Ragotzi.

'also above 60 Colours and Standards, 28 Pieces of Cannon, several small Mortars, and abundance of Ammunition; That this compleat Victory was gain'd with the loss only of 144 Men kill'd and 306 wounded; That Prince *Ragotzi* and Count *Forgatz*, who very narrowly escaped being taken, retired with the broken Remains of their Army to *Samos Vyvar*; That four days † after the Imperialists march'd to *Clausenburg*, which the Malecontents had abandoned, and where they found the Remains of a Triumphal Arch, and the Canopy under which *Ragotzi* was to have made his publick Entry into that Place, as pretended Prince of *Transilvania*; That a few days after General *Glockelsberg*, possessed himself of *Samos Vyvar*, and Major General *Virmont* of the Castle of *Gialu*; and that the Blockade of *Hermanstad* being entirely raised, General *Rabutin*, and Count *Schlick*, had an Interview at *Weissemburg* the 26th of the same Month.' A. C. 1705. † Novem. 15. N. S.

Notwithstanding this great Advantage, the Negotiation of Peace was still at a stand at *Tyrnau*; and to distress yet more the Emperor's Affairs, a new Rebellion broke out, some time before, in *Bavaria*. The Peasants of that Electorate, being too severely used, and the *French* Emissaries having fomented their Discontent, by several Libels against the Imperialists, wherein their Oppression was strangely magnify'd, they got together in several Places, and refused to obey the Orders of the Imperial Officers. The latter supposing them to be without Arms, thought to suppress them whenever they pleased; and, indeed, the first Detachments that were sent out against them, dispersed them without any great Difficulty. But the *Bavarians* exasperated by these open Hostilities got soon together in greater Numbers; made themselves Masters of *Branaw*, *Schardingin*, and some other Places. Hereupon Count *Lowestein*, the Imperial Governor of *Bavaria*, received Orders to endeavour to pacify those Troubles by gentle means. Some *Bavarian* Noblemen interposed as Mediators; and a Cessation of Hostilities being agreed upon, *Anzing* was the Place appointed for a Conference, to hear their Grievances. Count *Lowestein* sent three Members of the States of *Bavaria* to meet the Deputies of the Rebels; but the *Rebellion in Bavaria.*

A. C. 1705.

Extravagant Demands of the Rebels.

latter would not treat with them, and pretended to treat only with the Imperial Governor; but, however delivered their Propoſals, which were in Subſtance, 'That the Imperialiſts ſhould evacuate 'all the Dominions of the Elector of *Bavaria*; That 'his Electoral Highneſs ſhould be reſtored to the 'free Poſſeſſion thereof, and laſtly, That the Em-'peror ſhould deliver up to them the chief Places 'in *Tirol*, to be kept by them, till theſe Conditions 'were performed. The Deputies of Count *Loweſtein* ſhew'd them the Unreaſonableneſs of theſe Demands; us'd all imaginable Arguments to perſuade them to return Home, and to accept the Emperor's Pardon that was offer'd 'em; and endeavour'd to make them ſenſible that their Enterprize was extravagant, and that being unable to reſiſt the number of Forces that were marching againſt them, their Country would be entirely ruined: But they prov'd Deaf to all thoſe Advices, and ſo the Hoſtilities were reviv'd with greater Fierceneſs than ever. A Butcher call'd *Craus*, for his Name deſerves to be recorded, found means to ſurprize *Kelheim*, and took upon him the Title of General. He had the Impudence to write to the Magiſtrates of *Ratisbonne*, to offer them to live in Amity with them, provided they did not aſſiſt the Imperialiſts, and threatn'd to deſtroy their City with Fire and Sword, if they did not obſerve an exact Neutrality; but there was no Anſwer returned. This New General publiſh'd ſeveral Orders, requiring the Neighbouring Country, to furniſh a certain number of Men; but a Battalion of *Brandenburghers* on Horſe back, and 800 Imperialiſts detach'd from the Garriſon of *Ingolſtadt*, inveſted him in *Kelheim*, and the Burghers declaring againſt the Rebels, they endeavoured to make their Eſcape. They were repulſed by the Imperial Troops, which entered the Town with them, and put to the Sword all the Rebels that offered to make any Reſiſtance. *Craus* was taken Priſoner, and carried to *Ingolſtadt*, to be puniſhed according to his Demerits: But the Commanders of another Body of the Rebels ſent to the Imperial General, that they would uſe Count *Tetenbach*, whom they took Priſoner in *Branaw*, in the ſame manner, that they ſhould uſe their Butcher.

Nor

Nor did this Diſadvantage diſcourage the Rebels, for the 25th of *December* (*N. S.*) a Body of 5000 of them appeared before *Munick*, in hopes that the Inhabitants would declare for them; but the Governor had taken ſuch Precautions that no Body offer'd to ſtir. He ſent a Detachment of 1110 Men, who attack'd them on one ſide, while General *Wendt* attacked them with 1800 Men on the other, inſomuch that they were all killed, or taken Priſoners. After this Succeſs General *Kirckbaum* marched towards *Schardingen*; diſperſed the Rebels; retook that Place and *Branaw*, and put an end to the Inſurrection; the two chief Authors of which, were, ſoon † after executed at *Munich*. C. A. 1705. *The Inſurrection totally ſuppreſſed*

The Duke of *Marlborough* having had ſeveral Conferences with the Emperor and his Chief Miniſters, and concerted proper Meaſures for carrying on the War with more Vigour than ever, ſet out from *Vienna* for the Court of *Berlin*. His Imperial Majeſty had ordered Horſes to be ready at every Stage at his own Charges, and ſeveral Officers of his Court were ordered to ride before to get all things in a readineſs, that nothing might retard the Journey of my Lord Duke, and the Earl of *Sunderland*: So that they travell'd with extraordinary Speed, notwithſtanding the Seaſon of the Year. The firſt day they came to *Sclowitz*, a Caſtle within 73 *Engliſh* Miles from *Vienna*, belonging to Count *Zinzendorf*, who came thus far with his Grace from *Vienna*, as did alſo Mr. *Stepney*, and treated his Grace, and his Lordſhip with great Magnificence; and the great Guns of the Caſtle were diſcharg'd at their Arrival, and going away. The 24th, they travelled 63 *Engliſh* miles, and dined at *Wiſhaw*, a place belonging to the Biſhop of *Olmutz* and *Oſnabrugh*, Brother to the Duke of *Lorrain*, and the Officers of his Highneſs had prepared a noble Dinner in the Palace, after which they continued their Journey to *Olmutz*, and lay that night in a noble Palace of that Prince. The Envoy of his Highneſs was come Poſt from *Vienna*, to receive his Grace and his Lordſhip, and gave them a ſplendid Entertainment at Supper, during which the Room was crowded with People of the beſt Quality, and others, every body preſſing in to ſee the *Pre-*

† Jan. 29. N. S. *The Duke of Marlborough's Journey from Vienna to Berlin.*

A. C. 1705.

ſerver and *Deliverer of the Empire*, as they ſtiled his Grace. The 25th they travell'd 66 *Engliſh* miles, and lay at *New Staddle*, lodging in a Houſe belonging to Colonel *Schmettau*, whoſe Servants had prepared a handſom Supper for his Grace, by order of their Maſter. The 26th they travell'd 78 *Engliſh* miles, and lay at *Breſlau*, the Capital City of *Sileſia*, and one of the nobleſt Towns in *Germany*. The Duke of *Marlborough*, and the Earl of *Sunderland*, were receiv'd at Colonel *Schmettau*'s own Houſe, who was come on purpoſe from *Vienna* to receive them, and gave them a magnificent Entertainment. The Magiſtrates came in their Formalities to compliment his Grace, and made him the uſual Preſent of Wine, *&c.* as they did likewiſe to my Lord *Sunderland*. The 27th they travelled 62 *Engliſh* miles, and lay at a ſmall Town called *Luben*; and the next day proceeded on their Journey, 68 *Engliſh* miles, and came to a ſmall Town called *Granberg*, which is the laſt place in the Imperial Territories. The Officers of the Emperor were ordered to take their leave here, but his Grace deſired them to come to *Croſſen*, the next Stage, from whence they were diſmiſſed with a handſom Preſent. The 29th his Grace ſet out from *Granberg*, and being arrived at *Croſſen*, the firſt Town in the Dominions of the King of *Pruſſia*, he was received and complimented by the Magiſtrates who had prepared a noble Breakfaſt, but my Lord having not time to ſtay, could not accept of it, and thanked them for their Civility. He arrived that day at *Franckfort*, on the River *Oder*, within 62 *Engliſh* miles from *Granberg*, where the Magiſtrates complimented his Grace, and made him the uſual Preſent of Wine. The 30th his Grace left *Franckfort*; travell'd 60 *Engliſh* Miles, and arriv'd at *Berlin* in very good health, notwithſtanding the Fatigue of a Journey of 532 Miles in 8 days, in a very hard Seaſon. The Duke went the ſame night to Court, and had a Conference with the King of *Pruſſia*. The next day he preſented the Earl of *Sunderland* to his Majeſty, the Prince Royal, and the King's Two Brothers, who all receiv'd his Lordſhip with all imaginable Marks of Eſteem. They ſaw the King at Dinner with the Royal Family, and after a ſhort ſtay there, his Grace

His Reception there.

Grace, and my Lord *Sunderland* went to dine with my Lord *Raby*, Ambaſſador from her Majeſty of *Great Britain*. The ſame day his Grace ſupp'd with his Majeſty, the Prince Royal, and the Markgraves, and dined with them the next day at the Great Chamberlain's. He had the next day a long Conference with his Majeſty, and renewed, for one Year longer, the Treaty concluded laſt Year with that Court for 8000 men to be employed in *Italy*, which his Majeſty promiſed to recruit, and to ſend 3 Battalions in the room of the Horſe that were recall'd. His Grace having ſettled that Affair, and adjuſted ſome other Difficulties, ſet out from *Berlin* the 3d *of December* N. S. in the Evening, being very well ſatisfy'd with the ſucceſs of his Negociations, and the Honours that were paid him at that Court, where he was complimented by the Imperial Reſident, with the Title of Prince of *Mindelheim* by order of his Maſter; and that Reſident delivered to his Grace a Letter from the Emperor. Nor muſt it be omitted, That the King of *Pruſſia* preſented his Grace with a Sword enrich'd with Diamonds, and the Earl of *Sunderland* with a Diamond Ring of great Value. A. C. 1705.

The 6th of the ſame Month they arriv'd at *Hanover*, where his Grace lodg'd at the Houſe of Gen. *Bulau* which had been prepared for his Reception, and my Ld. *Sunderland* was entertain'd at another Houſe belonging to one of the chief Officers of the Court. They waited the ſame Evening on his Electoral Highneſs, the Electoreſs Dowager, *&c.* and were received with the Marks of diſtinction due to their Quality, and extraordinary Merit. The 9th they ſet out early from *Hanover*, (where his Grace was preſented by his Electoral Highneſs with a fine Calaſh and ſix Horſes, and the Earl of *Sunderland* with a Set of Horſes) and arrived the 14th at the *Hague*. *And at* Hanover. *He arrives at the* Hague. Dec. 14. N. S.

Let us now take a Survey of the Affairs on the *Upper Rhine*: The Emperor having expreſſed to Colonel *Durel* his great Diſſatisfaction on the fatal Cauſes which had broke the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Meaſures on the *Moſelle*, diſpatched immediately General *Gronsfeld* and Count *Wells* to Prince *Lewis* of *Baden*, to expoſtulate the Matter with him, and endeavour to redreſs ſeveral Abuſes on that ſide. On the *Affairs of the Upper* Rhine. *Prince* Lewis *of* Baden *pubbiſhes a Manifeſto to clear himſelf.*

A. C. 1705. the other hand Prince *Lewis*, finding that his Reputation ſuffered on that Account, publiſh'd a kind of Manifeſto to clear himſelf; but the ſame reflecting on a Great Man was induſtriouſly ſuppreſſed. In the mean time the Imperial Army continued at *Lauterburgh*, in which advantageous Poſt the Mareſchal *de Villars* did not think fit to attack them. He advanced, indeed, about the Beginning of *July* to *Croon-Weyſſenburgh*, took part of the Garriſon Priſoners of War, came in ſight of the Imperial Army, and made ſome Attacks, but found all the Poſts ſo well guarded, that after having conſumed the Forage between the *Lauter* and *Landau*, demoliſh'd the Walls of *Croon-Weyſſenburgh*, and the Lines about that Place, he retired towards *Haguenau*. The *Germans* ſeem'd very little concern'd at theſe Motions: For Prince *Lewis* did not think fit to quit *Swalbach*, till the latter end of that Month, and the *Pruſſian* and *Palatine* Troops, which had been ſo often ordered to join General *Thungen*, and were afterwards countermanded, remain'd uſeleſs. Prince *Lewis* having received the Confirmation of his Place of Generaliſſimo of the Forces of the Emperor, and the Empire, ſet out at laſt for *Mentz*, and having had a Conference with the Elector, the Sieur *d'Almelo*, Deputy of the States, and ſome other Perſons of Note, declared his Intention to repair to the Imperial Army at *Lauterburgh*. During this fatal Lethargy of the Empire, the *French* not only razed the Lines about *Tryers*, but beſieged and took *Homburgh*; the *Palatines* having ſurrendred that Place upon Articles.

The Mareſchal *de Villars* having paſſed the *Rhine*, General *Thungen* did the like; and on the 12th of *Auguſt* (*N. S.*) Prince *Lewis* of *Baden* arrived in the Camp at *Stolhoffen*. His Highneſs having taken a Review of the Army the 14th, and held a Council of War the 16th, reſolved to advance the Night following directly towards the Enemy, who were very advantageouſly encamp'd on the ſame Ground which the Mareſchal *de Turenne* once choſe for a ſafe Camp, having the *Rincherloch* before them, the River *Kintzig* in their Rear, Moraſſes and Hills on their Right, and the *Rhine* on their Left. But the Mareſchal *de Villars*, on his Highneſs's Approach, retired under the Cannon of *Kehl*, and a few days after

after repaſſed the *Rhine*. The 22d, the Prince of *Baden* repaſſed that River with his Army, leaving the Count *de la Tour* with 12000 Men to guard the Lines of *Stolhoffen*. The 28th he advanced near to *Pfaffenhoven*, reſolving to attack the Lines of *Haguenau*, in three Places, notwithſtanding he had Advice that the Enemy's Army was at hand, to ſuſtain their Troops that guarded thoſe Lines. His Highneſs firſt took a View of them, and then commanded the Count *de Merci* to attack, with the Horſe, on the Left of *Pfaffenhoven*; while the Huſſars ſhould attack higher, and the Grenadiers on the Lower *Modern*. The Enemy made ſome Reſiſtance, but the Count *de Merci* attacking them with great Vigour, they retired, and the Imperialiſts took Poſt in their Lines. The Count *de Merci* advancing a little beyond the Lines, perceived the Enemy's whole Army in Battalia, whereupon he ſent to the Prince of *Baden* for two Regiments of Horſe, who immediately order'd thoſe of *Merci* and *la Tour* to haſten to him; and himſelf advanc'd with part of the Army to ſupport him. The Mareſchal *de Villars* had detach'd Fourteen Squadrons to fall upon the Count *de Merci*, but they ſeeing the Imperial Army advancing, retired to their Army. The taking of theſe Lines coſt the Imperialiſts no more than one Lieutenant, and 16 Soldiers; whereas 'twas reckon'd the Enemy had 3 or 400 Men kill'd or taken. The Mareſchal *de Villars* encamp'd that Night, and the next day, with his Right at *Haguenau*, and his Left at *Biſweiler*; but the Prince of *Baden* advancing the 30th to attack him, or to cut him off from *Strasbourg*, he thought beſt to retire towards the laſt Place. On the other Hand the Duke of *Marlborough* having countermanded the *Pruſſian* Troops that were marching for *Brabant*, from the *Rhine*, and ordered them to reinforce the Prince of *Baden*, that he might be perfectly able to execute the Deſigns he had projected; thoſe Troops repaſſed the *Main* near *Mentz*, the 2d of *September* (*N. S.*) to march up to him.

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He attacks and forces the Lines of Haguenau, *Aug.* 28. *N. S.*

The Imperial and *French* Armies having been in ſight ſeveral times, and drawn up in Battalia, 'twas expected there would have happened an Action: But the Mareſchal *de Villars* having had Advice of the Approach of 10 Battalions, and 20 Squadrons of

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of the Troops of the King of *Prussia*, to reinforce Prince *Lewis*, that General thought fit, the 13th of *September* (*N. S.*) in the Night, to decamp in great Secrecy, and retired towards *Strasburg*. Prince *Lewis* of *Baden* having been reinforced by the *Prussian* Troops, likewise decamped the next day from *Daudorp*, and came to *VVierscheim*, where he continued some time. The same day Nine Squadrons, and Nine Battalions, with a Detachment of Grenadiers, under the Command of Count *de Frise*, were orde. red to besiege *Drusenheim*. The Trenches were open'd the 19th, and the Attacks were carried on with so much vigour, that the Garrison, consisting of about 400 Men, surrendred the 24th Prisoners of War. That Place being pretty well fortify'd, and advantageously seated, prov'd very serviceable to cover the New Bridge the Imperialists had laid over the *Rhine*, and block up Fort *Louis*. The 28th *Haguenau* was invested by a strong Detachment, commanded by General *Thungen*, having under him the Generals *Erffa* and *Arnheim*. The Infantry of the King of *Prussia*, the *Polish*, and that of *VVirtemberg*, were employ'd in that Siege, with 20 Squadrons; and tho' the Place had a good Counterscarp, a large Ditch full of Water, and a strong Wall, yet the Garrison made but a short Resistance; for they beat a Parley the 5th of *October* (*N. S.*) and offered to surrender upon Terms. None being allowed but to be Prisoners of War, they resolv'd to quit the Place in the Night, and retired to *Savern*, which they had an Opportunity to do; the Place, by the Over-sight of some Generals, not being invested on that side. The Imperial Army was not able to make any farther Conquest: For tho' the Weakness of the *French* gave them a favourable Opportunity, yet the Season of the Year did not permit them to retake *Hombugh*, and execute their further Designs: However they repaired and augmented the Fortifications of *Drusenheim*, *Haguenau*, and *Pfaffenhoven*, and quartered most of their Troops in those Places, and the Neighbouring in *Alsace*; whereby the closely block'd up Fort *Louis*, which, to this † day, the *French* have not been able to relieve.

Drusenheim *taken*, Sept. 24. N. S.

As also Haguenau.

† March 30. 1706. N. S.

This

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This Year, the Brave Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy*'s Labours were attended with various Fortune. His Highneſs had wiſely foreſeen the inſuperable Difficulties he was to ſtruggle with, if he ſhould return to *Italy*, and therefore, about the middle of *March*, 1705. N. S. he preſented a Memorial to the Emperor, wherein, after having laid before his Imperial Majeſty, 'The ill State of his Treaſury, and 'the wrong Meaſures that had been unhappily em-'braced, (particularly in Relation to the Affairs of 'Hungary) he deſired the Emperor to accept his Re-'ſignation of the Place of Preſident of the Council 'of War, and likewiſe General of his Forces in 'Italy; becauſe his Honour did not permit him to 'accept the Command of an Army, unprovided 'with Cloaths, Arms, Ammunition, or Proviſions. The Emperor was very much ſurpriz'd at this Declaration of Prince *Eugene*; and the King of the *Romans*, who had a due Eſteem for the great Merit of that Prince, took this Opportunity to preſs his Imperial Majeſty to give Satisfaction to his Highneſs; and aſſured the latter, That beſides the 8000 *Pruſſians*, in the Pay of *England* and *Holland*, which were marching to reinforce his Army, all imaginable Care ſhould be taken to ſend him other Recruits, and ſupply him with Neceſſaries. Theſe fair Promiſes, which Prince *Eugene* knew the Court of *Vienna* were unable to perform, had no great Effect upon him: But his Highneſs having received Advice of the Surrender of *Verue*, and that the *French* were marching to beſiege *Mirandola*, he generouſly reſolv'd to uſe his laſt Efforts to prevent the total Ruin with which the Duke of *Savoy*, his near Relation, was threatned, and ſo ſet out from *Vienna* the 17th of *April*, N. S. to put himſelf at the Head of the Imperial Army in *Italy*. His Highneſs being arrived at *Roveredo*, the latter end of that Month, ſtaid there ſome Days, waiting the Arrival of the *Pruſſian* Troops, and to diſpoſe all Things againſt the opening of the Campaign. He then went into the *Breſcian* to view the Lines, and other Poſts of the Imperialiſts in that Country; order'd the Troops to draw together near *Cavardo*, and from thence proceeded to the main Body of his Forces at S. *Michiele*, near *Verona*, where he laid a Bridge over the *Adige*.

Prince Eugene *deſires to lay down his Commiſſion.*

Verue *taken by the* French.

Prince Eugene *ſets out for* Italy, April 17. *N. S.*

The

A.C. 1705. The *French* retir'd from the Banks of that River upon his Approach; ſo that the Imperialiſts march'd without any Oppoſition to the *Mincio*, in order to paſs that River. They made all poſſible Diligence, but they had hardly begun to lay a Bridge at *Leoncio*, when the *French* appear'd in a conſiderable Body, and made ſuch a Fire upon them, that Prince *Eugene* did not think fit to venture his Paſſage at that Place, and retir'd at ſome Diſtance. This happen'd the 11th of *May*, N. S. and his Highneſs having advice, That the Garriſon of *Mirandola* had ſurrendred the Place, that ſame Day, for want of Proviſions, and were made Priſoners of War, he ſent a Detachment of Horſe and Foot to reinforce his Troops in the *Breſcian*. The Cavalry march'd about the Lake *de la Guarda*, and the Infantry was ſent in Boats to *Salo*, over the ſame Lake, notwithſtanding they were attack'd in their Paſſage by ſome armed Boats of the *French*. Tho' the Garriſon of *Mirandola* had been cloſely block'd up for 10 Months together, and that they were reduc'd to 500 Men, whereof 200 were Sick; yet they made a very noble Defence; and would have held out many Days longer, had they had any Proviſions. But as this was the only Place in the Hands of the Imperialiſts, Prince *Eugene* had the ſame, and even greater Difficulties to encounter at this time, than he had at the beginning of this War; becauſe the Forces under his Command were very much Inferior to the gallant Army he brought firſt of all into *Italy*.

Mirandola taken by the French

The Duke of *Savoy* having receiv'd certain Advice of the Arrival of Prince *Eugene*, and of his Motions to relieve *Mirandola*, or join him, his Royal Highneſs order'd all his Troops, and thoſe of the Emperor in his Service, to be in a readineſs to march, to favour the Execution of his Deſigns. Several Detachments were ſent into the *Montferrat* and *Milaneze*, to alarm the Quarters of the *French*; but the moſt conſiderable advanc'd as far as *Lodi*, where they ſeiz'd moſt of the Baggage of the Duke of *Vendoſme*, the Marquis of *Montgon*, and ſome other General Officers, beſides 7 or 800 Horſes belonging to the Train of Artillery, and other conſiderable Booty. The Governors of the Frontiers in the *Milaneze* having

ving notice thereof, march'd out with their Garri- A. C.
ſons to intercept the Retreat of the *Savoyards*, as did 1705.
alſo Monſieur *de Vaubecourt*, Lieutenant-General of the *French* Armies, and Governor of *Verceil*; and as the *Savoyards* had three large Rivers to paſs in their Retreat, they did not queſtion but to overtake them. The Duke of *Savoy*, who had foreſeen theſe Meaſures, had ſent another ſtrong Detachment to favour the Retreat of the former. The latter lay in an Ambuſcade, and Monſieur *de Vaubecourt*, having the Misfortune to fall into it, and to be defeated; he was kill'd on the Spot, with ſeveral other Officers of Note; and Brigadier *du Clos*, and ſeveral others, wounded.

Prince Eugene's *Motions.*

On the 19th of *May*, N. S. Prince *Eugene* arrived at *Gaverdo* from *Salo*, to view the Intrenchments, wherein General *Bibra* had taken Poſt the Day before, with the Troops under his Command, which had been obliged to retire from *Lonato*. The ſame Day Prince *Eugene* had Advice, that the *French* Forces were on their march either to attack him, or to cut off his Communication with the Cavalry he expected from the *Veroneze*, by the Valley of *Sabia*, whereupon his Highneſs went with a Detachment to obſerve the Motions of the *French*, and view the Ground whereby he might be attack'd. The 20th, Colonel *Zumjungen*, who was detached the Day before with 1500 Men, attacked the Enemies Poſt at *Oſſeto*; beat them from thence, and took 199 Men and 30 Officers Priſoners. The 23d, The whole *French* Army appear'd in ſight, by break of Day, and poſted themſelves on the Hills about Prince *Eugene*'s Camp, whereupon his Highneſs order'd the *Imperial* and *Pruſſian* Foot with the Dragoons of *Zinzendorf*, and 200 Horſe of *Viſconti*, to poſt themſelves on the Hills between *Gavardo* and *Soprazocco*, to maintain his Communication with *Salo*. This Precaution broke the Meaſures of the *French*, who had deſign'd to take the ſame Poſts, but finding the *Imperial* Troops therein, they did not think fit to attack them, and contented themſelves to fire upon them from their Field Pieces. The *Imperialiſts* did the ſame on their ſide, and both continued to cannonade each other without any great Succeſs, till the Afternoon, when the *French* retir'd. The 24th Advice

A. C. 1705. vice came that the *French* were marching towards *Salo*, and Colonel *St. Amour* with 90 Horſe, and 40 Huſſars, being ſent to get Intelligence of their Motion, fell in with part of the Baggage of the Enemy coming from *Caſtiglione*, under a Guard of 80 Horſe, which he defeated, and took a conſiderable Booty; but the Enemy ſending 1000 Horſe after him, he left ſome behind him, and with much difficulty, return'd in the Evening to the *Imperial* Camp with 16 Mules, and Pack Horſes richly laden, having loſt but one Man. The 25th, The Enemy fired again from their Batteries, whereby the *Germans* had two Men kill'd, and four or five wounded; but their fire was to much better purpoſe, ſince Deſerters, who came in the 26th reported, that the Enemy ſuffered very much thereby. The ſame Day Count *Leiningen* arriv'd in Prince *Eugene*'s Camp, having left the Cavalry under his Command within a few Miles diſtance, and the 27th the ſame arrived there alſo. Nothing material happened till the 31ſt, when the Enemy attacked the *German* Forragers, but were ſo warmly received, that they retired with 60 Men killed on the ſpot, and the loſs of 15 Horſes. Prince *Eugene* went out the 1ſt of *June*, to obſerve the Enemy, and found that they fortify'd themſelves in a *Caſſine* on the *Naviglio*, whereupon Prince *Alexander* of *Wirtembergh* was detached with 200 Grenadiers, 1000 Foot, beſides 250 *Pruſſians*, and four Pieces of Cannon, to diſlodge them from thence; which ſucceeded ſo well, that four Companies of *French* Grenadiers poſted therein were all put to the Sword, except 30 Men. The *French* ſent ſome Battalions to ſupport their Men, which occaſioned a ſharp Diſpute, that continued all that Night; inſomuch, that the Houſe was ſeveral times taken and retaken; but the Day coming on, and the Houſe being expos'd to the Batteries of the Enemy, the Imperialiſts quitted the ſame, and retired to their Camp, with the loſs of about 150 kill'd, and twice as many wounded; but 'twas computed the *French* loſt double that Number.

A ſharp encounter between the Imperialiſts, and the French.

Both Armies continu'd in ſight without any conſiderable Action, till the 21ſt of *June*, when Prince *Eugene* being reinforced by 4000 *Palatines*, and a good Number of Recruits, decamp'd in the Night,

and

and march'd to *Navi*, in order to paſs the *Oglio*, and invade the *Milaneze*. The Grand Prior of *France* had notice the 22d, early in the Morning, of the March of the Imperialiſts, and having recall'd his Detachments, and abandon'd *Dezenzano*, and ſeveral Caſtles he had garriſon'd, broke up from *Muſcalino*, and in three long Marches came to *Manerbio*, on the River *Mela* the 24th. The 25th the Vanguard of Prince *Eugene* appear'd near his Camp; and the next Day the Army made another Motion, the better to conceal his Highneſs's deſign, who decamp'd the 27th from *Roncadella*, and march'd in three Columns towards *Urago* on the *Oglio*. Prince *Eugene*, with part of the Horſe, arriv'd on the Banks of that River about nine of the Clock, and found that the Enemy were intrench'd on the other ſide, and had ſome Horſe and Foot poſted there. Part of the Infantry, with the Artillery, arriv'd about four in the Afternoon, and the *Germans* begun a little while after to fire upon the Enemy with 30 Pieces of Cannon, which oblig'd their Cavalry, and moſt of their Foot to retire. The Grenadiers were commanded to poſſeſs thoſe Intrenchments, and ſecure the Bridges that Prince *Eugene* deſign'd to lay at that Place; but this was found too difficult, the *French* having broke the Dikes, and let the Waters of ſeveral Canals run into the *Oglio*, whereby that River was very much ſwoln, and its Current render'd more rapid. This oblig'd Prince *Eugene* to look for a Ford, and having found one near *Calzo*, the Cavalry paſſed the *Oglio* towards the Evening. Count *Sereni*, who commanded the Van-guard, had the Misfortune to fall off his Horſe, and was drown'd, with ſeven or eight Men, who endeavour'd to ſave him. That General was very much regretted by the whole Army. The Enemy ſeeing the *Imperial* Cavalry ready to fall upon them, quitted *Civita*, and their other Poſts, retiring in great Confuſion. Mean time Bridges were laid with ſo much Diligence, that the 28th, in the Morning, the *Imperial* Infantry paſs'd the *Oglio*, and 100 *Spaniards* in the Caſtle ſurrendred about Noon Priſoners of War. The firſt of *July* General *Toralba*, who lay at *Palazzuolo*, with ſix *Spaniſh* Battalions, marched from thence with intent to retire towards *Bergamo*, and endeavour to join

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Prince Eugene *paſſes the* Oglio.

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join the Grand Prior's Army; but General *Visconti*, the Prince of *Lorrain*, and Count *Roccavione*, being sent out with a Detachment of Horse and Grenadiers, overtook him near *Bergamo*, and kill'd a great Number of his Men. The Enemy, however, being advantageously posted, made a very resolute Defence, till seeing themselves surrounded, they beat a Parley, and laid down their Arms: and General *Visconti* returned to *Calzo*, about Noon, bringing with him as Prisoners of War, General *Toralba*, divers other Officers, and about 8 or 900 Soldiers. Lieutenant-Colonel *St. Amour* having met with a Party of 50 *Spaniards*, belonging to General *Toralba*'s Detachment, killed 20 of them, and took 21 more Prisoners, with 40 Horses. Another Detachment of the Imperialists being order'd to attack *Ponte-Oglio*, the *Spanish* Garrison there, consisting of a Lieutenant-Colonel, 5 Captains, 6 Lieutenants, and 200 private Men, surrendred at Discretion; as did likewise the Garrison which General *Toralba* had left in *Pallazzuolo*, to the Number of 226 Men, among whom were a Lieutenant-Colonel, five Captains, and a proportionable Number of subaltern Officers.

General Toralba *defeated and taken.*

Ponte-Oglio *taken.*

Asalso Palluzzuolo.

Chivas *invested by the Duke of* Vendome

The Duke of *Vendosme* quitted the *French* Army in the *Brescian*, towards the latter end of *May*, and came to *Cazal*, to hasten the Preparations for the Siege of *Chivas*. His Army came to *Saluggia* on the *Doria Baltea*, designing to pass that River at that Place; but the Duke of *Savoy* being posted on the other side, the *French* were oblig'd to go as far as *Ivrea*, to pass the *Doria*, and the 17th of *June*, N. S. encamp'd within half a Mile from *Chivas*. The Duke of *Savoy* retir'd upon his Approach; posted his Cavalry behind the little River *Orco*, running by *Chivas*, and put most of his Infantry into that Place, the Line of Communication from thence to the *Po*, and in a large Cassine on the other side of that River and *Castagneto*, which Posts he had fortify'd to maintain a Communication by means of a Bridge with *Chivas*, as he did with *Verue* by the Bridge of *Crescentino*. The *French* General knowing, by Experience, how long the Siege of this last Place had been prolong'd thereby, sent a Body of Troops to attack *Castagnetto*, and the forementioned Cassine, at the

the ſame time that he beſieg'd *Chivas*. The Trenches were open'd the 21ſt, but the *Savoyards* having drown'd the Country almoſt round the Place, the *French* had made little or no Progreſs by the beginning of the next Month, when the Duke of *Vendoſme*, leaving the Direction of the Siege to the Duke of *la Feuillade*, ſat out for the Grand Prior's Army, having order'd a ſtrong Detachment to follow him, under the Command of Count *Albergotti*. A. C. 1705.

On the 9th of *July*, Count *de Vehlen*, whom Prince *Eugene* had detach'd two Days before with 500 Horſe towards *Soncino*, ſent advice, that 600 of the Enemies Horſe were come into the Neighbourhood of that Place: Whereupon it was reſolved the whole Army ſhould march that way; and ſome Horſe and Foot were ſent out to ſupport the Count *de Vehlen*, and endeavour to ſurround this Detachment of the Enemy's Forces; but the Count *de Vehlen* having met with it about 11 at Night, attacked the Enemy with great Bravery, who immediately betook themſelves to flight, and eſcaped by the favour of the Night. In the mean time, Prince *Eugene* advancing with the reſt of the Army, came to *Ticengo*, where he poſted himſelf very advantageouſly between two Canals. His Highneſs having reſolved to attack *Soncino*, which was not above two Miles off, ſent the Baron of *Iſelbach* with a Detachment to take Poſt before the Caſtle, who next Day made two real, and as many falſe Attacks, and raiſed a Battery of Field Pieces, which began to play that Night with ſuch Succeſs, that the Cannon of the Caſtle was diſmounted the Day following. That Day being the 11th, Deſerters came over to the Imperial Camp from the Town, who reported, that the Garriſon had mutinied, and would have obliged the Governor to ſurrender; but he had with much difficulty appeaſed them, repreſenting to them what a ſhame it would be to yield till the Enemies heavy Cannon, at leaſt, were brought up to fire againſt them. The 12th in the Morning, Prince *Eugen*'s Miners began to work, and Horſes were ſent to haſten the coming up of the heavy Artillery; but ſoon after the Beſieged beat a Parley, deſiring that they might march out, and be conducted to *Cremona*; which being refuſed, they ſurrender'd in

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the Evening at Discretion, to the Number of 600 Men. The Imperialists took also in this Place two Colours, several Pieces of Cannon, 6000 Weight of Powder, 5000 Sacks of Meal, a great quantity of Oats, with Hay, and other Provisions, in great abundance. Bake houses, and an Hospital, that had been fitted up for the Service of the *French* Army, with all manner of Necessaries for those Uses.

The Duke of *Vendosme* being arrived the 14th in the *French* Camp at *Ombriano*, held a Council of War with his Brother, the Grand Prior, wherein it was resolv'd to march with all speed the next Morning to *Romanengo*, as the most convenient Place to prevent the Designs of Prince *Eugene*. The *French* Army decamp'd accordingly the 15th early in the Morning, and passed the *Serio*, but found, to their great Surprize, the Imperialists had posted themselves at *Romanengo*: Which oblig'd the Duke of *Vendosme* to encamp within two Miles of the *Germans*, his Right to *Fiesco*, and his Left to *Isano*. The taking of *Soncino*, rendering Prince *Eugene* Master of the best Posts on the *Oglio*, and the Duke of *Vendosme* fearing the *Germans* might post themselves between him and *Mantua*, he sent a Detachment to *Ustiano*, to secure a Post on that River.

Both Armies continued long in their respective Camps between the *Oglio*: And Prince *Eugene*, considering the great Superiority of the Enemies Forces laid a design to divide them; in which he succeeded so well, that having marched towards the *Adda*, and laid a Bridge over it, the Duke of *Vendosme* marched to the other side of that River with great part of his Troops, whom he posted on the Heights over against Prince *Eugene*'s Bridge, leaving the Grand Prior, with the rest of his Army, on the other side between *Treviglio* and *Cassano*. Hereupon the Imperialists broke down their Bridge, and on the 16th of *August* advanced to attack the Body commanded by the Grand Prior, who, with incredible Diligence, was rejoyn'd by his Brother, the Duke of *Vendosme*. The *Germans* waded above the middle in the Water, through the Canal that covered the Enemy; attacked them with undaunted Bravery and Resolution, and after an obstinate Fight of above three Hours,

The Battle of Cassno, Aug. 16. *N. S.*

See the Appendix, *page* 52.

Hours, forced them to leave their Entrenchments, and to retire to their fortified Bridge, which being too narrow for the Paſſage of ſo great Numbers, many leaped into the *Adda*, and were drowned. During this bloody and obſtinate Engagement, the Enemy fired ſo furiouſly from *Caſſano*, that the Imperialiſts were obliged to retreat over the Canal to *Treviglio*; during which time the *French* poſted themſelves on the *Adda*, but made no ſhew of purſuing the *Germans*. The latter had between 2 and 3000, and the Enemy above 5000, either kill'd, drowned, wounded, or taken Priſoners. Prince *Eugene* was wounded near the Ear; General *Leiningen*, killed; the Prince of *Wirtemberg* had a Foot bruiſed; Prince *Joſeph* of *Lorrain* was ſhot through the Cheek; General *Reventlau*, and Colonel *Pate*, mortally wounded; the Baron of *Herndel* ſhot through the Foot; Colonel *Wultzdorf* and *Machnot* killed; the Baron of *Samnits*, Lieutenant Colonel of the Regiment of *Geſchwind*, wounded in the Head; Count *Taun*, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Regiment of *Kierchbaum*, in the Body, and Major *Scheraldingen* taken Priſoner, and wounded. The *Palatine* Regiment of *Saxe-Meyningin* ſuffered very much, the Colonel of which had his Shoulders bruiſed; the Lieutenant-Colonel *Mezler*, Major *Wolf*, Captain *Krimeiſen*, and Lieutenant *Vedorn*, with abundance of private Soldiers, were killed. Of the Regiment of *Yſſelbach*, Captain *Dryer* was killed, and the Captains *Ghalen* and *Krup*, and Enſign *Kenitz* wounded. Of the *Pruſſians*, ſome Colonels, Majors, and ſeveral Captains were killed and wounded. Of the Enemy, the Duke of *Vendoſme* was wounded in the Leg, and Count *Praſlin* mortally. General *Albergotti*, the Marquiſſes *de Chaumond* and *Fourbin*, *Don Marco Aracioly*, Lieutenant General of the Artillery; *Don Amenzaga*, and ſome other *French* and *Spaniſh* Officers, were reckoned among the Slain. The Marquis *de Guerchois*, Brigadier-General, Colonel *Mirabeau*, beſides many Captains, and other Officers, and private Soldiers, with five Colours, and three Standards, were brought into the Imperial Camp, in which the heavy Artillery was diſcharged upon Account of this Advantage. The *French* and *Spaniards* did the ſame, and ſung *Te Deum* the 20th at

C. A. 1705.

A. C. 1705. *Milan*; but made no Rejoycings in their Army, which shews what Opinion their Generals had of this Action.

The Court of *France* was not so modest: For the Relation which the Marquis of *Senneterre* brought to *Marli*, the 23d of *August*, N. S. being, with some Abatements, confirm'd by another Express, which arrived there the 25th, the *French* King wrote the next Day, the following Letter to the Cardinal *de Noailles*, Archbishop of *Paris*:

Cousin,

The French King's Letter to the Archbishop of Paris.

'THE Progress of my Arms in *Italy*, could not 'be attended with a more glorious and signal 'Event, than the Victory gain'd the 16th instant by 'my Cousin, the Duke of *Vendosme*, over the Imperial Army, commanded by Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy*. 'That General having left no means unattempted, 'either to carry to the Duke of *Savoy*, the so long 'promised and expected Succours; or, at least, to 'make such a Diversion as might prevent the total 'Loss of his Dominions; and seeing all his Endeavours ineffectual, resolv'd, at last, to force his way 'through: But, notwithstanding his several Motions, to attack my Army with Advantage, all his 'Efforts have been baffled by the Valour of my 'Troops, and the Capacity and Vigilance of the 'Duke of *Vendosme*. The Officers and Soldiers 'equally animated by the just Confidence they have 'in him, sustain'd the first Shock with increbible 'Firmness; and those who advanc'd to attack them, 'had soon no other Thoughts than of their own Defence, and were, at last, forced to retreat with 'Precipitation, and to abandon the Field of Battle. 'Prince *Eugene* wounded; part of the Enemies Generals kill'd; 7000 of their Men left dead on the 'spot; 1800 more made Prisoners; several Pieces 'of Cannon, and many Colours taken, shew, that 'the Fight, which lasted four Hours, was Bloody 'and Obstinate, and the Victory Entire and Compleat. Now, as this great Success is principally 'owning to a visible Protection of Heaven, I will not 'defer returning God Almighty publick Thanks 'for the same; and therefore I write you this Letter, to acquaint you, That 'tis my Intention that

'you

'you cauſe *Te Deum* to be ſung in the Metropolitan 'Church of my good City of *Paris*, &c. A. C. 1705.

Dated Marly, *Aug.* 26.

According to this Letter, the Archbiſhop caus'd *Te Deum* to be ſung on the 29th, in the Cathedral Church of *Paris*, with extraordinary Pomp; himſelf officiating, and the Clergy in a Body, the Chancellor of *France*, at the Head of the Council, the Superiour Courts of Judicature, and the Corporation of that City attending the Solemnity: Which was followed by all manner of publick Rejoicings. The ſame Day the King return'd from *Marly* to *Verſailles*, where, on the 30th he cauſed alſo *Te Deum* to be ſung in the Chappel of that Caſtle.

Both Parties claim the Victory.

The *French* King's Example was followed by his Grandſon, the Duke of *Anjou*, Titular King of *Spain*; and the Rejoicings which the Emperor made at *Vienna*, were alſo imitated by the *Engliſh*, the *Dutch*, the Duke of *Savoy*, and the other Confederates: But tho' both Parties claim'd the Victory, yet 'tis hard to determine which had the fairer Title to it. The *French*, indeed, beſides the taking a greater Number of Priſoners, ſeem'd to have carried their Point, by hindering Prince *Eugene* from paſſing the *Adda*, and joining the Duke of *Savoy*. But then Prince *Eugene* not only remain'd, for ſome time, Maſter of the Field of Battle, (for which, however, he paid very dear) and had fewer Men either kill'd or wounded; but by ſtriking this ſeaſonable Blow he diſabled the *French* from purſuing their main Deſign, which was to beſiege *Turin*, and ſo, in ſome meaſure, had his own Aim, which was to prevent the total Ruin of the Duke of *Savoy*.

Prince Eugene had the clearer Title to it.

His Royal Highneſs had a long time kept the Duke of *la Feuillade* at a Bay, by his vigorous Defence of his Entrenchments at *Chivas* and *Caſtagneto*; but rightly conſidering that the Waters of the *Po* being very low, the *French* might ford over that River, in many Places, and cut off his Communication with *Turin*, he thought it Prudence to abandon thoſe Intrenchments, and to retire to his Capital City, having firſt ſent thither his Artillery, Baggage and Ammunition. The Duke of *la Feuillade* advanc'd

Chivas *abandon'd*, July 28.

A. C. 1705. likewise the same way, and encamp'd with the rgiht Wing at *la Venerie* a Seat belonging to the Duke of *Savoy*, and the Left stretching towards *Turin*, for the Security of which his Royal Highness took all imaginable Precautions.

On the other hand the *French* Court, who seem'd resolv'd to reduce the Duke of *Savoy*, at any Rate, was not diverted from the Siege of *Turin*, by the Difficulties that must inevitably attend such an Enterprize; and the Duke of *la Feuillade* receiv'd positive Orders to approach the Place. Accordingly, that General quitted the *Venerie* the 6th of *September*, N. S. and came in sight of *Turin*, encamping on the other side of the *Doria*, with his Right to *Lucento*, where he order'd a Bridge to be made, and his Left towards the *Po*, on the great Road of *Settino*. The *French*, upon their Arrival, possess'd themselves of some Cassines on the Banks of the *Doria*, and of a large House belonging to the Duke of *Savoy*, call'd the Castle of the *Park*, but their Detachments coming too near the Batteries of the *Savoyards*, they were saluted with some Volleys of Cannon, which oblig'd them to retire at a further distance. They begun the next day to work on a Line to cover their Army, from the Place where the *Doria* lies, nearer *Turin* to the *Po*, and a few Days after erected a Battery of four Pieces of Cannon, to batter the three Redoubts the Duke of *Savoy* had caus'd to be erected between the *Doria* and *Turin*. They fir'd a whole Day, but without doing any Damage: And then passing the *Doria* endeavour'd to lodge themselves in a Cassine, near those Redoubts: but were oblig'd to abandon that Enterprize by the continual Fire from the Place. The Disease which, for some Months past had raged in the Duke of *la Feuillade*'s Army, continuing still with great Fierceness, that General held † a great Council of War, the Result of which was transmitted to the Court of *France*, by the Marquis *de Dreux*, who about a Fortnight after, return'd with Orders to put off the Siege to another Season. The Duke of *la Feuillade*, who had married the Daughter of M. *de Chamillard*, Comptroller of the Finances of *France*, and expected by the Success of that Undertaking to be advanc'd to the Dignity of a Mareschal of *France*, was much concern'd at this Disappointment;

The Duke of la Feuillade *makes a shew to besiege* Turin.

† Sept. 17. *N. S.*

And

A. C. 1705.

And presuming upon the Interest of his Father-in-Law, he held another Council of War, and sent the Resolutions to Court, with a Representation to his Master, *That the Glory of his Arms was too much concern'd in this Affair, and that either the Siege, or, at least, the Bombardment ought to be attempted.* Before this Express could reach *Paris*, new Orders were brought to continue the Siege: But these were again countermanded the same Day; and so the 10th of *October*, N. S. Monsieur *de la Feuillade* retired with all his Forces towards *Rivoli*, and on the 13th repass'd the *Doria*. This was no small Disgrace to the *French*: For having stood on the Defensive, in all other Parts, in order to reduce the Duke of *Savoy*, their withdrawing from before *Turin*, was a plain Argument of their Weakness.

* Oct. 8. N. S. *He gives over that Enterprize.*

The same appear'd more evidently, soon after, in a much less Enterprize: Whilst the Duke of *la Feuillade* was yet preparing to besiege *Turin*, he order'd *Acqui* to be abandon'd, but his Secretary writing, by mistake, instead of that the Word *Asti*, the Governor of this last Place quitted the same, without blowing up the Fortifications; whereupon the *Savoyards* retook Possession of it, as lying very convenient for supplying *Turin* with Provisions, in case of a Siege. The *French* endeavour'd, at first, to recover that important Post, by means of the Boors of the *Montferrat*, but having miscarried in that Design; and the Duke of *Savoy* being apprehensive that they would lay a formal Siege to it, his Royal Highness sent thither a good Reinforcement, under the Command of Count *de Taun*, an Imperial General, of great Experience. Nor was his Royal Highness mistaken in his Conjecture, for the Duke of *la Feuillade* being order'd to retake *Asti*, he march'd that way with most of his Forces he had before *Turin*, and in his Way repossess'd himself of the Castle of *Annone*, and another, wherein the Imperialists and *Savoyards* had about 200 Prisoners. That General being arriv'd before *Asti*, caus'd a Half-Moon before the Gate of St. *Peter* to be attack'd but was twice repuls'd. He afterwards order'd the Trenches to be open'd before that Gate; but gave over that Design, and erected a Battery upon a Hill to fire against it. In the mean time, the Imperialists

Asti *abandon'd by the* French.

They end a-vour to re-take it.

A. C. 1705.

lists and *Savoyards* drew together from all Parts, and Count *Starembergh* being inform'd, that the *French* expected four Pieces of Cannon, with several Waggons laden with Ammunition from *Alexandria*, he detach'd 800 Horse, two Battalions, and 150 Grenadiers to attack that Convoy. The Duke of *la Feuillade*, observing that Motion, sent all his Cavalry, consisting of 20 Squadrons, and all his Infantry, to oppose the Imperialists. The Fight begun about Noon, continued till Three, was very sharp and obstinate; and notwithstanding the great Superiority of the Enemy, the Imperialists drove them twice into their very Camp; but seeing the Impossibility to attack the Convoy, they return'd into the Town, having taken from the *French* two Standards, and several Prisoners. They had about 300 Men kill'd and wounded; among the first Count *Montecuculli*, and among the latter Colonel *Friezen*, and the Major of *Starembergh*'s Regiment. The Enemy lost twice that Number: And had two Brigadiers kill'd, with several other Officers of Distinction; besides three Mareschals de Camp wounded; and among the latter Monsieur *d'Imecourt*, who died few Hours after. This Action happen'd the 8th of *November*, N. S. and the Rivers of that Country having at this time, over-flow'd in an extraordinary manner, the Night between the 10th and 11th, Monsieur *de la Feuillade* retired, in great Precipitation, with all his Forces and Artillery; leaving 82 wounded Soldiers in the Cloyster of the *Carthusians*, with a Letter for the General of the *Savoyards*, desiring him, that Care might be taken of them, which was done accordingly. Hereupon the Troops of the Duke of *Savoy* return'd to their Quarters; and General *Starembergh* having conferr'd the 14th at *Chierasco* with his Royal Highness, took his leave of that Prince, set out for *Genoa*, where he embark'd for *Leghorn*, and thence proceeded to the Imperial Army in *Lombardy*.

A Fight between them, and the Imperialists, Nov. 6. *N. S.*

The French *retire from before* Asti.

After the bloody, tho' undecisive, Battle of *Cassano*, Prince *Eugene* continued a long while at *Treviglio*, entirely Master of the Country between the *Oglio*, and the *Adda*; and being perfectly recover'd of his Wounds, he would, a second time, have attempted to pass the latter: But the Enemy did so strongly fortify

fortify the Banks of that River, and ſo much entrench'd themſelves in their Camp at *Rivolta*, along the ſame, that he ſaw no poſſibility of putting that Deſign in Execution; at leaſt without thoſe Reinforcements, which were promiſed him, and which he, in vain, expected from the Empire. Hereupon, about the beginning of *October*, he caus'd a great number of Barracks to be made for the uſe of his Army, as if he had intended to continue at *Treviglio* that Winter; ſent Orders to get all the Forrage that was poſſible to be brought thither, and made ſuch other Preparations, that the Duke of *Vendoſme* thought he was in Earneſt, and order'd Barracks to be made likewiſe in his Camp. This Feint had its Effect: For on the 9th of that Month, N. S. at Night, the Imperial Army march'd ſo ſuddenly towards *Crema*, that the Duke of *Vendoſme* had no notice of their Decamping till the 10th about Noon; and his Army could not break up till the 11th, whereby the *Germans* gain'd two Days March. Prince *Eugene*, had doubtleſs a great Expedition in view, but how it came to miſcarry, may be ſeen in the following Letter from his Camp, at *Fontanella*, *October* the 22d, N. S. A C. 1705.

Prince Eugene's Policy.

He decamps from Trevigio, and gains two days march of the French.

'THE deſign of Prince *Eugene* has not ſucceeded
' as he expected; for notwithſtanding we had
' gain'd two Days march from the *French*, we could
' not reap any Benefit by it; becauſe the great Rains
' we had the 10th and 11th ſwell'd ſo much the *Serio*,
' that before we could paſs it, the *French* had time
' to paſs the *Adda* at *Lodi*, repaſs it at *Piccighitone*,
' and encamp between *Gambeto* and *Caſtle Leone*.
' We had laid a Bridge on the *Serio*, near *Mondodena*,
' and ſent over the 16th, two Battalions of the Regiment of *Guttenſtein* to take a Poſt, and favour the
' Paſſage of our Army; but before they could intrench themſelves therein, the greateſt Part of the
' *French* Army came upon them, which oblig'd them
' to retire into ſome Intrenchments that had been haſtily made to ſecure the Bridge. Prince *Eugene*
' ſent a Detachment of Grenadiers, and ſome Field-
' pieces to their Aſſiſtance, and we cannonaded each
' other from Noon till Night. The Enemy attacked
' our

A. C. 1705. 'our Intrenchments ſeveral times, and were as often repulſed; but Prince *Eugene* ſeeing no Probability 'to force his Paſſage in that Place, quitted thoſe 'Intrenchments, and the next Day the Imperial 'Army decamp'd, and marched to *Pianengo* near '*Crema*. We had in that Skirmiſh about 140 Men 'kill'd and wounded, but according to the Report of 'ſome Deſerters, the *French* had a great many Men 'kill'd, and 150 wounded. The Duke of *Vendoſme* 'march'd along the *Serio*, to obſerve us, but took 'care to have always that River between him and 'us. The 20th, we march'd towards *Montentiano*, 'and encamp'd near that Place, but two Hours be-'fore Night, Prince *Eugene* order'd, on a ſudden, our 'Cavalry to paſs the *Serio*, which was follow'd by 'the Infantry, tho' they were forced to wade it up 'to their Arm-Pits, and we loſt never a Man. The 'Enemies were not far from us, and might have 'had an Opportunity to attack us in our Paſſage, 'but they knew nothing of it. This Day we march'd 'back towards *Fontanella*, the firſt Camp we took 'after our paſſing the *Oglio*, and as the *French* have 'made a Motion towards *Soncino*, Orders are ſent to 'the Commander to quit that Place, out of which we 'removed our Magazines about a Fortnight ago, there 'being no likelihood to maintain that Poſt. We 'have no Officer of Note wounded, but ſome Pri-'ſoners ſay, That General *Colmenero*, and the Che-'valier *de Luxembourg*, are wounded on the ſide of 'the *French*.

The *French* Army march'd with an extraordinary Diligence, and as we muſt do Juſtice to all Parties, we ſhall ſay, That the Duke of *Vendoſme* ſhew'd himſelf on this occaſion, worthy to oppoſe a General of Prince *Eugene*'s Character. It was indeed a Fault that the Imperialiſts ſhould have decamp'd without his Knowledge, but it was very well retriev'd.

The Imperial Army continued at *Fontanella* till the third of *November* (N. S.) when they repaſs'd the *Oglio* at *Urago*, without any greater loſs than 5 Men drowned by the breaking of the Bridge. It was a good Fortune for the Imperialiſts to have paſs'd that

that River the 3d. for the day following there happen'd ſuch a Storm of Thunder and Rain, that the like was never known in the Memory of Man, and the Rain ſwell'd the *Oglio* to ſuch a degree, that the Bridge of the Imperialiſts was carried away by the Violence of the Stream. Prince *Eugene* having taken all the neceſſary Meaſures and Precautions to ſecure his Communication with the Country of *Trent*, and amus'd the *French* till the 11th, abandon'd *Ponte Oglio*, *Palazzuolo*, and other Poſts on the *Oglio*, and the 12th, by break of Day, march'd from *Urago* to *Berlingo*, and the next Day to *Roncadello*. The 15th, Colonel *Battei* was ſent with a ſtrong Detachment, and ſome Artillery, to take Poſt at *Montechiaro*, on the *Chieſa*, where Prince *Eugene* intended to encamp. The 17th his Highneſs march'd from *Roncadello* to *Caſtagnedello*, and continued there the 18th and 19th, to give time to the Artillery to come up, and get Intelligence of the Motions of the *French*. The 19th he held a great Council of War, wherein it was reſolv'd to canton the Troops, becauſe of the continuation of the bad Weather, and accordingly the Army dividing into ſeveral Bodies, march'd the 20th, to *Ponte S. Marco*, *Calcinata*, *Montechiaro*. *Carponedolo*, *Caſtagnedolo*, *Rizota*, *Virle*, *Ziliverge*, and *Oſteria*: Which Places lie all on, or near the *Chieſa*, and Prince *Eugene* took his Quarters at *Montechiaro*. On the other Hand, the Duke of *Vendoſme* having ſecur'd *Palazzuolo*, *Ponte Oglio*, and ſome other Poſts, and caus'd his Bridges to be repair'd, decamp'd the 12th with his Army for *Cividato*, with intent to paſs the *Oglio* at *Uſtiano*, and avoid thereby the Paſſage of the *Mela*; but the overflowing of Rivers rendring his Deſign impracticable, he was obliged to paſs the *Oglio* at *Bardolano* the 16th, and from thence march'd to *Azola*, on the *Chieſa*, deſigning to advance towards *Caſtiglione delle Stivere*, in order to protect that Place, and the reſt of the *Mantuan*, wherein Prince *Eugene* would fain have taken his Quarters. A. C. 1705.

Both Armies continued ſome time longer in the Field, and the Main Bodies being only parted by a ſmall Canal, call'd *Foſſa Seriola*, cannonaded each other, without any great Loſs to either. Prince *Eugene* *Both Armies go into their Winter Quarters.*

A. C. 1705. *gene* seem'd resolv'd to maintain his Posts about *Gevardo*; And the Duke of *Vendosme* having receiv'd Reinforcements from the Duke of *la Feuillade*'s Army, endeavour'd to oblige the Imperialists to retire into the Country of *Trent*; but the Season of the Year oblig'd them both to go into their Winter Quarters; which the Imperialists took, partly in the *Brescian*, between the *Chiesa*, and the Mountains of *Gavardo*, partly in the *Ferrarese*; And the *French* posted their Troops along the *Oglio*, in the *Mantuan*, and in the Territories of the Republick of *Venice*.

Prince *Eugene* had sometime before sent Count *Guido* of *Starembergh*, who was lately arrived in his Army from *Turin*, to the Imperial Court, to give the Emperor a true Account of the Affairs of *Italy*, and represent the Necessity of hastning the March of the Troops that had been promis'd him; but Count *Staremberg*'s Solicitations having had no great Effect, his Highness gave the Necessary Orders for the Security of his Quarters; appointed Count *Reventlau*, a General of great Experience, to command in his absence, and on the 15th of *January* (N.S.) set out for *Vienna*, to try whether his Presence would have more Influence on the Councils of the Imperial Court. He arrived at *Vienna* the 21st of the same Month, and having made the Emperor sensible of the Necessity of Recruiting and Augmenting the Imperial Army in *Italy*, without which he could not maintain his Ground; much less act offensively; his Imperial Majesty assur'd him, he would do his utmost to supply that Army, and engage the clearest Branches of his Revenues, to borrow a Sum of Money for the Charges of the War in *Italy*. Accordingly the Imperial Ministers in *England*, by their Master's Orders, presented a Memorial to her *Britannick* Majesty, desiring the Loan of a Sum of Money, upon the Royal Security: Which had that good Effect, That her Majesty granted the following Letters Patents:

A. C. 1705.

Prince Eugene *goes to* Vienna.

ANNE

A. C. 1705.

ANNE, *by the Grace of God, of* England, Scotland, France *and* Ireland, *Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c.*

'TO All, to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting. Whereas Our Good Brother, the Emperor of *Germany*, hath represented unto Us, That he finds it highly necessary, for the more Vigorous and Effectual carrying on the War against the *French* King in *Italy*, that a considerable Additional Reinforcement of Men be made: And, for enabling his Army to Act vigorously against the *French* Forces; and for the effectual Relief of the Duke of *Savoy*, a Supply of Money, not less than 250000 *l.* should be provided with all possible Expedition, and sent to Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy*, General, and Commander in Chief of all the Forces of Our said Good Brother, and Our Allies, employ'd in those Parts. *And* his Imperial Majesty having likewise given Us to understand, That he is willing to give Undoubted Security for the said Sum, by engaging his Lands, Rents and Revenues whatsoever, within the Province of *Silesia*, and also the Security of the States of that Province, to such Persons as shall be willing to advance the said Sum of 250000 *l.* Sterling, at an Interest after the Rate of 8 *l. per Cent. per Ann.* And hath therefore given Authority and Instructions to his Minister residing in *England*, to propose the Borrowing thereof from any of Our Loving Subjects, within this Our Kingdom, upon the said Security; and upon condition to be repaid the Principal Money that shall be Lent, and the Interest that shall grow due thereupon, at such times, and in such manner, as are specified and contain'd in a Book provided for taking Subscriptions, for lending the said Monies. *And whereas* We, together with the States General of the United Provinces, have resolv'd and agreed, to furnish the said Additional Forces, and a considerable Sum of Money, for the Assistance of his Imperial Majesty in *Italy*, as aforesaid: *And whereas*, for making the said Forces in *Italy* useful to the great End they are design'd, the aforesaid Sum of 250000 *l.* being absolutely Necessary, we are persuaded

The Queen's Patent inviting her Subjects to lend the Emperor 250000 l.

A. C. 1705.

'ſuaded, that divers of Our Loving Subjects, when 'they conſider of what Importance the Supply of 'the ſaid Money, for carrying on the War in *Italy* 'with Effect, may be, not only to his Imperial Ma- 'jeſty, but to the Common Cauſe, in which We, to- 'gether with the States General, and other our Al- 'lies, are engag'd, will be moved to Contribute or 'Advance the ſaid Sum of 250000 *l.* upon the Secu- 'rity aforeſaid. *Wherefore*, at the Requeſt of our 'ſaid Good Brother, We have thought fit, moſt ear- 'neſtly to Recommend to our ſaid Loving Subjects, 'the ſpeedy making of the ſaid Loan, as a Matter 'which will be moſt acceptable to Us, and likely to 'be of the greateſt Advantage to the Affairs of the 'War in general: *And*, accordingly We do by theſe 'Preſent, recommend unto all our Loving Subjects, 'and do hereby Authoriſe you, ſpeedily to make 'the ſaid Loan of 250000 *l.* upon the Security above 'mention'd: And do hereby aſſure all, and every 'Our Loving Subjects, who do, or ſhall advance or 'Lend the ſaid Sum, or any Part thereof, on the 'Credit aforeſaid, That We ſhall, and will, from 'time to time, by our Miniſter at the Imperial 'Court, or otherwiſe, take, all poſſible Care, that the 'Principal Money, and alſo the Intereſt thereof 'ſhall be punctually paid by Our ſaid Good Bro- 'ther, at the Times, and in the Manner expreſs'd in 'the Agreement, to be made on the Part of his ſaid 'Imperial Majeſty. *And* We have Conſtituted and 'appointed, and by theſe Preſents do Conſtitute and 'appoint Our Truſty, and well beloved Sir *William* 'Hodges, Sir *John Buckworth*, Sir *Thomas Webſter* Barts. 'Sir *Robert Clayton*, Sir *William Aſhurſt*, Sir *John* 'Houblon, Sir *Thomas Abney*, Sir *William Gore*, Sir 'Owen Buckingham, Sir *Gilbert Heathcot*, Sir *Joſeph* 'Woolf, Sir *Charles Thoroid*; Sir *Samuel Stanier*, Knts. 'and Aldermen of our City of *London*; Sir *Stephen* 'Evans, Sir *Henry Furneſe*, Sir *William Scawen*, Sir 'Theodore Janſſen, Sir *Iſaac Rebow*, Sir *James Bate-* 'man, Sir *Edmund Harriſon*, Knights; *Samuel Shep-* 'hard, *John Ward*, *Abraham Houblon*, *Francis Eyles*, 'George Doddington, *Nathaniel Gould*, *James Craggs*, 'Phllip Papillion, *Samuel Heathcote*, *Peter Ducane*, 'Joſeph Haskin-Styles, *John Morgan*, *William Desbou-* 'verie, *Robert Raworth*, *Thomas Hall*, *John Smith* of

'*Beauford*

'*Beauford-Buildings*, *Henry Corniſh*, *Thomas Scawen*, C. A.
'*Peter Delme*, *James Milner*, *Stephen Seignoret*, *Juſtus* 170⅝.
'*Beck*, *Roger Hudſon*, *Abraham Beake*, *Charles Peers*,
'*Daniel Hays*, *Dennis Dutry*, *Alexander Cairnes*, *Ma-*
'*thew Raper*, *Jacob Jacobſon*, *Joſiah Diſton*, *John Girar-*
'*dot*, *John Stone*, *Francis Edwards*, *Edward Haiſtwell*,
'*Capel Ward*, and *William Brown*, Eſquires, or any five
'or more of them, to be Truſtees for taking the
'the ſaid Loan; and for the Managing the Returns
'thereof to Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy* in *Italy*; and for
'taking the Security for the Payment of the Princi-
'pal and Intereſt of the ſaid Sum of 250000 *l.* ſo to
'be advanc'd as aforeſaid. *In Witneſs* whereof, We
'have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patents.
'*Witneſs Our Self at* Weſtminſter *the 26th Day of*
'February, *in the Fourth Year of Our Reign.*

Per Breve de Privato Sigillo,

WRIGHTE.

On *Thurſday* the 7th of *March*, O. S. 170⅝. the Books being open'd at *Mercers* Chappel, for taking in Subſcriptions towards the lending the Emperor 250000 *l.* at 8 *per Cent.* purſuant to Her Majeſty's Letters Patents, his Royal Highneſs, Prince *George*, ſent his Subſcription of 20000 *l.* and ſeveral Perſons of the firſt Rank, and many eminent Citizens, came there themſelves, particularly his Grace the Duke of *Marlborough*, who ſubſcribed 10000 *l.* the Lord High-Treaſurer 5000 *l.* the Earl of *Sunderland* 2500 *l.* the Earl of *Portland* 10000 *l.* Mr. *Henry Boyle*, Chancellor of the *Exchequer* 5000 *l.* the Lord *Halifax* 2000 *l.* Sir *William Scawen* 4000 *l.* Sir *Henry Furneſe* 5000 *l.* Sir *Theodore Janſſen* 5000 *l.* Mr. *Seignoret* 9000 *l.* Mr. *Saladin* 3000 *l.* Mr. *Girardot*, 1500 *l.* Mr. *Daniel Hays* 3000 *l.* and ſeveral others to the Sum of above 160000 *l.* And it is remarkable, that two Women of the meaner ſort, being inform'd, that this Subſcription was made in favour of Prince *Eugene*, they forc'd their Paſſage thro' the crowd, and very chearfully ſubſcribed a Hundred Pounds each, to the great Satisfaction of the Nobility there preſent. *The whole Sum readily ſubſcrib'd.*

The

A. C. 1705. The *Tueſday* following the whole Subſcription was fully compleated, and ſeveral Perſons ſent away, who had a mind to ſubſcribe: Which is a moſt remarkable inſtance both of the great Wealth and Generoſity of the *Engliſh* Nation. Nor was this general Readineſs in Perſons of all Ranks, to contribute towards this Loan, to be wonder'd at, ſince nothing could be more advantageous to the Grand Alliance, than the enabling that brave and wiſe Commander, Pr. *Eugene* to act vigorouſly in *Italy*, without which the Heroe of the Confederacy, the Duke of *Savoy*, muſt inevitably be ruin'd; And for a further Encouragement to Lenders, it may be obſerv'd, That for theſe twenty Years paſt, in which the Emperor's Miniſters have been often obliged to borrow Money of the *Dutch*, all Engagements on his Imperial Majeſty's Part, have been punctually perform'd. The firſt Payment of this Loan was to be made upon Subſcribing, the ſecond in *April*, the third in *May*, the fourth in *June*, and the fifth and laſt in *July* next following.

The Town of Nice *abandon'd by the* French. Let's make an End of the Affairs of *Italy*: Towards the latter end of *Auguſt* the *French* quitted the Town of *Nice*, after having blown up the Fortifications, and ſent the greateſt part of that Garriſon to reinforce the Grand Admiral of *France*, who, upon the Terror of the Confederate Fleet's coming into the *Mediterranean*, form'd a flying Camp to ſecure the Harbours of *Provence*. At the ſame time, that they abandon'd the Town of *Nice*, the *French* reinforc'd ſeveral Poſts about it, at *Villa-Franca*, *Montalban*, St. *Oſpicio*, and the Caſtle of *Soſpillo*; and about two Months after renewed a Treaty of Neutrality with the Caſtle of *Nice*. But two days after that Agreement was ſign'd, the Commander of the *French* Troops in the Neighbourhood, ſignified to the Marquiſs of *Carrail*, the Governor of that Fortreſs, That he was ordered to break that Treaty, and that his Maſter was reſolv'd to make himſelf Maſter thereof.

See the Plan of Nice.

The Caſtle of Nice *beſieg'd by the Duke of* Berwick. The Duke of *Berwick* arrived before the Place in the beginning of *November*, and on the 14th (N. S.) the Town being defenceleſs, ſurrender'd to him. It was propos'd that the *French* ſhould not make uſe of that Town for attacking the Caſtle, and that the Governor ſhould not fire upon it; but the *French* would not

not consent to it, and so the Marquis of *Carail* was forc'd to dislodge them from part of the same with Bombs and Cannon Balls; at which they were so incens'd, that they burnt the Place, and begun to erect their Batteries, in which they met with great Difficulties; so that it was the 8th of *December* (*N. S.*) before they began to fire. On the 11th the Besiegers open'd the Trenches. and carried on the Attacks with all the Vigour the Season of the Year would permit; but the Place being extreamly well fortify'd, and the Garrison numerous, and commanded by a brave experienc'd Officer, made a very resolute Defence. On the other hand the vigilant and indefatigable Duke of *Savoy* assembled some Troops about the *Col de Tende*, in order to attempt the Relief of that important Place; but the Weather prov'd so stormy, that two *English* Frigats (my Reader cannot but be pleased to find his Countrymen every where) which were to land 200 Men and Ammunition for the use of the Garrison, at the same time that his Royal Highness's Troops were to attack by Land the Post of *Sospello*, could never put to Sea till the 6th of *January*, (N. S.) Two days after the Marquis had been oblig'd to surrender that Fortress, tho' upon very honourable Terms. Three Weeks before, the Garrison of *Montmelian*, commanded by the Marquis *de Santena*, being reduc'd to the greatest Extremities by a long Blockade, surrendred likewise, and were allow'd all the Marks of Honour, with 6 Pieces of Cannon, and to be conducted to *Turin*; but the *French* broke the Articles, and would not suffer them to carry away but two Pieces. They used also several dishonourable Means for Debauching the Garrison, whereupon 200 Switzers of the Regiment of *Reding*, listed themselves in their Service, according to the perfidious Example of their Colonel.

A. C. 170½.

The Castle of Nice *surrendred* June 4. *N. S.*

Montmelian *surrendred to the* French, Dec. 11. N. S.

The vigorous Defence of *Gibraltar*, as it oblig'd the *French* and *Spaniards* to draw most of their Forces that way, so it gave an Opportunity to the *Portuguese*, and their Allies, to invade *Spain*, both upon the Frontiers of *Beira*, and those of *Alentejo*. This, however, was undertaken against the Advice of some Great Men, who insisted very much that the Confederate Army could not take the Field till they were

Affairs of Portugal.

A. C. 1705. join'd by the Recruits expected from *England* and *Holland*, eſpecially ſeeing the Auxilliary Forces were ſo much weakn'd by the Detachments ſent to *Gibraltar*: But the Earl of *Galway* over-rul'd that Pretence; and by his indefatigable Care the Preparations for an early Campaign receiv'd no conſiderable Delay from the King's Indiſpoſition. Moſt of the Troops appointed to ſerve in the Army being drawn together near *Eſtremos*, they began their march from thence the 24th of *April* (N. S.) the *Conde das Galveas* having the chief Command; the Conde *de la Corſana*, the Earl of *Galway*, and Baron *Fagel*, commanding each his Week alternately; the Conde *de Villa Verde* being General of Horſe; and the Viſcount of *Barbacena* General of the Artillery. The firſt day the Army made but a ſmall March of a League and a half, encamping on the River *Alcaraviſſa*, extended in one Line; and the next (*April* 25th N. S.) they advanc'd two Leagues further to *Campo da Torre de Corvo*, where they were join'd by the Artillery from *Eſtremos*.

On *Sunday* the 26th of the ſame Month, the Army began to march at Five in the Morning, and encamped near *Villa de Arronches*. This Week the Earl of *Galway* commanded as General, and the Conde *de S. Joan* as Major General. In this Camp the Army continued the 27th and 28th, waiting to be join'd by a conſiderable Number of Foot, Horſe, and ſome Artillery, from *Elvas*, and from the Province of *Traz os Montez*, which laſt were led by the Conde *de Alvor*, Councellor of State and War, and Governor of Arms in that Province. After this Junction, the Army was drawn out into two Lines, was muſter'd, and found to conſiſt of upward of 24000 Men: And the Train of Artillery of 20 heavy Cannon, 24 Field-Pieces, 7 great Mortars, and 80 Small Mortars to throw Grenadoes. The 29th the Army marching a League and a half to *Codiceria*; And the next day advanc'd a League, and encamp'd in the Plains of *Mayorga*, in ſight of *Albuquerque*. The firſt of *May* they decamp'd at 4 in the Morning, and marching a League and a half in two Columns, with the Artillery and Baggage in the Center, encamp'd near the Town of *Vicente*; which, upon the account of its Submiſſion, the day before, the

Conde

Conde *de S. Joan* endeavour'd to ſecure, by a Guard, and took the beſt care he could to prevent any Violence; but could not altogether hinder the Foreigners from committing ſome Diſorders. The 2d. the Army march'd again in two Columns, and having advanc'd two Leagues thro' a very fine Country, arriv'd at One in the Afternoon before *Valencia d'Alcantara.* Orders were immediately given for Inveſting the Place; the Troops had their ſeveral Quarters aſſign'd them, and the Conde *de S. Joan* was commanded to poſſeſs himſelf of an Eminence where the Enemy had a Guard; which he perform'd with the loſs of one Man kill'd, and another wounded by the Artillery of the Town, (the Enemy's Guard retiring without making any Reſiſtance) and poſted two Companies of Foot on it. *Sunday* the 13d. of *May*, and the following Days, were ſpent in raiſing Batteries; during which time the Artillery of the Place kill'd and wounded ſome Officers and Soldiers. This Week Baron *Fagel* commanded as General, and Don *Joan Diego de Ataide* as Major General. The 6th the Batteries began to play upon the Place, and did it with ſuch Succeſs, that in Two Days the Breach was wide enough for an Aſſault; and the Governor ſtill refuſing to treat of a Capitulation, the Conde *das Galveas* reſolv'd to ſtorm the Place the next day. Accordingly, the 8th of *May*, between 8 and 9 in the Morning, the Breach was mounted with great Valour by two Tercias of *Portugueze*, and two Regiments of Foreigners, one *Engliſh*, the other *Dutch.* The firſt *Portugueze* Terica was led on by Don *Franciſco Naper de Lancaſtre*, who having mounted with great Courage to the top of the Breach, was there kill'd. He was follow'd by the *Conde de Coculem*, who acquitted himſelf with like Bravery. His Tercia was follow'd by the *Engliſh* Regiment commanded by Colonel *Duncaſſon*, who receiv'd a mortal Wound; and the Rear was brought up by the *Dutch*, under the Command of the Brigadier the Count of *Noyelles.* The Fight was obſtinate for ſome time in the Breach, till the *Caſtillians*, unable any longer to endure the Fury of the Confederates, retreated to the Caſtle; where they ſoon hung out a White Flag, and the Governor offer'd to capitulate: But whilſt thoſe who were

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Valencia d'Alcantara *beſieg'd.*

And taken by Storm May 8. *N. S.*

A. C. 1705. sent out, were propoſing the Terms on which they would ſurrender, the Soldiers within mutinied and open'd the Gates; whereupon the Confederates immediately enter'd, and made themſelves Maſters of the Place. The Garriſon, which conſiſted of between 6 and 700 *Veteran* Foot, commanded by Don *Alonſo Mariaga*, were made Priſoners of War.

The Town and Caſtle of *Valencia d'Alcantara* being thus taken Sword in Hand, the Army Decamp'd from thence the 14th of *May* (N. S.) leaving a ſufficient Garriſon for the Security of that Poſt. They encamp'd that Evening at *S. Vincent*, and the 15th came before *Albuquerque*, but the March being very long, they could not inveſt it till the 16th. The Earl of *Galway*, and the reſt of the Generals, with the Inginiers, went to take a view of the Place, which is pretty large, and ſituated on the Declivity of a Hill, defended by an old Wall 9 Foot thick, with ſeveral Towers; and there is a Caſtle that ſtands on the Top of a Hill upon a very ſteep Rock, and may contain 4 or 500 Men.

Albuquerque *Beſieg'd.*

The Generals having mark'd out the Places for the Batteries, and given the neceſſary Directions for the Attack, two Regiments were commanded to poſſeſs the Suburbs, and Colonel *Carles*, who had the chief Direction of the Siege, led them to their reſpective Poſts. The Enemy made a great fire upon thoſe two *Portugueze* Regiments, which march'd with a great deal of Bravery, but had only 10 or 12 Men kill'd. The ſame Evening the Beſiegers begun to work on a Battery of 6 Pieces of Cannon, and a Line of Communication; and the next Morning begun to batter the Wall, but with little Succeſs, by reaſon of the Thickneſs and Solidity thereof. They raiſed that day another Battery of four Pieces of Cannon, being 24 Pounders, and Colonel *Bennet* undertook to fix the Miners to the Wall. The Earl of *Galway*, who commanded in chief this Week, order'd the *Portugueze* Miners to do the like on another ſide. The 18th they made another Battery of four Pieces, to enlarge the Breach; the Enemy, in the mean time, making a great Fire from their Muskets, and from three Pieces of Cannon which they had in the Caſtle. The 19th the Earl of *Galway* view'd the Approaches, and obſerving what ſlow

Pro-

Progreſs was made in the Breach, Captain *Maſſe*, an Inginier, lately arriv'd from *Gibraltar*, was ordered to make a narrow view of the ſame. Colonel *Bennet*, who was at his Mine, went along with him, and being got into a Houſe within 10 Paces of the Breach, they obſerv'd that the Wall was very much damag'd, and that the Enemy were caſting up an Intrenchment behind the Breach with Paliſadoes. The Enemy fired at them a great many Musket ſhot, whereby Colonel *Bennet* was ſlightly wounded. The ſame Evening Captain *Baſſe* was ordered to poſt in the Night a Detachment of *Portugueze* to repulſe the Beſieg'd, in caſe they attempted to burn the Houſes wherein the Miners were at Work. The 20th the Breach was ſo conſiderably enlarg'd, that, about 11 of the Clock, the Enemy beat a Parley, and a Truce being agreed upon, they ſent two Officers to propoſe a Capitulation for the Town, the Garriſon intending to retire into the Caſtle. The Earl of *Galway* rejected their Propoſal with Scorn, and threaten'd to put all of them to the Sword, if they did not ſurrender both the Caſtle and the Town. Thoſe Officers having reported that Anſwer to the Governor, the Beſiegers were preparing to renew the Fire with greater Vigour than ever; but they return'd with another Meſſage, and other Propoſals, and at laſt the Capitulation was ſign'd, containing in ſubſtance, 1ſt. That the ſame day they ſhould deliver up one of the Gates of the Town, and another of the Caſtle. 2d. That they ſhould march out the 22d, at two of the Clock in the Afternoon, with all Marks of Honour, to be conducted to *Merida*. 3d, That the Burghers, and other Inhabitants, ſhould be allow'd 8 days time to conſider whether they would continue in the Place, or remove, which they ſhould have the Liberty to do; and that thoſe who would continue in the Town, ſhould freely enjoy their Eſtates and Privileges, provided they would take an Oath of Fidelity to King *Charles* III. The Admirante of *Caſtille* appear'd as their Interceſſor, and told them, That they ſhould find, by a favourable Experience, the Difference between a true *Spaniſh* Government, and *French* Tyranny. The Garriſon obtain'd a Piece of Cannon, which the Earl of *Galway* granted, (as was expreſly mention'd in the

A. C. 1705.

And taken upon Articles, May 22d.

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Articles) as a Mark of the Eſteem and Value he had for the *Spaniſh* Nation.

On the 22d of *May*, (N. S.) the Garriſon of *Albuquerque*, to the Number of 800 Men, march'd out according to the Capitulation; which the Earl of *Galway*, who commanded that Week, cauſed faithfully to be executed; with which the *Spaniſh* Governor was ſo well ſatisfied, that he ſent his Compliments to his Lordſhip thereupon. The Confederates had, indeed, all imaginable Reaſon to uſe civilly a Governor, who had been himſelf ſo tractable as to ſurrender a Caſtle, wherein he might have held out a great while; and the rather, becauſe when he ſurrender'd they had not 200 Cannon Balls left, and muſt have been oblig'd to diſcontinue their Firing till a new Supply was arriv'd from *Aronchez*. The 23d. a Trumpeter whom the Earl of *Galway* had ſent to the Enemy ſome days before, return'd to the Camp, and brought the firſt Advice, that the Mareſchal of *Theſſe*, with 6 Regiments of *French* Cavalry, and 3 of *Spaniards*, making in all about 4000 Horſe, with ſome Foot, and four ſmall Pieces of Cannon, was encamp'd at *Villa del Rei*, within three Leagues of the Confederate Camp. The 24th General *Fagel* took the Command in his Turn, and that day a Party of the Enemy fell upon the Forragers, took 30 or 40 Mules, and ſome Servants. The ſame day a Council of War was held, which laſted ſeveral hours, without coming to any Reſolution. The 25th the Quarter-Maſters General were ſent to view the Country, and mark out a proper Place for Encamping. The 26th the Army march'd from *Albuquerque*, and encamp'd within two ſhort Leagues of *Noſtra Signora de Carloua*, having the River *Chevora* to the Right. The 27th a Party of 50 Horſe of the Enemy attack'd the Forragers on the Left, and took ſeveral Mules; but a Detachment of 39 Troopers of Major General *Harvey*'s Regiment purſu'd them, took a *French* Priſoner, and recover'd all the Mules. The 28th in the Morning the Firing of ſeveral Guns was heard on the Right, which was ſuppos'd to be from *Ognella*, a Place belonging to the *Portugueze* within two Leagues of our Army; and thereupon the Conde *de Galveas*, General of Arms of this Province, declared, That he expected a Convoy of

600

600 Waggons or Carts from *Campo Major*, and was afraid they were attack'd by the Enemy. The *English* and *Dutch* Generals were very much ſurpriz'd at this Declaration, having had no manner of Notice of it before; and detach'd immediately 600 Horſe to ſecure that Convoy, which, by a lucky Chance, was brought ſafe to the Camp. The ſame day there was a long Council of War, upon the Arrival of an Expreſs from *Lisbon*, with Orders to the Generals to march into the Province of *Beyra*, and join the Marquiſs of *das Minas*. The Earl of *Galway* and General *Fagel* oppos'd it, and ſhew'd, that the Court had been ſurpriz'd, or elſe they would never have ſent an Order, which, if obey'd, would ruin the Army by an unneceſſary March of above 50 long Leagues in the hot Weather, and would leave all the Places in the *Alentejo* expos'd to the Enemy. Their Reaſons were ſo convincing, that the Conde *das Galveas*, and other *Portugueze* Generals, were of the ſame Opinion, and ſent back the Expreſs, with an Account of the Reaſons which oblig'd them to continue in thoſe Parts. The 29th the Army came to S. *Salvador*, near *Ognella*, where they had Plenty of Forrage. The 30th, General *Fagel* propos'd to march with 8000 Men in the Night, to endeavour to ſurprize the Enemy, but this was oppos'd; under Pretence that there was no certain Account of the Situation of their Camp. The 31ſt the Conde *de la Corſana* took the Command according to his Turn, and all the Generals, with a Detachment of 400 Horſe, advanc'd within a League of *Badajox*; obſerv'd that part of the Enemy were poſted on the other ſide of the *Guadiana*, and took alſo a view of their Camp on this ſide. The 1ſt of *June*, as alſo the 2d and 3d, ſeveral Councils of War were held about the Siege of *Badajox*, for which General *Fagel* made all poſſible Inſtances; but it was carried in the Negative upon ſeveral Reaſons, and amongſt others, 1ſt. Becauſe the Enemy was ſuperior in Cavalry, and might oppoſe the Paſſing the *Guadiana*, eſpecially ſince the Confederates wanted Pontons, and that it was not thought ſafe to divide the Army, and ſend part to paſs that River on the Bridge of *Olivenza*. 2d. Becauſe the Confederate Army begun to be very much fatigu'd in the

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hot Weather, which was already exceſſive; 3dly, Becauſe the *Portugueze* Generals declared, that they wanted Cannon-Balls for that Expedition; and 4thly, Becauſe the Garriſon conſiſted, according to the Report of Deſerters, of 9 Battalions and 14 Companies of Grenadiers. Theſe Reaſons were very weighty, but as the Earl of *Galway* and General *Fagel*, continu'd their Inſtances, and propos'd ſeveral Expedients to remove theſe Difficulties, it was reſolv'd to draw near *Badajox*, and endeavour to fall on Mareſchal *Teſſe*, poſted with 500 Horſe on this ſide the River. The 4th the Army march'd accordingly, but the Enemy retired, and through an unexpected Confuſion in the Confederate Troops, it was not poſſible to fall on their Rear. The 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th, they continu'd in ſight of the Enemy, and made ſome Preparations to paſs the *Guadiana*, but could not get a ſufficient Number of Boats, and being ſhort in the other Neceſſaries for a Siege, it was reſolv'd to give over that Enterprize, and ſend the Troops into Quarters of Refreſhment. The *Portugueze* were diſpoſed into ſeveral Places in the *Alentejo*, the *Dutch* along the *Tajo*, and the *Engliſh* along the *Guadiana*, *viz.* the Regiment of *Portmore* at *Serpa*, *Blood*'s at *Moura*, General *Steward*'s at *Beja*, and *Duncaſſon*'s at *Cuba*: And thus ended a Campaign, in which the Confederates did more than ſome People expected; tho' not ſo much as they promis'd themſelves from the Weakneſs of the Enemy. It muſt not be forgot, that whilſt the greateſt part of the Confederate Army acted on this ſide, the Marquiſs *das Minas*, with a Body of *Portugueze*, attack'd the Town of *Salvaterra*, the Garriſon whereof, to the Number of 363 Men, ſurrendred Priſoners at Diſcretion. After this Succeſs, the Marquiſs *das Minas* advanc'd to *Sarca*, which being abandon'd by the *French* Garriſon and Inhabitants, was plunder'd and burnt by the *Portugueze*: But the Progreſs of the latter was ſoon ſtopt by the *French* and *Spaniards* that march'd againſt them; whereupon the Marquiſs *das Minas* retired to *Penamacor*, from whence he writ to the Court of *Lisbon*, and obtain'd the foremention'd Orders, for the Forces in *Alentejo* to march into the Province of *Beyra*, which were waved upon the Reaſons already alledg'd.

Salvaterra *taken by the Marquis* das Minas.

The

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The Principal Buſineſs of this Year, that is, the wonderful Succeſs of the Confederate Land and Sea Forces, under the joint Command of the Earl of *Peterborough*, and Sir *Cloudeſly Shovel*, now beſpeak our Attention. On the 22d of *May*, her Majeſty's Fleet ſailed from *Spithead* to St. *Hellens*. The next day the Earl of *Peterborough* went on Board the Admiral, and the Fleet ſailing the 24th for *Lisbon*, arrived there the 20th of *June* (N.S.) a Week after the *Dutch* Fleet, commanded by Admiral *Allemonde*, was come into that River. The Earl of *Gallway*, with the other Generals, being alſo come to *Lisbon*, ſeveral Councils were held, about the intended Expedition of the Confederate Fleet; to favour which, the Earl of *Peterborough* prevail'd with the Earl of *Gallway*, (not without great Oppoſition from the *Portugueze*) to ſpare him two Regiments of Dragoons. This Point being gain'd, the next was the providing Forrage, and other Neceſſaries for the Imbarkation of thoſe Dragoons; which Difficulty, after tedious Delays, was at laſt conquer'd by the Earl of *Peterborough*'s extraordinary Diligence and Application. In the mean time, the Prince of *Heſſe d'Armſtadt* arriv'd at *Lisbon*, from *Gibraltar*, and gave King *Charles* III. earneſt Aſſurances of the Inclinations of the Province of *Catalonia*, and Kingdom of *Valencia*, to declare for his Majeſty, which, together with his Wearineſs of being in *Portugal* in a doubtful, melancholy Condition, made that Prince reſolve to try his Fortune with the brave Earl of *Peterborough*, and Sir *Cloudeſly Shovel*. This Council was alſo vehemently oppos'd, (out of what Motives is uncertain) by ſome *Spaniſh* Grandees: But their ſpecious Reaſons were over-rul'd by the Earl of *Peterborough*'s ſtronger Arguments, which confirm'd the *Catholick* King in his Reſolution; ſo that having ſent back the Prince of *Heſſe* to *Gibraltar*, to give the neceſſary Orders to that Garriſon to prepare for their Imbarkation, his Majeſty went on Board the *Ranelagh*, with the Earl of *Peterborough*. They put to Sea the 28th of *July* (N. S.) and having a good Paſſage, arriv'd, in few days in the Bay of *Gibraltar*, where his Catholick Majeſty was receiv'd as lawful Sovereign. The Battalion of *Engliſh* Guards, and three old Regiments, which had ſo valiantly defended

The Earl of Peterborough's *and Admiral* Shovel's *Expedition.*

The Fleet arrives at Lisbon.

July 23. *N. S. King* Charles *the Third goes on Board the Confederate Fleet, which ſails from* Lisbon, July 28. *N. S. He takes Poſſeſſion of* Gibraltar.

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fended the Place, being embark'd, and two new rais'd Battalions left in Garriſon there; the Fleet ſail'd out of that Bay the 5th of *Auguſt* (N. S.) in the Morning, but the Wind being Eaſterly, they were obliged to ply off and on; and before they could reach *Eſtepona*, they were all becalmed: However the day following being aſſiſted more by the Currents than the Wind, they got, in the Evening, before *Marbella*. The 6th at Night, the Wind ſprung up Weſt, and blew ſo freſh in, that that night, and the next day, they gain'd above 40 Leagues; and the 7th before Night, doubled the Cape *de Gatta*, The 11th they came to an Anchor in the Bay of *Altea*, in order to water there. This Town is inhabited by about 300 Families, has an ancient Caſtle, and belongs to the Kingdom of *Valencia*. As ſoon as the Fleet was entred into the Bay, all the People came to offer their Service to his Catholick Majeſty, imploring his Protection. They brought all ſorts of Refreſhments and Proviſions, and were very well paid for them; the Report of which, made all the Inhabitants of the Neighbouring Villages and Towns come, and, in like manner, acknowledge his Catholick Majeſty, and do him Homage, and bring with them Fruits of the Country, and other neceſſary Proviſions. His Catholick Majeſty ordered a Body of Foot to be landed, as well to ſecure the Fleets watering, as to hinder the Sailors, and others who went on Shoar, from committing any Diſorders either in the Town, or the Country about it.

And Sails from thence

The Fleet waters in the Bay of Altea.

As ſoon as the Confederate Fleet came into *Altea* Bay, the Earl of *Peterborough* caus'd the following Manifeſto to be diſpers'd in *Spaniſh*:

The Earl of Peterborough's *Manifeſto.*

'TO all the Loyal Subjects of the Monarchy of 'Spain, of what Rank or Quality ſoever, 'Church-men or Lay-men, within the Dominions 'of the Crown of *Spain*, *Greeting*:

'Our Soveraign Lady *Anne*, by the Grace of God, 'Queen of *Great Britain*, *France*, and *Ireland*, &c. ha'ving thought fit to conſtitute and nominate us Ge'neral of the Troops, which her Majeſty has join'd 'with thoſe of the Lords the States General, and

'which

'which are employ'd to maintain the juſt Right of 'the moſt Auguſt Houſe of *Auſtria* to the Monarchy 'of *Spain*, and to aſſiſt their other Allies: We have 'judg'd it neceſſary and convenient to declare, be- 'fore we proceed to open Force, that we are not 'come into theſe Parts to take Poſſeſſion of any 'Place in the Name of Her Britannick Majeſty, or 'of the Lords the States General, or to bring into 'theſe Countries the ordinary Devaſtations, and uſual 'Calamities of War; but to defend and protect the 'Good and Loyal Subjects of the ſaid Monarchy, 'and to free them from the inſupportable Yoke of a 'Government of Foreigners, and from the Slavery 'to which they have been reduc'd and ſold to *France*, 'by ill deſigning Perſons. The Intention therefore 'of Her ſaid Majeſty, and of the Lords the States 'General, being to maintain the juſt Right of the 'Houſe of *Auſtria*, and the Liberty and Privileges 'of the Subjects of his Catholick Majeſty, we declare 'and promiſe by theſe Preſents, that all Loyal and 'True *Spaniards*, who ſhall not oppoſe our Forces, 'but give Demonſtrations of their Loyal and due 'Obedience to their King *Charles* III. ſhall be pro- 'tected and maintain'd in their Religion, Perſons, 'Eſtates, Offices and Privileges, without any Mo- 'leſtation. But if (contrary to our Hopes) the In- 'habitants and People of theſe Countries ſhall not 'concur with us in the Execution of the good Inten- 'tions of Her ſaid Majeſty, and of the Lords the 'States General; we take God to Witneſs, that they 'wilfully draw upon themſelves all the Hoſtilities 'which may be committed by the Forces under our 'Command; and that the Blame will lye at the 'Door of ſuch *Spaniards*, who, when ſo fair an Op- 'portunity is offer'd them to give Proofs of their 'Loyalty, and follow the Motives of their Duty and 'Intereſt, ſhall let ſlip ſo favourable a Conjuncture.

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The Motions of the Confederate Fleet kept the Enemy in great Alarms, and the Allies themſelves in as great Suſpence: For various were the Conjectures about that Expedition, as may be ſeen by the Abſtract of a Letter, written from on Board the *Britannia*, in *Altea* Bay, the 14th of *Auguſt*, N. S. and ſoon

A. C. 1705.

A Letter concerning the Earl of Peterborough's *Expedition.*

ſoon after publiſh'd in *England*: 'Having thus got 'together 19 Battalions of good Infantry, and about '1300 Horſe, with a good Train of Artillery, and the 'King of *Spain* on Board the Fleet, his Lord-'ſhip (meaning the Earl of *Peterborough*) de-'ſign'd to have gone directly for *Italy* (as we now 'perceive by the Diſcourſe of thoſe Officers that are 'come to us from the Duke of *Savoy*) where with 'the Forces that were to join him from that Duke, 'or Prince *Eugene*, he might have been in a ſtate to 'have driven the *French* out of *Italy*, and put the 'Duke of *Savoy* at Liberty, to have employed his 'Forces another way. How ſeaſonable an Attempt 'would then have been upon *Naples*, I leave you to 'judge; but to be ſhort, *for it regrets me to think of 'the Miſcarriage of ſo great a Project*, his Lordſhip 'was ready to leave *Lisbonne* with theſe Reſolutions, 'when Letters arrived from *Turin* and *Genoa*, advi-'ſing not only of the good Diſpoſition of the *Cata-'lans* in favour of *Charles* the Third, but that 4000 'of them had actually taken up Arms, and were re-'tir'd to the Mountains, impatiently expecting our 'Arrival upon the Coaſt, which broke his Lordſhip's 'former Meaſures, and obliged him, contrary to his 'Inclinations, to frame new Deſigns upon *Catalonia*, 'according to new Orders. My Lord was never 'very fond of any Attempt upon that Province, be-'cauſe it is ſo very diſtant, and affords no Harbour 'for our Fleet, and conſequently can never be ſuc-'cour'd without vaſt Charges, and with no leſs Diffi-'culty; on the contrary, its ſo near a Neighbour to '*France*, that the Enemy has all the Advantages ima-'ginable. However, I muſt tell you, that all Ad-'vices from thoſe Parts, abundantly aſſure us of the 'good Diſpoſition of the Inhabitants, and that every 'thing is ripe for a Revolt. The Crowds of People 'that daily come off to us from this Coaſt to declare 'their Zeal for their lawful Prince, are no ſmall Per-'ſwaſives to expect ſomething conſiderable from a 'Province where we have always had our Emiſſaries. 'I can aſſure you every one here is fluſh'd with the 'Hopes of Succeſs, and nothing, I am ſure, can con-'tribute more to it, than the Unanimity, Concord, 'and Good Underſtanding, which is amongſt us. 'Every Man ſeems to be reſolved to do ſomething

'that

'that is great and noble. The King is in very good 'Health, and wonderfully pleaſed with my Lord's 'great Zeal for the Publick. But as it often hap- 'pens where Men are touch'd with an Ambition to 'ſerve their Country, and the publick Cauſe, the 'Means by which they are to act prove deficient; 'thus my Lord *Peterborough* would think of nothing 'leſs than puſhing forward to *Madrid*, before the 'Enemy can be in a ſtate of making any head a- 'gainſt him. if his Lordſhip did not want what is 'moſt Neceſſary. 200000 *l.* were ſufficient to ena- 'ble us to go through with ſo great a Deſign, which 'now, I am afraid, muſt drop for want of Money 'to defray the extraordinary Charges. Though this 'Project ſeems a little ſurprizing, and too great, yet 'all the Officers are of Opinion, that it is very fea- 'zible. The Country of *Catalonia* is known to be 'not only the moſt populous Province in *Spain*, but 'alſo that which abounds moſt in Men diſciplin'd 'in the Art of War; neither does it want for Horſes, 'inſomuch, that with a good Sum of Money we 'might ſoon raiſe a ſufficient Number of Regular 'Troops to carry on, and maintain ſuch a Deſign. 'I hope our next Expreſs will bring you the News 'of our Succeſs.

A. C. 1705.

Whilſt the Fleet was in the Bay, certain Advice was brought, That there were in the adjacent Mountains 800 or 1000 of the Inhabitants of the Towns and Places in the Neighbourhood, who being weary of the *French* Yoke, had declared for King *Charles* the Third, and ſeiz'd the Town of *Denia*, not far from that Bay; whereupon his Majeſty appointed Major General *Ramos*, who had ſerv'd under the Prince of *Heſſe d'Armſtadt* in the Siege of *Gibraltar*, to be Governor of that Place, ſending with him thither about 400 Men for its greater Security. The 13th and 14th of *Auguſt*, N. S. the Wind blew very hard at Eaſt, which detain'd the Fleet ſome time; and from *Altea* to *Barcelona*, they met with ſo many Calms, that it was the 22d of that Month, before they could reach that Bay.

Denia *taken.*

The Fleet comes into the Bay of Barcelona Aug. 22. *N. S.*

The City of *Barcelona*, the Capital of *Catalonia*, and one of the moſt ancient in *Spain*, is ſituated in a Plain near the Sea, having a Mole, within which only

Deſcription of that City.

A. C. 1705.

only Gallies and ſmall Ships can enter. It is fortified round with 10 Baſtions, and ſome old Towers. Its Ditch, in ſome Parts, is not very deep, and the Cover'd-way is not quite finiſhed. The Caſtle and Citadel which is called *Montjuich*, is built upon a Hill on the Weſt ſide; commands the City, and is not commanded by any Ground thereabouts. The Country along that Coaſt is level, very fruitful, and well cultivated, being watered by many Rivers and Rills, which run down from the Neighbouring Mountains; for, at about a League's Diſtance from the Sea, the Land begins to riſe, and ſhapes it ſelf into ſeveral Hills and Mountains one above another in the form of a Theatre, all full of Villages and Towns, Vineyards and Country Seats; which makes a very agreeable Proſpect all along the Sea-Coaſt, for a great way together. As ſoon as the Fleet had anchored, they began to fire from the Mole, and a Battery that is near the Sea, upon ſome of the Tranſport-Ships which ſtood in for the Shoar; but the Enemy's Firing was to little purpoſe, and the Tranſport Ships all anchored in ſuch manner as they found moſt commodious for the Landing of the Forces on Board them. The Wind being Eaſterly, began to encreaſe, and made ſo great a Sea, that notwithſtanding all the Diligence that could be uſed, it was impoſſible for them to get on Shoar that Day.

Upon the Arrival of the Fleet, *Don Franciſco de Velaſco*, Viceroy of *Catalonia*, and who, as ſuch, commanded in Chief in *Barcelona*, gave Orders that they ſhould burn all the Straw and Forage in the Country and Villages for a League round that City; but notwithſtanding this Precaution, there remain'd enough for all the Horſe the Fleet had on Board.

Before the Fleet arrived at the Port of *Barcelona*, the Prince of *Darmſtadt* went with two Frigats, to enquire into the Poſture of Affairs in thoſe Parts; and of what Strength this City might be. His Highneſs put into *Mataro*, four Leagues diſtant from *Barcelona*; where having inform'd himſelf of what he judged neceſſary, and adviſed the People at *Vich*, who had declared for King *Charles* to come down, he came away in order to rejoin the Fleet; and

and in his Paſſage gave Chace to three Gallies of *Naples*, which the day before had carried to *Barcelona*, the Duke of *Popili*, a *Neapolitan*, who, with 40 young Gentlemen of the ſame Nation, intended to go to *Madrid*, to ſerve in one of the Troops of the Life-Guards, of which he was Captain; and one Monſieur *de Abaray*, a *French* Man, who was going to command part of the *French* Troops in *Caſtile*; but the Viceroy *Don Franciſco de Velaſco* detained them all at *Barcelona*, to aſſiſt him upon this Occaſion. A. C. 1705.

The day † following, the Wind began to abate; † Aug. [illegible] N. S. and the Prince of *Darmſtadt* returned to the Fleet. The Gallies being favoured by a Calm, got away, tho' the Frigats had come up very near them. As ſoon as the Prince was arrived, the Forces began to land, which, by the right Diſpoſition made by the Earl of *Peterborough*, and Sir *Cloudeſly Shovel*, was perform'd in very good Order, tho' not without Difficulty, the Sea running very high, inſomuch that the Soldiers, in ſome Places, were up to the middle in Water. They met with no Oppoſition from the Enemy, who had all the Conveniencies imaginable on their ſide; for they might have come under Cover very near to the Landing-place: But no Body appearing to diſturb the Landing, the Inhabitants of the Neighbouring Villages began to come in with great Demonſtrations of Joy for the Arrival of the Fleet, and of the Catholick King, and brought Boards for the Soldiers to get out upon; and many of them ran into the Water to carry the Officers aſhoar upon their Backs. The Troops landed about three quarters of a League from the City, near a River called *Baſſoz*, which lies on the Eaſt-ſide, between the Town and a Place called *Badalona*: The Tranſport-Ships went in cloſe to the Shoar, and had ſo ordered their Boats, that they might every Turn carry near 3000 Men. The firſt that landed were 200 Grenadiers, who were immediately drawn up near the River; at the ſame time they were landing more Men, and in little more than five Hours there were 15 Battalions of Foot on Shoar. The ſame day, a Duel was fought between two *Engliſh* Colonels, *Borr* and *Radney*, of the Marines; who

The Forces Land.

A. C. 1705. who were both much wounded, and the latter of whom died the day following.

The 24th the Dragoons and part of the Horſe, were landed; and they join'd the reſt of the Forces, which were encamped about a quarter of a League from the Town, in a Place well fortified by Nature, this Camp extending it ſelf on the Left near to the Sea, and being covered on the Right by the River *Secchia*; and defended on the Rear by the River *Baſſoz*, and by divers Hills and Defiles. The Circumference of the City being ſo large, that the Forces from the Fleet were not ſufficient to guard all the Poſts, the People of the Country aſſiſted them in ſecuring all the Avenues.

The ſame day, came in the Ships which had been ſent to *Denia*, with Advice, That both the City and Caſtle had ſurrendred, and the Inhabitants had declared for His Catholick Majeſty *Charles* III. and that the Governor, who at firſt ſeemed willing to defend it, having an hour's time given him to reſolve upon what he had to do, and a Bomb-Ketch being at the ſame time ſent in near the Shoar, he offered to deliver up the City and Caſtle, provided they would ſecure to him his Rights and Privileges. Upon which *Don John Ramos*, a Major-General, was immediately made Governor, who, in a ſolemn manner, took poſſeſſion of the Place in the Name of his Catholick Majeſty. There were found in the Caſtle 200 Men of the Militia, and 25 Pieces of Cannon. Moſt of the days following, till the 27th, were ſpent in the landing of Tents, Ammunition, and ſome Artillery, in which ſervice the Country People were very uſeful; and great Numbers of the Inhabitants of *Vich* joined the Confederate Forces.

After the Artillery and heavy Baggage were landed, a Council of War was * held on Board the Admiral; and his Catholick Majeſty reſolved to go on Shoar the day following, to encourage this Expedition by his Preſence, and ſhew himſelf to the People of the Country, who came from divers Parts in great Multitudes to ſee him. Accordingly his Majeſty landed the 28th at four in the Evening; and when he went from on Board, the whole Fleet ſaluted him, that by this the Inhabi-

* Aug. 27. N. S.

The King Lands.

Aug. 28. N. S.

tants

tants of *Barcelona* might be aſſured, that his Catholick Majeſty was come with the Fleet. As ſoon as his Majeſty got on Shoar, an infinite Number of People, who came from *Vich*, and divers other Towns and Villages, with great Acclamations, and repeated Cries, of *Long live the King*, ran to the Water ſide, caſt themſelves at his Majeſty's Feet, and kiſſed his Hand with a thouſand Demonſtrations of Joy, inſomuch that it was a difficult matter for his Majeſty to get from among ſo great and joyful a Multitude: But at laſt, mounting on Horſeback, he rid to the Camp, where the Forces were all drawn up in a Line to receive him; and when his Majeſty was got to his Quarters, they ſaluted him with a treble Diſcharge of their ſmall Arms. A. C 1705.

The King having taken his Quarters near St. *Martin*'s, behind the Right Wing of the Camp, the Earl of *Peterborough* order'd a Line to be drawn to ſecure both againſt any Enterprize: and placed advanc'd Guards, at convenient Diſtances, for the ſame Purpoſe. It was then propos'd to attack the Town in Form, and to open the Trenches on the ſame ſide where the Army was encamp'd; of which the Viceroy having been apprehenſive, he had caus'd a new Work to be caſt up between the two Baſtions, that were moſt like to be attack'd: And beſides, the Ground proving mooriſh on that ſide, and therefore unfit to make the Approaches, that Deſign was laid aſide.

Different Opinions and Reſolutions about the Attack of Barcelona.

A Relation † printed in *England*, by publick Authority, acquaints us, *That ſome days after his Catholick Majeſty landed, there came new Orders from* England *to the General, the Earl of* Peterborough, *which obliged his Lordſhip, and the reſt of the Generals, to enter upon ſome Conſiderations, and not to proceed with the ſame Vigour in the Attack of* Barcelona. 'Tis certain, that the Generals finding the Place was well fortify'd, and a numerous Garriſon in it, provided with all Neceſſaries, they judg'd they could not with ſo few Men, attempt the Siege with any Probability of Succeſs. On the other hand, the Sea-Officers, who were all very Hearty, and unanimous for the Attack, propoſed, That the Town might be Bombarded and Cannonaded by the Ships, at the ſame time that the Approaches were carried on by Land:

† *This Relation was firſt printed in* Portugueze *in* Lisbon, *and then in* Engliſh, *by* Edward Jones, *Printer to the Government.*

All Thoughts of Beſieging the Place laid aſide.

A. C. 1705.

But the King not consenting to have that fair City destroy'd, all Thoughts of Attacking it seem'd to be entirely laid aside. All this while the Prince of *Hesse d'Armstadt*, whose Honour and Credit was most at Stake, as being the chief Adviser and Promoter of this Expedition, was contriving such Methods of carrying on the Siege as might be liable to the least Hazard and Difficulty: And, at last, propos'd to the Earl of *Peterborough*, as a thing most expedient, and, at the same time, very feasible, to take the Citadel and Castle of *Montjuich* by Surprize, which would be a Means to reduce the City of *Barcelona* with the greater Ease, by reason of the advantageous Situation of that Fort, which commands the Place; And desired that his Lordship would give him only 1000 Men, for that Purpose, offering himself to conduct and command them. The Earl of *Peterborough*, having taken a View of Fort *Montjuich*, and of the Town on that side, and maturely weigh'd his Highness's Reasons, and consider'd the manner in which he intended to proceed in the Attack, not only concurr'd with the Prince, and readily granted him the 1000 Men he desired; but likewise resolv'd to support his Highness himself with 1000 Men more, and some Dragoons. The better to conceal this Design from the Enemy, the Cannon, Stores and Baggage were drawn off to be reimbark'd, and 'twas given out, that the Army should march by Land to meet the Fleet at *Terragona*. In the mean time, Scaling-Ladders, and all Things necessary for the Attempt upon Fort *Montjuich* were got in a readiness, and on *Sunday*, the 13th of *September*, N. S. about Six-a-Clock in the Evening, a Detachment of 400 Grenadiers, under the Command of Colonel *Southwell*, with 600 Foot to support them, were order'd to march, by the way of *Seria*, towards *Terragona*; but about 10 at Night, the E. of *Peterborough* commanded them to march directly to the Fort. About Midnight, that first Detachment was followed by another of 1000 Men more, and to these were join'd some Dragoons, who posted themselves in a Place call'd the *Covered Cross*, to hinder the Horse that should attempt to come out of the Town to cut them off. The greatest Part of the Way not being passable for above one Man a Breast, and the Night very

The Prince of Hesse *proposes the Attacking of* Montjuich.

very dark, the first Detachment were near 12 Hours in their March; so that it was break of Day by that time they came to the Foot of the Mountain; and some Miquelets, who belong'd to the Enemy, giving the Alarm to those in the Castle, and in the Town, the Prince of *Hesse*, upon his Arrival, found the Garrison in Arms, with Guards in their Out-works, who received the Confederates with a general Discharge of their Artillery, and small Arms. Hereupon the Prince of *Hesse*, and the Lord *Charlemont*, (who commanded this Day as Brigadier, by reason the *Dutch* Brigadier *Schonenberg*, whose turn it was, happen'd to be indispos'd) order'd Colonel *Southwell* to begin the Attack with the Grenadiers under him. This the Colonel perform'd with great Vigour, and undaunted Bravery; enter'd the Cover'd way, and the Ditch, got upon a Curtain which was not quite finished; and notwithstanding the continual Fire of the Enemy from all Parts, gain'd the Bulwark of a new Fortification, beat the Enemy out of it, and oblig'd them to abandon that Post, and all their Outworks, and to retire into the Donjon, or Castle. Several Officers, and private Men, were kill'd in these brisk Attacks; and Colonel *Southwell* was thrice surrounded by the Enemy, but had still the good Fortune to get off.

A. C. 1705.

Attack of Fort Montjuich, Sep. 14. N. S.

Colonel Southwell's Bravery.

Upon this Success, the Prince of *Hesse Darmstadt*, who, was present every where, being desirous to push forward, and possess himself of a Post that could hinder the Enemies Communication with the Town, and which being in their Hands gave them the Advantage of receiving Succours from thence; advanc'd, with great Eagerness, through all the Fire from two Bulwarks, and a Curtain, without any shelter, and was shot with a Musquet-Ball, which passing through his Thigh, tore an Artery; by which the Prince losing a great quantity of Blood, after he had march'd above 50 Paces, animating his Men as though he knew nothing of his being wounded, at last fell down, the vital Spirits of that great Heart being no longer able to support him. The Prince thus falling, they carried him off to a little House that was near, and as soon as he was brought thither, before they could look upon the Wound, he expired, to the unexpressible Grief of

The Prince of Hesse kill'd.

A. C. 1705.

the King, the Officers, the Soldiers, the Seamen, and particularly the *Spaniards*, for the Loſs of ſo great and ſo good a † Man. This diſmal Accident ſtruck a Damp upon the Spirits of the Soldiers, who had great Confidence in the Prince; and as one Misfortune is generally attended by another, it happen'd that the Enemy, who were retired into the Donjon, perceiving ſome Diſorder among the Confederates, either to deride, or decoy them, cry'd out *Long live King* Charles, and by Signs invited the Aſſailants to come to them: Hereupon Colonel *Allen*, with about 250 Men, advanc'd towards the Fort, whoſe Gate the *Spaniards* open'd, the better to cover their Stratagem, but when he came near it, they put themſelves in a Poſture to fire upon him, and his Men, and bid him ſurrender, which he was oblig'd to do, there being no Poſſibility of Retreating. What diſheartned the Beſiegers yet more, was, that the Marquiſs *de Risbourgh*, marching out of *Barcelona*, to ſuccour the Line of Communication, eaſily diſpers'd ſome *Catalans* that guarded a Paſs, and ſo brought a Supply of about 200 Grenadiers into the Citadel: Whereupon the Officer that commanded in Chief gave Orders, for all the ſeveral Detachments of the Confederate Forces to retreat.

† *See his Character in the Liſt of the remarkable Perſons that died this Year.*

The E. of Peterborough *regains all the Works our Troops had quitted upon the Death of the Pr. of* Heſſe.

The News of all theſe Miſchances being ſpeedily brought by Colonel *Rieutort*, (the late Prince of *Heſſe*'s Aid de Camp) to the Earl of *Peterboroguh*, his Lordſhip juſtly tranſported with Indignation at the Orders that had been given for the Troops to draw off, immediately countermanded thoſe Orders, and drawing his Sword, and throwing away the Scabbard, ſaid, *He was ſure all brave Men would follow him.* With that, he put himſelf at the Head of the Detachments that were retreating, and ſo animated them by his Example, that they ſoon regain'd all the Ground they had quitted: His Lordſhip expoſing himſelf to the greateſt danger, and poſting himſelf at the Foot of the *Donjon*. Hereupon the Marquiſs of *Risbourg*, who had contributed to the Taking of Colonel *Allen*, and moſt of his Men, having reinforc'd the Garriſon of the Caſtle with part of his Grenadiers, and ſent the *Engliſh* Priſoners to the Town, fearing to be intercepted himſelf by the Earl of *Peterborough*, retired thither with all Speed. A little while after the

the Miquelets made themſelves Maſters of St. *Bertram*'s Fort, whereby the Communication between the Town and the Citadel was entirely cut off. A. C. 1705.

The Confederates having made Lodgments to cover themſelves, began to batter the Caſtle with five pieces of Cannon that were found in St. *Bertram*'s Fort, and four others gain'd by the *Engliſh* in another Poſt; but theſe Pieces being of too ſmall a Bore, and the Walls very thick, this Cannonading had but little Effect. Hereupon it was reſolv'd to ply the Enemy with Bombs and Granadoes to oblige them to ſurrender; but the Prince *Caracioli della Torrella*, a Neapolitan, who commanded in the Abſence of the Governor, (who being got into the Town two days before, could not return to the Caſtle) held out reſolutely, for two days. On the 17th of *September* (N. S.) the Fort ſurrendred by this extraordinary Accident: Colonel *Southwell*, who commanded that Day in the Trenches, obſerving that the Bombs that were thrown by a *Dutch* Bombardeer from a ſmall Mortar in the Trenches, fell to the left of the Fort, and concluding that there was a Magazine in the Place, he travers'd the Mortar himſelf more to the Right, and fired it, and the Bomb falling directly into a little Chappel were the Garriſon kept their Powder, blew up the Commanding Officer, with three or four more. As ſoon as the Blaſt was over, all the Garriſon came running out, and ſurrendred themſelves Priſoners † to Colonel *Southwell*, who, upon the Succeſs of the Bomb, was already advancing Sword in Hand, at the Head of his Men, to improve the Confuſion which he obſerv'd the Garriſon to be in. It has been the current Opinion, that the Succeſs of the Siege of *Barcelona*

Colonel Southwel fires the Bomb which occaſions the ſurrender of Fort Montjuich.

Of which he is made Governor.

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† *A Liſt of the Priſoners taken in the Caſtle of* Montjuich *the* 17*th of* September, 1705. *Don* Juan Franco de Mena, *Lieutenant-Governor of the Caſtle. The Marquiſs* de Santelmo, *a* Neapolitan *Captain of Horſe Grenadiers. D.* Juan Pecta, *Lieutenant-Colonel of Horſe. D.* Meguel de Lacerda, *Captain of Foot. D.* Jaicomo Bind, *Captain. D.* Carlos Gandolfo, *Captain of Foot. D.* Manoel Carumbuto, *Captain. D.* Antonio Piane, *Captain of Foot. D.* Carlos de Hua, *Adjutant. D.* Nicolao de Admiſſis, *Adjutant. Lietenants and Enſigns* 7, *Soldiers* 300.

A. C. 1705.

was entirely owing to this Bomb; but tho' there be just reason to admire and bless Providence for that lucky Accident, and to commend the Skill of the Director of the Mortar, yet 'tis certain, that it only hasten'd the Surrender of the Garrison, who, otherwise, must have been necessitated to it by Famine, if not by open Force. The King of *Spain*, and the Earl of *Peterborough*, to acknowledge Colonel *Southwell*'s Services, made him Governor of that Fortress, towards the Taking whereof he had so greatly contributed.

This Success was the more considerable, not only because that Citadel commands the City of *Barcelona*, but likewise because it rendred the Attack of the latter less difficult, the Fortifications of the Town being weakest on that side. Nor did the Earl of *Peterborough* lose Time in improving this Advantage: For as soon as *Stanhope*'s Brigade, and some other Troops, were come up to that side of the Town, he caused the Trenches to be † open'd, and four Batteries of * Cannon, and † two of Mortars to be erected; in which Service both the Miquelets, many of whom upon the taking Fort *Montjuich* began to enter into Pay, and the *English* and *Dutch* Seamen shew'd a great deal of Readiness and Alacrity: While the Batteries were Erecting, our Bomb-Vessels threw 412 Shells into the Town, which occasion'd a great Confusion and Consternation among the People. Don *Francisco de Velasco* seeing these Preparations, sent out of the Town many of the Inhabitants; secur'd others whom he suspected to be well affected to King *Charles*, and made all the necessary Dispositions for a vigorous Defence.

† Sept. 19. *N. S. The Siege of* Barcelona *carried on*

* viz. *one of 9 Pieces, another of 36, a 3d. of 6, and a fourth of 9.*

† viz *One of 3, the other of 2.*

His Catholick Majesty having generously granted his Protection to all those that came out of *Barcelona*, and order'd the greatest Part of the Forces to march to the side of *Montjuich* †, remov'd his own Quarters towards *Serria*, that he might be nearer to the Attacks: The *Miquelets* and *Catalans* that had declared for his Majesty, with a Body of regular Forces, remaining Masters of all the Avenues, and keeping the City closely block'd up on the other side. On the 22d of *September* (N. S.) the Batteries began to play, and, at the same time 8 *English* and *Dutch* Ships cannonaded the Town from the Sea.

† Sept. 21. *N. S.*

The

The firſt were ſo well ſerv'd by the Officers and Gunners of the Fleet, that they fired all their Pieces at once, like the Broad-ſide of a Ship: At the ſight of which King *Charles*, who went often to Fort *Montjuich* to view the Attacks, was extreamly pleaſed, and encourag'd the Seamen by Donatives. Thoſe Batteries fired with ſo much Succeſs, that the 3d. of *October* (N. S.) there was a large Breach, whereupon the Earl of *Peterborough* ſummon'd Don *Franciſco de Velaſco* to ſurrender the Place, offering him ſome honourable Terms, but declaring withal, That he muſt not expect the like Treatment, if he did not comply immediately. The Viceroy, who was reſolved to hold out to the laſt Extremity; and for that purpoſe had caſt up an Intrenchment, and made Mines and Fougades behind the Breach, return'd a civil Anſwer, but according to the *Spaniſh* Temper, full of Rhodomontado's. Thereupon the Earl of *Peterborough* order'd the Batteries to fire with more Vigour than ever; and the ſame *Dutch* Bombardier, who look'd after the Mortar that made ſo much Execution in the *Donjon*, and now had the Direction of the great Bomb Battery, with great Skill, fir'd, at once, three Bombs, whereby the Intrenchment and Mines were blown up, and the Breach it ſelf made wider. A C. 1705.

Upon the great Succeſs of thoſe three Bombs, the Earl of *Peterborough*, who was in Perſon at the great Battery of Guns, ſaid, *That if he had two Thouſand Men in readineſs, he would immediately Storm the Town*: But it being late, he retired to his Quarters, from whence he writ to the Viceroy, 'That as the 'Garriſon could expect no Relief, he adviſ'd him 'to prevent the Conſequences of an Aſſault, and 'that this was the laſt Letter he ſhould receive from 'him: Hereupon the Viceroy conſented to capitulate, and the next † Day, at 8 a Clock in the Morning Brigadier General *Stanhope* was ſent into *Barcelona* as an Hoſtage, and the Count *de Ribeira* came into the Camp in the ſame Quality. The Viceroy made ſeveral extravagant Demands, the debating whereof continued till the 9th. He deſired, among other things, to be conducted to *Terragona* or *Tortoza*, but they convinc'd him of the Impoſſibility of it, the latter having declar'd for King *Charles*, and the

The Garriſon Capitulates.

† Oct. 4. N. S.

A. C. 1705

other being actually beſieg'd. He deſired afterwards to be tranſported by Sea with his Garriſon, to St. *Feliu*, near *Palamos*, and be conducted from thence to *Gironne*. This was at laſt granted him, and the ſame Day, being the 9th of *October*, the Capitulation † was ſign'd in the Evening; and it was agreed, among other Points, That the *Angel* Gate and Baſtion, ſhould be immediately deliver'd up to the Army of the Allies, and the whole City four days after, when the Garriſon ſhould march out with all the marks of Honour, the Foot thro' the Breach, Flying Colours, &c. and the Horſe thro' St. *Anthony*'s Gate; and that they ſhould carry off 16 pieces of Cannon, and three Mortars. The Tenders of the Fleet were ſent to the Mole the 13th in the Morning to lade the Artillery and Equipage of the Garriſon, and 13 Tranſport Ships, under Convoy of ſome *Engliſh* Frigots were appointed to tranſport the Garriſon to St. *Feliu*, but the ſame Day the King of *Spain* receiv'd Advice, that *Girrone* was ſurrendred to him, and the Earl of *Peterborough* having acquainted Don *Franciſco de Velaſco* with that Advice, it was agreed, that the Garriſon ſhould be tranſported to *Roſes* the 14th.

† *The Capitulation ſign'd* Oct. 9. *N. S. See the Appendix, from Page* 1 *top.* 21.

Gironne *ſurrendred to King* Charles.

Accordingly the Garriſon was preparing to march out on the 14th of *October* in the Morning, when abundance of Miquelets, prompted by the hopes of Plunder, being got into the Town thro' the unguarded Breach, and joining themſelves to many of the Inhabitants, whom the Viceroy's Violences and Extortions, together with the Report that he deſign'd to carry away ſeveral Priſoners, contrary to the Capitulation, had exaſperated; the whole City was preſently in an Uproar, and not only the Houſes of the *French*, and other Partiſans of the Duke of *Anjou*, were rifled by the greedy Rabble, but the Viceroy himſelf, and his Garriſon, were like to feel the Effects of their Fury. The Noiſe of this Tumult having reach'd the Earl of *Peterborough*'s Ears, his Lordſhip put himſelf immediately at the Head of a Troop of Dragoons, and ſome Companies of Grenadiers; enter'd the Town thro' the *Angel* Gate; march'd whither the Confuſion was greateſt; appeas'd the Diſorder; put a ſtop to the plundering; prevented the Slaughter of the Garriſon, and contain'd

The E. of Peterborough *appeaſes a great Tumult in* Barcelona

tain'd his own Men within the Rules of ſtrict Diſcipline; with a Generoſity, Courage, Compoſedneſs of Soul, ſcaree to be parallell'd in Modern or ancient Hiſtory. For he expoſed his own Life to the greateſt danger, to ſave thoſe of his Enemies; and it was obſerv'd, That a Miquelet ſeeing the Duke of *Popoli* near his Lordſhip, fired at him, but miſs'd his Mark; and the Bullet went thro' his Lordſhip's Perriwig, which obliged him to put that Duke into a Houſe, and ſet a Guard before the Door to prevent any further Attempt upon his Life. The Tumult being thus compos'd, his Lordſhip cauſed Proclamation to be made in all the publick Places of *Barcelona*, 'That if any Perſons had any lawful Demands 'upon Don *Franciſco de Velaſco*, they ſhould repair 'to the Town-Houſe, and there enter their Claims, 'and his Lordſhip would take care to ſee them ſatisfied: Which piece of Juſtice, together with his great Affability and Condeſcenſion to all ſorts of People; and his perfect Diſintereſſedneſs, wonderfully endear'd his Lordſhip to all the *Catalans*. It is alſo obſervable, That the Magiſtrates of *Barcelona* having waited upon the Earl to know what Place he deſired to pitch upon for the Exerciſe of his Religion, his Lordſhip reply'd, 'That wherever he had his Quar-'ters, he had conveniency enough for himſelf, and his 'Attendants, to Worſhip God; and as for the reſt of 'the Army, that they ſhould ſtrictly follow the 'Rules of War, and perform Divine Service among 'themſelves, without giving any Diſturbance or 'Offence to any Body: Which prudent Anſwer was extreamly grateful to the Inhabitants, the *French* Emiſſaries having induſtriouſly reported, That the Proteſtants would take their Churches from them. The very next † day after the Tumult, the Shops were open'd as in time of Peace, and the whole City of *Barcelona* in a profound Tranquillity; however the People were ſtill ſo incens'd againſt Don *Franciſco de Velaſco*, that the Earl of *Peterborough* thought it neceſſary to have a Guard of 800 Men, when he carried him on Board the Fleet, in order to be tranſported either to *Alicant*, or *Malaga*, where he deſired to be carried, not thinking himſelf ſecure in *Roſes*, which by this time was the only Place in *Catalonia* that had not declar'd for King *Charles* III.

A. C. 1705.

His Lordſhips Juſtice, Affability and Prudence.

† Oct. 15. *N. S.*

All Catalonia, *except* Roſes, *ſubmit to* K. Charles

Thus

A. C. 1705.

Thus was accompliſh'd the Conqueſt of the largeſt and richeſt Province of *Spain*, with an Army ſcarce double the Number of the Garriſon of *Barcelona*; to the eternal Honour of the Earl of *Peterborough*, who has evidenc'd this Truth, *That a ſtrong Reſolution, and a bold couragious Man can bring that to paſs which appears miraculous.* Nor muſt we forget to ſay, That all the other Generals, Admirals, Officers, private Soldiers, and Common Seamen, who acted under his Lordſhip in this memorable Expedition, deſerve each their proportionable Share of the Honour.

Sir Cloudeſly Shovel *returns to* England *with the great Ships.*

The King of *Spain* having made his Entry into *Barcelona*, and receiv'd the Oath of Fidelity of his Subjects, a Council of the Land and Sea-Generals was held, wherein it was thought fit to comply with the Reſolution of the King of *Spain*, who had declar'd, That he would venture his own Perſon with the *Catalans*, and that the Earl of *Peterborough* ſhould continue with that Prince with the Land Forces, and all the Marines that could be ſpared from the Service of the Ships. The Seaſon of the Year being far ſpent, it was reſolv'd that Sir *Cloudeſly Shovel*, and Admiral *Allemonde*, ſhould make the beſt of their way home, and that 25 *Engliſh*, and 15 *Dutch* Ships ſhould Winter at *Lisbon*, under the Command of Sir *John Leake* and Rear-Admiral *Waſſenear*. They left Four *Engliſh* and Two *Dutch* Frigots at *Barcelona*, and the Fleet having ſail'd from thence, landed at *Malaga* and *Alicant*, Don *Velaſco*, and about 1000 Men of the Garriſon of *Barcelona*, the reſt having liſted themſelves in the Service of King *Charles*. Sir *Cloudeſly* arrived the 6th of *November* (O. S.) at *Gibraltar*, ſail'd from thence the 9th, and arriv'd the 26th at St. *Helens*, and few days after came to *London*, and was receiv'd by the Queen and Prince, with thoſe Marks of Eſteem which his Signal Services merited.

Whilſt the well Affected *Miquelets* and *Catalans*, ſome of them headed by the Marquiſs *de Cifuentes*, who had declared for King *Charles*, were ſecuring themſelves in the Cities and Towns of *Terragona*, *Tortoza*, *Lerida*, *Gironne*, &c. which they had ſeiz'd during the Siege of *Barcelona*, his Majeſty made uſe of the Troopers and Horſes of the late Garriſon of that City to form a Regiment of 500 Dragoons for his Guard;

Guard; the Command of which he gave to Count *Zinzendorf*, Major General, and Lord of his Bed-Chamber, appointing Colonel *Rieutort*, a Gentleman, who had diſtinguiſh'd himſelf both in the Defence of *Gibraltar*, and in the Attack of *Montjuich*, to be his Lieutenant Colonel, with a Commiſſion of Colonel. Some time after the States of *Catalonia* reſolv'd to raiſe ſix other Regiments for his Majeſty's Service, which Levy was ſoon compleated. A. C. 1705.

When the Succeſſes of King *Charles* could no longer be conceal'd at *Madrid*, King *Philip* † call'd together all the Grandees that were in or about that City, who being met accordingly, his Majeſty remonſtrated to them the Loſs of *Barcelona*, and all *Catalonia*, and the dangerous Poſture of the whole Kingdom, deſiring their Advice in this arduous Exegency, and their effectual Aſſiſtance, to prevent the Defection of his Subjects from ſpreading further. When he had ended his Speech, he retired into his Cloſet, notwithſtanding the earneſt Deſires of the Grandees, that he would ſtay in the Council, to hear the Debates about the State of the Kingdom. Cardinal *Portocarrero* had before hand inſinuated to the King, that the beſt Counſel his Majeſty could follow at this juncture, would be to confide wholly in the *Spaniſh* Nation; to redreſs the Abuſes and Diſorders that had crept into the Government, and exclude the *French* out of the Council, and all Places of Truſt; ſo that the Fear of hearing the Repetition of theſe ungrateful Admonitions, enclin'd his Majeſty to go out of the Council. However, he order'd them to deliver to him the Reſult of their Debates in Writing; but they were ſo divided in their Opinions, that they came to no Reſolution, and ſo the King was diſappointed of their Advice, which caſt him into a deep Melancholy. The Truth is, the *Spaniſh* Grandees were ſo diſguſted to ſee the *French* Miniſters have the Direction of the *Finances*, the Diſpoſal of Offices, and an abſolute Influence in all Councils; the Interruption of the Commerce of *Spain* with Foreigners; and the richeſt Trade of that Nation, *viz.* to the *Weſt-Indies* engroſs'd by the *French*; the Innovations introduc'd at Court, particularly the Prerogative lately granted to the Captain of the Guards, to have a Seat in the Royal Chappel;

† Nov. 2. *N. S.* K. Philip *calls a Council; But the Grandees refuſe to give him their Advice.*

Reaſons of their Diſcontent.

A. C. 1705. Chappel; *French* Garriſons put into *Pampeluna*, St. *Sebaſtian*, *Fontarabia*, &c. the Extrajudicial Proceedings againſt the Marquiſs *de Leganez*, who was ſome Months before ſecured for a pretended Conſpiracy, and afterwards carried Priſoner into *France* contrary to the Laws of *Spain*: And laſtly, to ſee themſelves narrowly watch'd, and no regard had to their late Remonſtrances, That they ſeem'd reſolv'd, at leaſt, to ſtand Neuter, whilſt King *Charles* and King *Philip* were contending for the Crown.

In order to ſtop the rapid Progreſs of his Competitor, King *Philip* ſent Orders to the Mareſchal *de Teſſe* to leave the Frontiers of *Portugal*, and march into *Arragon* with all the *French* Forces, and at the ſame time his Majeſty diſpatch'd the young Count *d'Aguilar* to *Paris*, to repreſent the tottering Condition of his Throne to his Grand-Father, and ſollicite a Reinforcement of Troops, and a Supply of Money. The Count found the *French* Court under a great Conſternation: And their Confuſion and Uneaſineſs was the greater, becauſe they had fondly look'd upon the Conqueſt of *Catalonia* as impoſſible; and, in that Confidence, had neglected to relieve *Barçelona*, which they might have done, at leaſt, by Land, and had bent all their Efforts againſt the Duke of *Savoy*. Being now ſenſible of their Miſtake, and of the fatal Conſequences of the Defection of *Catalonia*, the Count *d'Aguilar* was ſent back to *Madrid*, with Promiſes, that the *French* King would do his utmoſt to ſupport his Grand-Son, and enable him to oblige King *Charles* to quit *Spain*. Upon the Receipt of theſe Aſſurances King *Philip*, declared to his Council his Intention to put himſelf at the Head of his Army, in *Arragon*, and to join the Forces which his Grand-Father was ſending to *Rouſſillon*, in order to recover *Catalonia*. But becauſe the Count *d'Aguilar* return'd without Money, his Majeſty, ſignify'd, at the ſame time, to the Grandees, that he expected his Subjects ſhould on this Occaſion, demonſtrate their Zeal for his Service, as the moſt effectual Means to diſcourage his Enemies, and their Partiſans: But though the Pope's Nuntio had ſent his Plate to the Mint for a Decoy to the *Spaniſh* Nobility, yet none of the latter thought fit to follow his Example: Which Diſappointment

King Philip *reſolves to put himſelf at the Head of his Army.*

None of the Grandees offer to lend him Money.

pointment very much retarded that King's Depar- C. A.
ture. 1705.

On the other hand, King *Charles* was not wanting in ſolliciting his Allies to ſend him ſpeedy Succours. for beſides the † Letters he writ to the Queen of *Great Britain*, and the States-General, immediately after the taking of *Barcelona*, his Majeſty in the Month of *November*, made uſe of the Marquis *de Guiſcard*, (who having conferr'd with Prince *Eugene*, and the Duke of *Savoy*, did after incredible Hazards and Difficulties repair to *Barcelona*) to ſend the following Letter to Her *Britannick* Majeſty.

† *See the* Appendix.

King Charles's *Letter to the Queen of* England.

Madam, my Siſter,

'I Am ſo ſenſible of the great Obligations I owe Your Majeſty, that I can aſſure You, nothing 'makes me wiſh ſo paſſionately to ſee my Self placed 'on the Throne of my Anceſtors, as that I may 'thereby be in a Condition, to give Your Majeſty, 'by my moſt humble Services, Proofs of an Ac- 'knowledgment truely Royal, and worthy of You. '*Catalonia*, from whence my Lord *Peterborough*'s 'Courage and Conduct has driven Your Majeſty's 'Enemies, is of all the Provinces of this Kingdom, 'that which can moſt facilitate to me the Conqueſt 'of the Whole. It is inhabited by a numerous Peo- 'ple, full of Courage, and very well affected to 'my Houſe. However. Madam, I cannot but 'foreſee that the Duke of *Anjou*, and *Lewis* the 14th 'will not leave me long quiet in it; and what Ef- 'forts ſoever I may perſuade the Country to make. 'it will be very Difficult, long to reſiſt thoſe of my 'Enemies. Therefore Madam, I find My ſelf, 'with great Regret, oblig'd to have Recourſe again 'to your Majeſty's Generoſity, and beg of you to 'grant me new Supplies of Men and Money. But, 'Madam, as I wiſh nothing more than to ſee an 'End of thoſe Charges and Troubles, to which I put 'Your Majeſty, I have apply'd My Self to examine 'ſtrictly the greateſt Advantages that may redound 'from the Conqueſt of *Catalonia*, in order to ac- 'quaint Your Majeſty with it. Wherefore I give 'My Self the Honour to tell You, that I find, even 'by all the Advices I have received from *France*, that 'one of the greateſt Troubles it gives that King, is,

'that

A. C. 1705.

'that the Example of the *Catalans*, has inſpired all 'the Neighbouring Provinces, bordering on this 'Country, with great Diſpoſitions to an *Inſur-* 'rection.

'The Marquis *de Guiſcard*, who during theſe 'Proceedings is arrived here, having been preſented 'to Me, has ſtill confirmed Me more in this Opi- 'nion, by the Knowledge he has given Me of the 'Affairs he has tranſacted in thoſe Provinces, and of 'the Intelligences he has there. And having be- 'ſides acquainted Me, That he received, almoſt 'two Years ago, Commmiſſions from the late Em- 'peror, My moſt honoured Father; and that even 'Your Majeſty was graciouſly pleas'd to entruſt him 'with Your Ships and Troops, in order to make 'ſome Attempts upon *Languedoc*, I thought in fol- 'lowing the very Schemes of Your Majeſty, and the 'Emperor, My Father, I could not refuſe him My 'Protection, and to pray Your Majeſty to grant 'Him Yours; being perſwaded there is no fitter 'Perſon than He, in ſeveral Reſpects, to render 'this Enterprize Succeſsful. All the Inhabitants of 'this Province wiſh it paſſionately, and will vigo- 'rouſly ſecond him. My Lord *Peterborough*, and 'Mr. *Crou*, ſeem to be of the ſame Opinion, and I 'doubt not but they will give themſelves the Ho- 'nour to inform Your Majeſty more amply, about 'it, *&c.* King *Charles* writ a Letter, to the ſame Purpoſe, to the States General.

Col. Nebot *comes over to King* Charles.

In the mean time his Majeſty was extending his Conqueſts in the Kingdom of *Valencia*. For about the beginning of *December*, Colonel *Don Raphael Nebot*, a Catalan, whoſe Family was ever devoted to the Houſe of *Auſtria*, and who, at this very juncture had three Brothers in King *Charles*'s Troops, having quitted the Duke of *Anjou*'s Service, came with his whole Regiment, conſiſting of 500 Horſe, and about 150 Horſe more that had joined him near *Oliva*, to *Denia*: Where being reinforced by Major-General *Ramos*, with part of the Garriſon, they march'd the 11th to *Xabea*, in which Place was a Garriſon of 400 Men, whom they attacked; and having killed 27, and taken the reſt Priſoners, with the Loſs only of ſeven Men, made themſelves Maſters

sters of that Town; as they did the next day of *Oliva*, that Garrison also remaining Prisoners of War; and afterwards of *Gandia*, where they found 300 Horses, and abundance of Provision and Ammunition; the Duke of that Place being obliged to retire from thence with great Precipitation, to avoid falling into the Hands of his Vassals. Afterwards General *Ramos*, and Colonel *Nebot* publish'd a general Amnesty, to all that should forsake the Duke of *Anjou*'s Interest, whereupon a great Number of Deputies came from the Neighbouring Towns and Places, to make their Submission to King *Charles*. Flush'd with these Successes, those two Commanders advanc'd to *Alzira*, of which they possess'd themselves, having defeated three Troops of Horse, that the Marquis *de Villa-Garcia*, Viceroy of *Valencia*, had sent to oppose them. After this they march'd to the Capital City of that Kingdom, with 1000 Horse, 500 Foot, and a great Number of the Militia, and by the Assistance of some of the Inhabitants, made themselves Masters of that Place, where they took the Viceroy, and the Archbishop, Prisoners: Upon which, the whole Kingdom of *Valencia*, the Towns of *Alicant* and *Penisola* excepted, declared for King *Charles*.

A. C. 1705.

His, and General Ramos's *Successes.*

They make themselves Masters of Valencia.

As soon as this News was † brought to *Barcelona*, by Captain *Don Alexander Nebot*, his Majesty declared *Don Raphael Nebot*, a Major General; and not many days after, upon Intelligence that the Enemy were drawing all their Troops towards *Arragon*, and had burnt the Town of *Monroy*, which had declared for him, resolved to send Forces that way; and acquainting the Deputies of *Barcelona*, that he should want the Assistance of that City upon this extraordinary Occasion, the Burghers came to his Majesty, and tender'd all that was in their Power, which Offer was accompanied with all possible Demonstrations of Zeal and Loyalty. The 29th of *December*, his Majesty's Plenipotentiaries, went the first time to the House of the Deputation; and the Count *de Cifuentes*, one of them, was declared by his Majesty Viceroy of *Valencia*.

† Dec. 21. N. S.

The Conde de Cifuentes *made Viceroy of* Valencia.

Upon

A. C. 1705.

Upon Advice that the Conde *de las Torres* was advancing, with a Body of 3000 Horſe, and as many Foot, in order to lay Siege to *Valencia*, a Council of War was held at *Barcelona* the 30th of *December*, N.S. wherein the Earl of *Peterborough* repreſented, how much it was for King *Charles*'s Intereſt to prevent the Loſs of that important City, and offer'd to march in Perſon to its Relief. His Lordſhip's Reſolution being approv'd, and highly Applauded, he ſet out that very day for *Tortoſa*, having caus'd ſome Troops to march before. On the 4th of *January*, he arrived at *Tortoſa*, where he was receiv'd by the Magiſtrates and Burghers with all publick Demonſtrations of Joy and Reſpect; and upon Intelligence, that the Enemy, to the Number of 2000 Men had actually laid Siege to *San Matteo*, his Lordſhip caus'd three *Engliſh* Regiments to move before on the 6th. and the next day he march'd himſelf at the Head of ſome *Engliſh* Horſe, the Regiments of *Nebot*, and ſome Militia. The Beſiegers had already ſet their Miners to work, under the Walls of *San Matteo*, but thro' the Unskilfulneſs of the Workmen, the Mine ſprung backwards, and buried 40 Men in its Ruins; which, together with the Earl's Approach, oblig'd the Enemy to raiſe the Siege with great Precipitation. *Don Juan*, the Governor, made a Sally upon their Rear, and k ll'd abundance of the Enemy, and the Earl of *Peterborough*, arriving at that very time, purſued them as far as *Alboca*, and then march'd with his flying Camp to *Benicarlo* and *Vinenos*. His Lordſhip knowing the Enemy to be much Superior in Cavalry, he advanc'd in Perſon with a ſmall Party of 50 Dragoons, within five Leagues of *Valencia*, and caus'd Orders to be diſpers'd, for the Country to bring him in great Quantities of Bread and Forrage; whereby he made the Enemy believe he had his whole Army with him. By that Stratagem, and a very expeditious March, he gather'd above 600 Horſes, with which he recruited his Horſe, and form'd a Regiment of Dragoons of the Lord *Barrimore*'s Regiment of Foot, the Command of which new Regiment he gave to Lieutenant Colonel *Pierce*; ordering the remaining Officers of the old to return to *England* to recruit the ſame. That Regiment was form'd very opportunely, and his Lordſhip having

The Earl of Peterborough *ſets out to relieve* Valencia.

His Reception at Tortoſa.

He relieves San Mat. ten.

drawn together 10 Squadrons of Horſe and Dragoons and four Battalions of Foot, regular Forces, beſides 3000 Militia, at *Almanara*, he march'd to *Monviedro*, where Brigadier *Mahoni* lay with about 400 Dragoons. The Town and Caſtle are an old Fortification, ſecured by a River, which the Earl of *Peterborough* was to paſs, and ſo were capable of making ſome Reſiſtance: But Brigadier *Mahoni* thought beſt to deliver up both, being allow'd to withdraw his Troops. The next day his Lordſhip haſten'd his March to *Valencia*, and enter'd it without Oppoſition, the Enemy who lay within a League of it, with an Army of 6000 Horſe and Foot, retiring further to *Segrobe* in great Confuſion. His Lordſhip was receiv'd with extraordinary Demonſtrations of Joy by the Inhabitants, (particularly the Clergy, who were, moſt of them, under Arms) who publickly acknowledg'd they owed their Preſervation to his Lordſhip's Activity and Reſolution; and ſoon after reſolv'd to raiſe and maintain at their own Expence 1500 Foot and 800 Horſe for King *Charles*'s Service, and to advance to his Lordſhip 20000 Piſtoles towards the Supply of his Troops.

A. C. 1705.

And diſlodges Brigadier Mahoni *from* Morviedro.

He enters Valencia.

Abour this time a conſiderable Action happen'd near St. *Iſtevan de Litera*. Major-General *Cunningham*, who was lately made a Lieutenant General, and lay with a ſtrong Garriſon of *Engliſh* and *Dutch* at *Lerida*, having Intelligence (the 22d of *January*, N. S.) that the Enemy that lay about *Balbaſtro*, had a Deſign to attack ſome of our Dragoons at *Tamarite*, he immediately order'd Colonel *Wills* to march with 300 Grenadiers, and the like Number of Fuſileers. The Colonel arriv'd at *Tamarite* at One in the Morning, where he had Advice that the Enemy had repaſs'd the River, and retir'd to *Balbaſto*. The 23d, Lieutenant-General *Cunningham* and Colonel *Palm*, join'd Colonel *Wills* with ſome more Troops; but the next day the latter march'd to St. *Iſtevan de Litera*, with 400 Foot, and 30 Dragoons, and ſent 200 *Dutch* he had under his Command to *Benoſar*. The 25th, the Chevalier *d'Asfeld* march'd to attack Colonel *Wills* with nine Squadrons of Horſe and Dragoons, and nine Battalions of Foot, all *French*. Colonel *Wills* drew out his ſmall Number, and attack'd their advanc'd

A conſiderable Action at St. Iſtevan de Litera, Jan. 26.

A. C. 1705. Guard, and beat them back to their Body; the Enemy retreating in great Confuſion to *Fons* and *Almana*. Colonel *Wills* follow'd them a League, and at Night was join'd by Lieutenant-General *Cunningham*, and Colonel *Palm*, with the reſt of the Troops, to the Number in all, of between 11 and 1200 Men. The next Morning, the Chevalier *d'Asfeld* advanc'd with his Troops to attack the Confederates, who thereupon drew out, and poſted their Foot on a Hill, towards which the Enemies Foot was marching. About 8 a Clock they were fully engag'd, and the Enemy puſh'd two Companies of our Grenadiers, but Major *Buſton* march'd up with ſome Plottoons, and beat them back again: At which time Lieutenant-General *Cunningham* receiv'd a Shot thro' his Belly, and was carried off. Colonel *Wills* having then the Command, continued the Battle till three in the Afternoon. The Enemy employ'd a great Part of their Forces to drive the Confederates off the Hill, but they kept their Ground there with great Reſolution. The Troops fought with extraordinary Bravery on both Sides, ſo that the Muzzles of their Pieces met. Major *Buſton* receiv'd four Stabs in his Body with Bayonets; and Colonel *Palm*, who aſſiſted Colonel *Wills*, not only as a brave Man, but as an expert Soldier, receiv'd two Shots in his Belly. The Confederates had ſeveral other Officers, and about 150 private Men kill'd or wounded, but had no Priſoners taken: Whereas the Enemy had 400 Men kill'd; and left behind them a Lieutenant-Colonel, and a Lieutenant of Dragoons, who were made Priſoners. About three the Enemy retreated to *Fons* and *Almana*: And Colonel *Wills* continued till Five on the Field of Battle, and then march'd to *Balaguer*, where Lieutenant General *Cunningham* died three Days after of his Wounds. The Enemies Regiments were *Bolford*'s Horſe, *Berry*'s Horſe, *Montmain*'s Dragoons; *Sillery*'s three Battalions; three Battalions of the Regiment *de l' Iſle de France*; and three Battalions of that *de la Couronne*: In all obout 4000 Men. With this Action we ſhall conclude the Account of the Affairs on that ſide, the Diſtance of Places, and the Unfaithfulneſs of the Relations, which are tranſmitted hither from *France*, not allowing us to purſue it further in this *Annual Hiſtory*.

Lieutenant General Cunningham *dies of his Wounds*, Jan. 29.

Notwith-

A. C. 1705.

Notwithſtanding the indefatigable Care of the Earl of *Galway*, and the ſolemn Promiſes the *Portugueze* had made to King *Charles* III. to take the Field in the Month of *September*, in order to make a powerful Diverſion in his Favour, they did not think fit to alter their ſlow Methods; but continued in their Quarters, tho' the *Engliſh* were aſſembled ever ſince the 6th of that Month, N. S. What could be the reaſon of this ſtrange Management of Affairs in *Portugal*, was as much inquired after at *Lisbon*, as it was wonder'd at in other Places: For no Body could fancy, that a Nation which naturally hates the *Spaniards*, and was in open War with them, would neglect an Opportunity to act againſt them, unleſs ſome Secret Remora hinder'd the Execution of all their Projects. The Diviſions among their Generals, their Unexperience in the Art of War, and the Difficulties of getting Proviſions, Horſes, and other Neceſſaries, could not be the true Reaſon of theſe Delays; and therefore, the moſt penetrating thought they proceded, both from the Influence of the *French* on ſome great Men, and the Intrigues of the Pope's Nuncio. The latter continuing to proceed againſt the Jeſuits of that Kingdom, contrary to the Intentions of the Court, who had taken them under their Protection, the Queen *Dowager* of *England*, to whom the King had committed the Care of the Government, reſented ſo highly the inſolent Behaviour of that Miniſter, that ſhe would have commanded him to leave *Portugal*: Hoping that his Abſence would leſſen the Intereſt of thoſe, who obſtructed the vigorous Proſecution of the War. But the King being acquainted with the Queen's Deſign, thought fit to ſuſpend that Order; whereupon her Majeſty reſign'd the Regency of the Kingdom, which the King reſumed, and appointed the Prince of *Bazil*, his eldeſt Son, with the Duke of *Cadaval*, and four other Councellors of State, to have the Adminiſtration of the publick Affairs, during his Majeſty's Indiſpoſition.

Delays in Portugal.

The Queen Dowager *of* England *reſigns the* Regency.

A. C. 1705.

The *Portugueze* having ſpent much time in Conſultations, did, on a ſudden, change their ſlow Meaſures, and laid Siege to *Badajox*, the Particulars of which Enterprize are contain'd in the following Letter, dated from the Confederate Army before that Place, *October* 11. N. S.

Badajox *beſieged.*

'THE Siege of this Place was ſo little expected, 'that I do not queſtion but you will be ſurprized to hear of it, after the former Accounts you 'had of the Diſpoſition of Affairs in theſe Parts. 'All our Forces being drawn together in the Neighbourhood of *Elvas*, the Marquis *das Minas*, who 'commands in Chief, held ſeveral Councils of War, 'to regulate the Operations of the Campaign. There 'is no need, I ſuppoſe, to tell you that the Generals 'were divided in their Opinions; for it can ſcarce 'happen otherwiſe. Some † propos'd to march di- 'rectly to *Merida*, to deſtroy the Magazines the 'Enemy had in that place; others propos'd to march 'into *Spain* another way than by *Eſtremadura*; and 'others propoſed the Siege of *Badajox*, as the moſt 'reaſonable and advantageous Enterprize. This laſt 'Sentiment prevailed, but the Reſolution was kept 'ſo private, that no Body knew any thing of it, till 'we came in ſight of this Place. The Generals 'being ſenſible that the Diviſions that have hitherto 'happen'd about the Niceties of Command, have 'been a great Hindrance to the Execution of their 'Projects, reſolved to prevent the like Inconveni- 'ency for the future, and agreed on the following 'Articles: But I muſt tell you before, that beſides 'the Marquis *das Minas*, our Generaliſſimo, we 'have three Camp-Maſters Generals, *viz.* the Earl 'of *Gallway*, the Baron *Fagel*, and the Conde *de Corſa- 'na*, who command each in turn, for a Week, all the 'Forces under the Generaliſſimo. The Articles are 'as follows:

† *See the* Appendix *page* 27, &c.

1. 'The Camp Maſter General, during the 'Week of his Command, ſhall have no particular 'Poſt.

2. 'The other Camp-Maſter General, who is im- 'mediately to command the Week following, is to 'command the Right-wing of the whole Army; 'and

'and the other Camp Maſter-General the Left- A. C.
'wing, and obſerve this Regulation in their reſpe- 1705.
'ctive Turns.

3. 'The General of the Cavalry, beſides the 'Command of all the Horſe of the Army, is to com-'mand the Right-wing of the firſt Line.

4. 'General *Winham* is to command the Left-wing 'of the firſt Line.

5. 'All the Infantry of the firſt Line is to be com-'manded by General *Freiſheim.*

6. 'The Conde *de St. Joan* ſhall command the 'Right-wing of the ſecond Line, and *Don Franciſco* '*de Santa Cruz* the Left.

7. 'The Marquis *de Montandre* is to command 'the *Portugueſe* of the firſt Line, and Don *Joan Ma-*'*nuel*, the *Portugueſe* Foot of the ſecond Line.

8. 'The two Foreign Major Generals of Horſe 'are to command their reſpective Troops on the 'Left-wing of the firſt Line, under General *Windham.*

9. 'When the Army ſhall ſtand to their Arms, 'the Senior of the two Foreign Major-Generals of 'Foot ſhall command the Foreign Infantry of the 'ſecond Line, and the other ſhall command the Fo-'reign Foot of the firſt Line, under General *Frei-*'*ſheim*; but in all other things the Generals ſhall 'keep to themſelves the Detail of the Troops of their 'reſpective Nations, excluſive from others, and give 'their Orders ſeparately.

10. 'If any other Serjeant Majors in the *Portu-*'*gueſe* Service come to the Army, they ſhall have 'their Poſts on the Wings of the firſt Line.

11. 'The Major-Generals of the Foreign Troops 'are to be employed after the *Portugueſe Terces*, ac-'cording to the Dates of their Commiſſion.

'Theſe Articles being concerted and agreed upon 'between the Earl of *Galway*, and General *Fagel*, 'the 28th of *September* laſt, were approved by the 'Marqis *das Minas*, our General of Arms.

'This great Difficulty about Command being 'thus removed, by the Prudence of the Generals all 'the Forces decamp'd and rendezvous'd on the Ri-'ver *Caya* the 30th of *September*, and the 1ſt of this 'Month we continued our March directly towards '*Badajox*. The 2d we marched again, and paſſ'd

A. C. 1705. 'the *Guadiana* without any oppoſitton, to our great 'Surprize, and this made us believe, that the Ma- 'reſchal of *Teſſe* had been deceiv'd by ſome Reports 'our Generals had induſtriouſly ſpread abroad of 'our marching for another Expedition. Some De- 'tachments of their Troops came pretty near to ob- 'ſerve our March, but retir'd, full ſpeed, upon the 'Approach of ſome Squadrons detach'd to fall upon 'them. The 3d we encamp'd before *Badajox*, and 'without any loſs of time, diſpoſed every thing for 'opening the Trenches, which was done the 4th, 'between Four and Five of the Clock in the After- 'noon, near the Gate of *Merida*, within 100 Paces 'of the Cover'd way. This Service was perform'd 'by the *Portugueze*, aſſiſted by the Engineers of the 'States General. The Enemy made a great Fire 'upon them, but yet they had in all but three Men 'kill'd and ſome few wounded. The 5th, the *Por- 'tugueze* in the Trenches were reliev'd by the *Eng- 'liſh*, and the Works carried on with a great deal of 'Vigour. The 6th Count *Dona*, with an *Engliſh*, 'and two *Dutch* Battalions, reliev'd the *Engliſh*, and 'the ſame Evening our heavy Artillery, Mortars and 'Ammunition, arriv'd in our Camp. under a ſtrong 'Guard. The 7th the Generals thought fit to change 'the Diſpoſition of the Army, and one half of the 'Forces were ſent over the *Guadiana* to hinder the 'Enemy from puting any Succours into the Place, 'and the neceſſary Bridges for the Communication 'of Quarters, were made with all the deſir'd Speed. 'The 8th, General *Fagel* arriv'd in the Camp, and 'before I proceed any further, I muſt tell you, 'that that General had long ago deſir'd the States to 'give him leave to go for *Holland*, and having re- 'cev'd that Permiſſion the 30th paſt, he took his 'leave of the Generals, and ſet out the 2d Inſtant 'for *Lisbon*. He was arriv'd at *Montemore* in his way 'thither, when he receivd a Letter from the Secre- 'tary of State of the King of *Portugal*, whereby he 'ſigniſyd, That it was his Majeſty's Pleaſure, that 'he ſhould return to our Army, and the Letter was 'ſo obliging but at the ſame time ſo very preſſing, 'that he comply'd therewith. We carried on our 'Approaches the 9th and 10th, with a great deal of 'Succeſs, and work on the Batteries with ſo much

'Dili-

'Diligence, that laſt Night we began to throw 'Bombs into the Town, and this Morning fired 'from three Batteries of Cannon, whereby we hope 'to oblige the Garriſon to capitulate in a few Days. 'I ſhall tell you nothing of the ſtrength of the Garri- 'ſon, becauſe we have no certain Account thereof, 'but how ſtrong ſoever they be, our Engineers are 'of Opinion, that the Place cannot hold out above 'a Fortnight. The Mareſchal of *Teſſe* is poſted at '*Talavera* between *Badajox* and *Merida*, within three 'Leagues of our Camp, where he is aſſembling all 'his Forces to relieve *Badajox*; but if our Advices 'prove true, he has not above 8000 Men, Horſe 'and Foot, and even not 7000, according to other 'Advices; ſo that he is not in a Condition to diſturb 'us. The Generals have reſolv'd in a Council of 'War, That if Monſieur *de Teſſe* makes any Mo- 'tions this way, the Army ſhall leave a ſmall Body 'for the Security of the Trenches, and march to 'fight him, inſomuch, that we do not queſtion the 'taking of *Badajox*, and are in hopes, beſides, to beat 'the Enemy, if they give us an Opportunity to fall 'upon them. A. C. 1705.

This Siege was carried on with ſo much Succeſs, and all Meaſures ſeem'd ſo well concerted, that it was thought almoſt impoſſible the Enterprize ſhould Miſcarry, as it did by an unforeſeen Accident: On the 11th of *October* (N. S.) in the Afternoon, a Bomb of the Enemy fell upon one of the Batteries, and blew up the Powder, and ſome of the Gunners, whereupon the reſt ran away. The Earl of *Galway*, and the Baron *Fagel* repaired thither immediately, and found the Platform ſpoil'd, and ſome other Damage; and as they were upon that Battery, to encourage the Soldiers, and had both their Arms lifted up, ſo that they touch'd one another, a Cannon Ball from the Old Caſtle came between them, took off the Sleeve of Monſieur *Fagel*, and ſtruck off the Right Hand of my Lord *Galway*, a little below the Elbow. Notwithſtanding which, his Lordſhip continued near two Hours at the ſame Place, giving his Orders with wonderful Preſence of Mind; himſelf alone, in all the Army, being unconcern'd at his Wound. His Lordſhip being at laſt oblig'd to be

The E. of Galway *has his right Hand ſhot off.*

A C. 1705. carried away, and have his Arm cut off, General *Fagel* took upon him the Command of the Army, under the Marquis *das Minas*, as Camp Master-General; and the Batteries continu'd to fire with ſo much Succeſs, that the Beſiegers expected to ſtorm the Place the 15th of *October* (N. S.) or the next day at the fartheſt: But how the Place came to be reliev'd may be ſeen in the following Letter, dated from the Camp before *Badajox*, *October* 14. (N. S.)

Mareſchal Teſſe relieves Badajox.

'The Mareſchal *Teſſe*, who was aſſembling his 'Forces at *Talavera*, within three Leagues of our 'Camp, was very well inform'd of the Condition of 'the Garriſon, and therefore reſolv'd to run the risk 'of loſing his Army, or to relieve the Place: And 'that it may be better underſtood how he did effect 'it this day, it will be neceſſary to ſay ſomething of 'the Situation of *Badajox*, and of the Diſpoſition of 'our Army. *Badajox* lies on the Left ſide of the '*Guadiana*, and on the other ſide of that River there 'is a Fort call'd St. *Chriſtopher's*, and ſome Hills, 'which are a Defence of that Place on that ſide. 'There runs likewiſe a little River into the *Guadiana*, 'call'd the *Chevora*. Our Army being not numerous 'enough to inveſt *Badajox*, was encamp'd before the 'place, our Left cloſe to the *Guadiana*; but ſuch 'Diſpoſitions were made, that upon any ſudden mo-'tion of the Enemy, we might paſs that River. *Ta-'lavera* lies within three Leagues of this Camp, be-'tween *Badajox* and *Merida*, likewiſe on the Left 'ſide of the *Guadiana*. The 13th, before break of 'day, a *French* Dragoon came over to us, and repor-'ted that the Enemy had decamp'd the Night be-'fore, but our Parties which were ſent abroad to get 'Intelligence of their Motions, reported, that that 'Advice was falſe. The Generals took, however, 'new Precautions, and the Conde *de St. Joan*, Gene-'ral of the Cavalry of *Tras los Montes*, ſent out divers 'Parties abroad of ſuch Troops as knew the Country 'better, and from theſe Precautions we expected 'that the Enemy ſhould make no motion without 'our Knowleldge. In the Night between the 13th 'and 14th, two other Dragoons came over to our 'Left Wing, and Lieutenant General *Windham* ſent 'them immediately to General *Fagel*. They repor-

See the Appendix pag. 27 & Seq.

'ted

'ted, that the Army under the Mareſchal of *Teſſe* A. C.
'was in motion, but they could not tell whether 1705.
'they had paſſed the *Guadiana*, or were marching on
'this ſide to ſurprize our Camp. Upon this Uncer-
'tainty, and the Night being very dark, the Army
'continued in the ſame place, but in a readineſs to
'receive the Enemy. As ſoon as it began to be Light
'General *Fagel* repaired to the Left Wing, and in his
'way, was informed by a *Portugueſe* Trooper, ſent
'by the Conde *de St. Joan*, that the Parties that
'were abroad, had taken two *Spaniſh* Troopers,
'who reported that their Army had made no motion;
'but few Minutes after, another Trooper brought
'Advice, that the Van Guard of the Enemy appea-
'red on the other ſide of the River, and, indeed,
'they march'd with ſo much Diligence, that they
'were ſoon drawn up in Battalia, flanking our Left
'Wing. As we were ready to march, we expected
'Orders to paſs the River to attack them, but Gene-
'ral *Fagel* thought it dangerous to venture to paſs the
'ſame, which we could not do but in two Columns,
'againſt the Front of the Enemy, whereby they
'would have a great Advantage, and would not
'take it upon himſelf alone; and having call'd the
'Conde *de St. Joan*, Lieutenant-General *Windham*,
'the Majors General *Harvey*, and *Tennagel*, Brigadeer
'*Drymborn*, and the Baron *de Winterfelt*, it was not
'thought adviſeable to paſs the River with the Left
'Wing alone, but with the whole Army; where-
'upon the Army made a motion, and the Marquiſs
'*das Minas* with the Right Wing, and Baron *Fagel*
'with the Left, paſſed the *Guadiana*, and the Infantry
'in the middle, over two Bridges. This March was
'perform'd with a great deal of Expedition, but the
'Enemy were as diligent to retire; and before we
'could come up with them they paſſed the *Chevora*
'(over a Stone-Bridge, which might have been
'broken down or ſecured) drawing up their Army
'behind that River, and having *Badajox* in their
'Rear. General *Windham*, with the Foreign Horſe,
'overtook ſome Squadrons of the Enemy, and
'puſh'd them into the River with great Diſorder
'and Loſs on their ſide. The two Armies cannona-
'ded each other, about two Hours; and the Mar-
'quiſs *das Minas*, ſeeing the Impoſſibility of attack-

'ing

A. C. 1705.

'ing the Enemy with Succeſs, and conſidering that 'the Baggage of the Army was expos'd to the Ene-'my, it was thought fit to return into our Camp, 'and thus we had the Misfortune to ſee the Place re-'liev'd by a much inferior Number of Forces ex-'treamly fatigu'd by a long March, and moſt of 'whom had their Arms and Ammunition wet. The 'Night being very dark and rainy, prov'd very fa-'vourable to the *French*, who having paſſed the *Gua-'diana* near *Talavera*, took a further Precaution to 'conceal their March, for they did not come the 'ſhorteſt way, but fetch'd a Compaſs on their Right 'to avoid, as 'tis thought, the meeting of our Parties. 'Their Army conſiſted of 3000 Horſe and 5000 'Foot; 1000 of whom, moſt of them Grenadiers, 'they threw into the Place.

The Siege of Badajox *rais'd.*

Badajox being thus reliev'd, the Beſieg'd withdrew their Artillery from the Batteries, and the 17th of *October* (N. S.) decamp'd and paſs'd a Brook call'd *Calomon*. The Mareſchal of *Teſſe* appear'd upon ſome Riſing Grounds with part of his Army; but the March of the Confederate Forces being cover'd by the Marquis *de Montandre*, with 6 Battalions and 8 Squadrons, they drew off in very good Order, without any Loſs; encamp'd the next day at *Telena*; paſs'd the *Guadiana* the 19th; and brought all their Artillery to *Elvas*, where the Army ſeparated, and went into Winter Quarters. It was the general Opinion, That if the Earl of *Galway* had not had his Right Hand ſhot off; or the Diſpoſitions his Lordſhip had made had been purſued, in the manner he had deſign'd them, the Town of *Badajox* would infallibly have been taken; And conſequently, that the Miſcarriage of that Siege was wholly to be charg'd upon Baron *Fagel*; of which loud Murmurs that General being inform'd, he caus'd ſeveral † Papers to be printed for his Juſtification: But whoever was in Fault, 'tis certain that the Confederate Army was ſurpriz'd; and that having no certain Intelligence of the Enemy's March, but when they were in ſight, it was then too late to hinder them from relieving *Badajox*. The Earl of *Galway* having cauſed his ſhatter'd Arm to be cut off, a little below the Elbow, and finding himſelf very ill after the

General Fagel *endeavours to juſtify himſelf.*

† *See the Appendix, page 27. & Seqq.*

the Operation, ſent to deſire a Paſs from Mareſchal *Teſſe*, to be carried to *Olivença*; which Requeſt the *French* General not only readily granted, but with a great deal of Generoſity, ſent him alſo his beſt Surgeons, to look after his Wound. At the ſame time the King of *Portugal* being inform'd of the Earl's Misfortune, was pleas'd to write to his Lordſhip the following Letter: A. C. 1705.

My Lord Galway,

'I The King, &c. The Marquis *das Minas* of Our 'Council of State, and Governor of Arms of the 'Province where you are, giving Us an Account in his 'Letter, of the 12th Inſtant, That as you were car- 'rying on the Siege of *Badajox*, with great Zeal for 'our Service, and the Common Cauſe, it happen'd 'that you were wounded with a Cannon Ball of the 'Enemy's, which ſtruck off your Right Hand: We 'think it fitting to let you know the great Concern 'we had upon the Notice of that Accident, as well 'by reaſon of the particular Eſteem We have for 'your Perſon, as of the great Want there will be of 'you in the Army, during the time of your Cure; 'aſſuring you, That we ſhall ever have your great 'Valour and Conduct in our Memory; and We 'order our Envoy at the Court at *London*, to repre- 'ſent to the Queen of *Great Britain*, Our Dear Si- 'ſter and Couſin, the Great Satisfaction We have 'in your Perſon. *Given at* Alcantara *the* 14*th of* October, 1705.

The King of Portugal's Letter to the L. of Galway.

But what prov'd the greateſt Comfort to his Lordſhip, was the Gracious Concern which his Royal Miſtreſs, the Queen of *Great Britain*, was pleas'd to expreſs for him; and her entire Satisfaction in his faithful Services; with both which ſhe order'd his Lordſhip to be made acquainted; And ſent him a Donative towards his Cure; which prov'd the more difficult, by reaſon of his Lordſhip's advanc'd Age, and his being troubled with gouty Humours. Some time after the Raiſing of the Siege of *Badajox*, General *Fagel* took his Leave of the Court of *Portugal*, and embark'd on Board Rear Admiral *Vander-Duſſen* for *Holland*.

The Queen's concern for his Misfortune.

'Tis

A. C. 1705.

'Tis now time to return to *England*. One of the Pamphlets mention'd before, whereby the High-Church Party endeavour'd to influence the Elections of Parliament-Men, was entituled, *The Memorial of the Church of* England, *humbly offer'd to the Consideration of all true Lovers of our Church and Constitution*: Which contain'd, amongst others, the following malicious and Scandalous Insinuations:

The Substance of Malicious Pamphlet call'd the Memorial of the Church of England.

'THose that look no deeper than the Surface of 'things, are apt to conclude, without Hesitation, that the *Church of* E——d is in a very 'Flouriſhing Condition: Its *Dignities* and *Preferments* 'make a very goodly ſhew, and the Patronage of 'the Q——n, ſeems to promiſe a Continuance of '*Proſperity*. But for all this fine Complexion and 'fair Weather, there is a *Hectick Feaver*, lurking in 'the very *Bowels* of it; which, if not timely *Cur'd*, 'will infect all the *Humours*, and, at length, *Deſtroy* 'the very *Being* of it.

'The *Nation* has a long time abounded with '*Sectaries*, who, in the preceding *Century*, violently 'over turn'd both *Church* and *State*; tho' their own '*Extravagance* and *Confuſions*, thro' a ſpecial *Provi*'*dence*, contributed more than *Human Wiſdom* to 'the *Re-eſtabliſhment* of them. The *Sons* of *thoſe* '*Men* yet remain, and inherit, many of 'em, the *Prin*'*ciples* of their *Fathers*: It would therefore be no 'very uncharitable Suppoſition, without any other 'Argument, to imagine 'em *Heirs* of their *Deſigns* 'likewiſe: For it is eaſy to demonſtrate that ſuch '*Principles* lead naturally to ſuch *Deſigns*, and that 'no Man can heartily embrace *One*, without ha'ving favourable thoughts of *T'other*. Nor can we '*Blame* 'em; for if any Man is perſuaded (as many 'of our *Sectarians* avow themſelves to be) that the '*Diſcipline* and *Worſhip* of the *Church* of *E*——*d*, 'are an *Abomination*, his *Conſcience* will readily ſug'geſt to him that he ought to do his utmoſt to *Purge* 'the *Land* from ſuch *Abomination*; and upon this '*Pretence* has the *C*--*ch* been once already intirely 'ſubverted, though rais'd again by God in a *Mira*'*culous* manner. In thoſe days a thorough *Reforma*'*tion*, *Root* and *Branch*, was the *Cry* of all the *Pulpits*, 'the *Shibboleth* of the *Party*. If ſince the *Church*

'recovered

'recover'd its antient *Luſtre* and *Authority*, they have A. C.
'been more *Silent*, and in appearance more *Mode-* 1705.
'*rate*; it is not that they are better *Temper'd*, or
'*Affected* but that ſubmitting to the *Neceſſity* of the
'*Times*, they have *diſſembl'd* their *Intentions* better;
'yet ſome overt *Attempts* here, and the whole Courſe
'of their *Proceedings* in *S——d* during theſe two
'laſt *Reigns*, ſufficiently ſhew us what *Treatment*
'we might *expect*, if they had the *Power*.

'But theſe *People*, tho' they may have the *Will*,
'have not the *Power* alone to endanger the *Church*:
'The *Diſſenters* are not yet conſiderable enough for
'their *Numbers*, (however they boaſt of them)
'*Wealth* or *Quality*, to bring about any great *Change*
'in the *Conſtitution* of *Church* or *State*. And our
'*Church* is too *Strong* to be *Shaken*, but through the
'*Treachery* or *Supine Negligence* of its own *Members*,
'or thoſe at leaſt that *pretend* to be ſuch; and as ſuch
'palm themſelves frequently upon their *Country* and
'*Church*, to the irreparable Damage of Both.

'The ſudden Death of the late K—g diſappoin-
'ted, mortified and humbled the *Diſſenters*, and
'their *Abettors*, the *Whigs* ſo exceſſively, that they
'were ready to have thrown a *Blank* to the *Church*,
'and would have taken a general *Indemnity* with an
'*Excluſion* from all *Publick Truſt* and *Office*. They
'who not a Month before breathed nothing but *De-*
'*fiance*, and inſulted the *Church*, and treated the
'*Princeſs* with the moſt *Scandalous Indignities*, and
'*Rudeſt Calumnies*, were in an Inſtant grown the moſt
'*Dutiful Subjects*, the moſt *Affectionate Friends*, and
'the moſt *Peaceable*, *Meek*, *Chriſtian Spirited* People
'in the *Univerſe*. They preach'd nothing but *Cha-*
'*rity*, *Peace* and *Love*, *Forgiveneſs* of *Injuries*, *Oblivi-*
'*on* of *Wrongs*, and the utter *Abolition* and *Extiction*
'of *Parties* and *Factions* for ever: So very Good and
'Gracious can Men in *Fear* be! But whence this
'*Humility* and *Dejection* of *Mind*, this *Sweetneſs* of
'*Temper*? Was it Natural, or the Reſult of more
'extraordinary *Grace*, or more *Chriſtian Principles*
'than other Men were poſſeſt of? No! But they
'had juſt before *Injur'd* and *Affronted* the *Princeſs* and
'*Church* of *England* in ſo Inſolent and Outragious a
'manner, upon *Preſumption*, that durable *Schemes*

'were

A. C. 1705.

'were upon the *Anvil* in *their* Favour, that their 'own Conſciences, upon the vaniſhing of 'em, prompted 'em to ſeek *Pardon* and *Peace* from thoſe whom 'they had ſo *Abus'd*, by an extraordinary *Submiſſion*.

'But, when contrary to theſe *Fears*, they found 'the *Head* of the *Ch—ch*, and after Her *Example* 'the *Members* of it too, inclin'd not *only* to Forgive, 'but to Forget paſt *Injuries*, and that inſtead of *Puniſhment*, they met not with ſo much as a *Rebuke*, 'or *Reproach*, but *Comfortable Speeches*, and *Kind Aſſurances* from the Q——n her Self, and *Good Countenance* from ſome of her Prime *M——s*, their 'Spirits were elated, in an inſtant the *Spirit* of *Humility* and *Pacification* vaniſh'd, their former *Inſolence* and *Preſumption* return'd upon 'em in full 'Force, and they began to *Challenge* and *Provoke* the 'Ch--ch as *boldly* as ever.

'Thus far the Hiſtory of their Carriage towards 'the *Ch——ch* is *Publick* and *Recent*, as likewiſe are 'the Advances that have been made in *their* Favour, 'and the Repulſes which the Ch——ch has met 'with. Every thing has *paſt* in *Sc——nd* to the 'Deſire of the *Presbytery*, even to the *Endangering* 'the Ch——ch and Mon——hy of *E——nd*, 'and the *Diſheriſon* of its C——n, and the *immediate Prejudice* of its *Sovereignty*; but, on the 'contrary, *nothing* for the *Security* of the Ch——ch 'here; which cannot only boaſt it ſelf to be a *Main* 'Branch of the *Civil Conſtitution*, but the *Prop* and 'Support of the whole *Frame* of *Government*; which 'remov'd, it muſt all neceſſarily *fall* to the *Ground*, 'as has been *once* fatally experimented. All Attempts to ſettle it on a *Perpetual* Foundation have 'been *Oppos'd*, and renderd *Ineffectual* by *M——rs*, 'who owe their preſent *Grandeur* to its *Protection*, 'and who with a *Prevarication* as ſhameful as their 'Ingratitude, pretend to *Vote* and *Speak* for it themſelves, while they *Sollicite* and *Bribe* others with *Penſions* and *Places* to be againſt it.

The ſaid Memorial preſented by the Grand Jury of London, &c.

The reſt of this Pamphlet containing moſt injurious Reflections on Her Majeſty, for diſplacing ſome Miniſters, and on the Conduct of ſome other Miniſters ſtill in Place, the Grand Jury of the City of *London*.

and

and County of *Middlesex*, † gave in the following Presentment, at the Sessions held in the *Old Baily.* C. A. 1705. † Aug 31.

'WE can never enough admire the infinite 'Goodness of Almighty God, in the De-'livering, and hitherto wonderfully Preserving this 'Nation, from the horrid Superstition and Tyranny 'of the *See* of *Rome*: And notwithstanding the open 'Force, and secret Machinations of their Emissaries, 'Agents and Adherents, hath blest us with a Prote-'stant Sovereign, a Religious, Wise and Virtuous 'Queen: zealous to preserve and support our Reli-'gion, Church and State, as by Law Establish'd, in 'Piety, Power, Prosperity and Peace.

'We cannot therefore, without high Ingratitude 'to Heaven, and to Her, but with great Concern 'take notice of the many Popish Factions and Se-'ditious Books, Pamphlets, Papers and Treason-'able Libels, frequently Printed, Publish'd and 'Dispers'd Abroad under various Titles, Denomina-'tions, Innuendo's, cunning Cyphers and Disguises, '(yet so as to be understood) boldly reflecting upon 'her Majesty, our Established Church, and Civil 'Constitution.

'And we cannot but observe. that when, and at 'such times as Her Majesty's Affairs are most pros-'perous and successful, that then, and chiefly then, 'the Enemies of Her Majesty, and of the Peace and 'Welfare of these Kingdoms, do the more industri-'ously contrive and disperse such Factious and Se-'ditious Libels, Books and Papers, to traduce our 'Ministry, and distract our Councils.

'We therefore, the Grand Jury for the City of '*London*, out of a due Sense of our Duty to Al-'mighty God, Her Sacred Majesty, our Religion, 'Church and Nation, do present all such Traite-'rous, False, Malictous, and Pernicious Libels, 'Books and Papers, contriv'd and design'd to break 'our Unity, and to weaken our Power to defend 'Her Majesty, and our Selves, and to oppose our 'Enemies; thereby to make the way the easier for a 'Popish Pretender to possess the Throne: And as 'such in particular, We, with the utmost Indigna-'tion and Resentment, do Present one Book lately

'Printed

A. C. 1705.

'Printed by a Notorious Criminal (convicted in 'this Court, for Printing and Publiſhing a Seditious 'and Treaſonable Libel, for which he was Fin'd 'and Pillory'd, and is now fled from Juſtice) Inti- 'tuled, *The Memorial of the Church of* England, '*Humbly Offer'd to the Conſideration of all true Lovers 'of our Church and Conſtitution*; to be a Falſe Scan- 'dalous and Traiterous Libel, ſecretly, but induſtri- 'ouſly ſpread Abroad, to advance and accompliſh 'thoſe Traiterous and Wicked Deſigns, highly Im- 'peaching the Truth and Sincerity of Her Majeſty's 'Royal Reſolutions, and Pious Aſſurances upon all 'Occaſions, and ſo often from the Throne ſolemnly 'declared to ſupport, maintain, and preſerve our 'Government, both in Church and State, as by 'Law Eſtabliſh'd, the Rights and Privileges of 'Parliament, and the Liberties and Properties of all 'Her People; and alſo craftily deſign'd to Reproach 'and Scandalize Her Wiſe and Faithful Miniſtry, 'divide Her Councils, create Variances, Diſputes 'and Diſcords in Her Parliament, irritating and 'exaſperating the Members of the Church, and 'other Sober and Loyal Proteſtants, and to raiſe and 'foment Animoſities, Fears and Jealouſies amongſt 'all Her People; and the better to colour ſuch per- 'nicious Purpoſes, laying a Falſe and Scandalous 'Imputation upon the Church of *England*, as if 'they were the Authors, Contrivers and Promoters 'of that Falſe, Impious, Seditious and Traiterous 'Libel; ſo directly repugnant to the avowed Prin- 'ciples, Pious, Charitable and Chriſtian Doctrine 'of the Church, and directly contrary to the Duty, 'and ſworn Allegiance of all the ſincere and true 'Members of it.

'It is therefore our earneſt Deſire, and humble 'Requeſt, That all diligent and due Endeavours 'may be us'd to find out and diſcover the true and 'real Authors and Contrivers of that pernicious 'Book; to the intent they (then known) and the 'ſaid Printers and Publiſhers (when taken) may be 'brought to Juſtice, and Condign Puniſhment.

According to the Preſentment, the Court made the ſame day, the following Order:

'It is ordered by this Court, that Thanks be gi- 'ven to the Grand Jury, for their Duty and Loyalty

'to

'to the Queen's Majesty: their tender Care, and 'good Affection to the Church of *England*, and 'their hearty Concern for the Peace and Tranquillity 'of this Nation, so sensibly expresst in their Present-'ment delivered to this Court against a notorious 'Libel, Intituled, *The Memorial of the Church of* 'England, *Humbly offered to the Consideration of all* '*true Lovers of the Church and Constitution*; reflecting 'upon Her Majesty, and Her good Government, 'both in Church and State; and it is further order'd, 'That the said Libel be forthwith burnt in the sight 'of this Court now Sitting; and also on *Tuesday* 'next, at two of the Clock in the Afternoon, before 'the *Royal Exchange*; and that the Sheriffs of this 'City do see this Order executed accordingly.

A. C. 1705.

ASHHURST.

The Order was punctually executed by Burning the Memorial by the Hands of the Common Hangman, in open Court, on the first of *September*; and three days after before the *Royal Exchange*, the Sheriffs attending with their Officers, to see the same perform'd.

On *Saturday* the 25th of *August*, Captain *Cross*, who was Commander of the *Elizabeth*, when taken by the *French*, was tried at *Spithead* before Sir *George Bing*, on Board the *Triumph*, the Jury consisting of twelve Captains of Men of War. The chief Evidence against him, was the Carpenter, and his Brother in Law, who deposed, that he might have sav'd his Ship, provided he would have animated the Seamen under his Command, and behav'd himself as he ought to have done. He alledg'd in his Defence, that he was not well mann'd, and the Chirurgeon Sick; that several of his Crew went under the Hatches, and would not fight, and that others got Drunk; but his Defence not being admitted, the Jury found him Guilty, and his Sentence was, *That he should be Cashier'd, and never serve Her Majesty in any Capacity; that he should Forfeit the Arrears due to him; and lastly, that he should remain in Prison during Life.*

Captain Cross *Cashier'd.*

A. C. 1705.

The Queen and Prince go to Winchester, Aug. 28.

On the 28th of *August*, the Queen, and his Royal Highneſs, the Prince, ſet out from *Windſor*, for *Winchester*, and the High-Sheriff of *Hampſhire*, with about 90 *Javelin* Men, his Retinue in Liveries, and ſeveral Gentlemen with him, firſt receiv'd her Majeſty at the Borders of that County, and conducted Her within four Miles of *Winchester*, where, upon the *Downs*, the Duke of *Bolton*, Lord Lieutenant, with the Deputy Lieutenants, Juſtices of the Peace, and many other Gentlemen, met Her Majeſty, and attended Her to the Eaſt-Gate of the City, where, about ſix in the Evening She was received by the Corporation in their Formalities. The Duke of *Bolton*, as High-Steward of *Winchester*, was preſented to Her Majeſty by the Duke of *Somerſet*, and then the former having alſo preſented the Corporation, the Recorder made a Speech, thankfully acknowledging the Honour Her Majeſty did them by Her Royal Preſence. The Mayor afterwards preſented the Queen with a Purſe of 100 Guinea's, and kiſſed Her Majeſty's Hand, which Honour the Recorder and Aldermen had alſo. Then Her Majeſty, in great Pomp, was attended to the Deanery, where Dr. *Wickart*, the Dean, with the Prebendaries of that Church, and Dr. *Nicholas*, Warden of the College, with the Fellows in a Body, addreſſed themſelves to Her Majeſty, by the Dean, in the following Speech:

May it pleaſe your Majeſty,

The Dean of that Chapter, his Speech to the Queen.

'WE moſt heartily wiſh Your Majeſty, and 'His Royal Highneſs, may meet with all 'poſſible Satisfaction in this Place, where we ſubſiſt 'by the Bounty of Your Royal Anceſtors, our chief 'Founders and Benefactors. The joyful Senſe 'raiſed in us by Your Majeſty's Preſence here, we 'can think of no better way to expreſs, than by 'Renewing our ſincere Vows for the Proſperity of 'Your Reign: May it prove as Laſting as it is now 'Glorious; may You many and many Years con-'tinue the Dread of Haughty and Ambitious Mo-'narchs, the Defence of Emperors and Kings, the 'Love of Your People, and the Support of the 'Church of *England*, enrich'd by Your Majeſty's 'late

'late Charity, and adorn'd by the Example of Your 'Piety. A. C. 1705.

Her Majeſty receiv'd them very graciouſly, and did them the Honour to give them her Hand to kiſs; And the next Morning the Mayor and Aldermen attended and complimented the Prince with the Freedom of their Corporation; which his Royal Highneſs was pleas'd to accept very kindly.

The Biſhop of that Dioceſs being not able to attend her Majeſty, by reaſon of his great Age. Mr. *Mew* his Chancellor, in the Name of his Lordſhip, with the Clergy of that County, waited upon her Majeſty, being introduced by Mr. Secretary *Hedges*, and addreſs'd himſelf to her Majeſty in theſe Words:

Madam,

'THE Clergy of this County beg leave to lay 'themſelves at your Majeſty's Feet, and to 'renew their moſt ſincere Profeſſions of Gratitude 'and Duty. *The Biſhop's Chancellor's Speech to her Majeſty.*

'They likewiſe congratulate your Majeſty upon 'the happy Succeſs of your Arms; beſeeching Al'mighty God to continue the Bleſſings of your 'Reign, and to make it as glorious for your Con'queſts, as it is for your Piety, to all future Ages.

Her Majeſty was pleaſed to receive them very graciouſly; and they all had the Honour to kiſs her Hand.

Sir *Lambert Blackwell*, her Majeſty's late Envoy Extraordinary to the Great Duke of *Tuſcany*, and to the Republick of *Genoa*, being return'd from *Florence*, and *William Aglionby*, Eſq; being come back from *Zurich*, where he reſided in the Quality of her Majeſty's Envoy Extraordinary to the Confederate States of the *Swiſs* Cantons, they both waited upon the Queen at *Wincheſter*, had the † Honour to kiſs her Majeſty's Hand, and were very graciouſly receiv'd. They were afterwards introduc'd to his Royal Highneſs, from whom they alſo met with a favourable Reception. The next day her Majeſty was pleaſed to confer the Honour of Knighthood upon *John Gibſon*, Eſq; Lieutenant Governor of *Portſ-* † Sept. 5. *The Queen returns to Windſor.*

A. C. 1705.

Portſmouth; as ſhe did the day following upon *William Gifford*, Eſq; Commiſſioner of her Navy at *Portſmouth*; as a Mark of her Favour and Approbation of theio good and faithful Services. On the 8th of the ſame Month, the Queen, and her Royal Conſort, return'd to *Windſor*, where the next day the Baron *Schutz*, Envoy Extraordinary from the Elector of *Brunſwick*, had a private Audience of her Majeſty, and afterwards of his Royal Highneſs, to notify to them the Death of his Highneſs *George VVilliam*, Dnke of *Brunſwick Lunenburg Zell*, who died at *VVienhouſe*, a Country Seat within a League of *Zell*, the 28th of *Auguſt* (N.S.) being 81 Years 7 Months and 12 days old. He was a Prince of great Parts, Penetration, Judgment, and uncommon Piety and Virtue: Upon which Accounts King *VVilliam* had ſo great an Eſteem and Veneration for him, that his late Majeſty did always call him Father.

The Duke of Zell *dies.*

His Character.

† Sept. 16. *The Marriage of the Elect. Prince of* Hanover. *notified.*

A Week † after the ſame Miniſter (Baron *Schutz*) had a privase Audience of her Majeſty, and his Royal Highneſs, wherein he notified the Marriage of the Electoral Prince of *Hanover*, with the Princeſs of *Anſpatch*; And the ſame day Monſieur *de Roſencrans*, Envoy Extraordinary from the King of *Denmark*, had a private Audience of leave of her Majeſty, and the Prince: Who, two days * after went from *VVindſor* to *Kenſington*, but return'd to *VVindſor* three days † after.

* Sept. 18. *The Queen goes to* Kenſington; *ſhe returns to* Windſor.

† Sept. 21. *Sir* Thomas Rawlinſon *elected Lord Mayor of* London.

On the 29th of the ſame Month, the Common-Hall (of the City of *London*) according to Cuſtom, proceeded to the Election of a Lord Mayor; And having return'd Sir *Thomas Rawlinſon* and Sir *Robert Bedingfield* to the Court of Aldermen, they unanimouſly made Choice of the firſt, who was accordingly declared Lord Mayor Elect, for the Year enſuing. A Week * after her Majeſty was pleas'd to beſtow the Dignity of a Baronet of this Kingdom upon *VVilliam Fleming* of *Rydall*, in the County of *VVeſtmorland*, Eſq; in conſideration of the Antiquity of his Family, and the faithful Adhering of him, and his Anceſtors, to the Intereſt of the Crown. Four days † after, the Queen and his Royal Highneſs went from *VVindſor* to *Kenſington*; where the next day her Majeſty, in Council, was pleaſed to commit

* Octo. 6. William Fleming, *Eſq; made a Baronet.*

† Oct. 10.

commit the Custody of the Great Seal to *William Cowper*, Esq; one of her Majesty's Learn'd Council in the Law, with the Title of *Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of* England: And the usual Oaths being administred to him, his Lordship took his Place at the Board accordingly. On the 13th of the same Month, the Queen appointed the Earl of *Marr* to be Secretary of State of *Scotland*, in the Room of the Marquis of *Annandale*, who was preferr'd to be Lord President of her Majesty's Council in that Kingdom. About the same time, her Majesty thought fit to remove the Earl of *Abingdon* from being Lord Lieutenant of *Oxford shire*, and Constable of the Tower of *London*. On *Tuesday* the 23d of *October*, being the first day of the Term, the Lord-Keeper went in great State to the Court of Chancery in *Westminster*, being acompanied by abundance of the Nobility and Gentry. Two days before, the Learned Dr. *Wake* was consecrated Bishop of *Lincoln*, at *Lambeth* Chappel, where Dr. *Kennet* preach'd upon that occasion, with great Applause. The 30th of the same Month, Dr. *John Arburthnot* was sworn her Majesty's Physician Extraordinary, by her Majesty's Special Command, in consideration of his good and successful Services perform'd as Physician to his Royal Highness.

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William Cowper, *Esq; made Ld. Keeper*, Octo. 11.

The Marquis of Annandale *made Ld. President of the Council; and the E. of* Marr *Secretary of State in* Scotland.

The Earl of Abingdon *loses his Places.*

Dr. Wake *consecrated Bishop of* Lincoln. Oct. 21.

Dr. Arburthnet *Sworn Physician to the Queen.*

The Parliament meets Oct. 25.

On the 6th of *September* the Parliament met, according to their last Prorogation; and pursuant to her Majesty's Proclamation, were further prorogu'd to the 25th of *October*, upon which day they met again; and the Queen being come to the House of Peers, and seated on the Throne, in her Royal Robes, with the usual Solemnity, a Message was sent to the Commons, requiring their Attendance in the House of Peers, whither they came accordingly. The Lord Keeper then, by her Majesty's Command, signified to them Her Royal Pleasure, *That they should forthwith proceed to the Choice of a fit Person to be their Speaker, and present him to her Majesty the 27th.* The Commons thereupon return'd to their own House, where the Frequency was greater than had been known at the Opening of any Parliament for fifty Years past; no less than 456 Members having now been sworn. The whole Nation was at a Gaze, and as much divided in their Affections, as in their

A. C. 1705.

Hopes and Fears about the Good or Ill Succeſs of this Parliament; which all Parties agreed muſt depend upon the Choice of a Speaker. Nor was there leſs Contention within, than Expectation without. The two Candidates for that high and important Station were *William Bromley*, Eſq; and the Right Honourable *John Smith*, Eſq; the firſt put up by that Party who profeſs a warm Zeal for the Church of *England*, and Monarchy, and had in the three laſt Seſſions of the preceeding Parliament, ſtrenuouſly ſtickled for the *Occaſional Conformity Bill*; the other, by ſuch as are equal Friends to the Church eſtabliſh'd by Law, tho' acted by more Moderate and Tolerating Principles. The Marquis of *Granby*, the Duke of *Rutland*'s Son, began the Debate, and ſpoke in favour of Mr. *Smith*; was ſeconded by Mr. *Walpole*; and Sir *John Holland*, the Marquis of *Hartington*, Sir *William Strickland*, Sir *Charles Turner*, and ſome others, ſpoke by Turns, on the ſame ſide. On the other hand, the Earl of *Dyſert* recommended Mr. *Bromley*, and was follow'd by Sir *Thomas Hanmer*, Sir *Edward Seymour*, Sir *William Drake*, Mr. *Frederick Hern*, Mr. *Anneſley*, and Sir *Roger Moſtyn*: But after a Debate of about an hour and half, the Houſe divided, and two Members being appointed to tell the Voices, Mr. *Smith* had 248, and Mr. *Bromley* 205 only: One of the † Members either being ſhut (or going) out of the Houſe, or his Vote not taken in the Hurry.

Debates about the choice of a Speaker.

Mr. Smith *choſen.*

† *Mr.* C—

The Right Honourable Mr. *Smith*, being on the † appointed day preſented to her Majeſty, ſeated on her Throne in the Houſe of Peers, her Majeſty was pleaſed to approve the Choice of a Perſon ſo well qualified for that high Employment; and then made the following moſt Gracious Speech to both Houſes.

† Oct. 27.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

The Queen's Speech to both Houſes, Oct. 27.

'I Have been very deſirous to Meet you as early as 'I thought you might be call'd together, without 'Inconvenience to your Selves.

'And it is with much Satisfaction I obſerve ſo full 'an Appearance at the opening of the Parliament, 'becauſe it is a Ground for me to conclude, you are 'all convinc'd of the Neceſſity of Proſecuting the

'Juſt

'Juſt War; in which we are engag'd, and therefore 'are truly ſenſible that 'tis of the greateſt Importance 'to us to be Timely in our Preparations. A. C. 1705.

'Nothing can be more evident, than that if the '*French* King continues Maſter of the *Spaniſh* Mo-'narchy, the Balance of Power in *Europe*, is utterly 'deſtroy'd, and he will be able, in a ſhort time, to 'engroſs the Trade, and the Wealth of the World.

'No good *Engliſh-man* could at any time be con-'tent to Sit ſtill and Acquieſce in ſuch a proſpect; 'And at this time We have great Grounds to hope, 'that by the Bleſſing of God upon our Arms, and 'thoſe of our Allies, a good Foundation is laid for 'Reſtoring the Monarchy of *Spain* to the Houſe of '*Auſtria*; the Conſequences of which will not 'only be Safe and Advantageous, but Glorious for '*England*.

'I may add, We have learnt, by our own Experience, 'that no Peace with *France* will laſt longer than the 'firſt Opportunity of their Dividing the Allies, and 'of Attacking ſome of them with Advantage.

'All our Allies muſt needs be ſo ſenſible, this is 'the true State of the Caſe, that I make no doubt 'but Meaſures will ſoon be concerted, as that, if We 'be not wanting to Our Selves, We ſhall ſee the 'next Campaign begin Offenſively, on all ſides, a-'gainſt Our Enemies, in a moſt vigorous manner.

'I muſt therefore deſire you, *Gentlemen of the* '*Houſe of Commons*, to Grant Me the Supplies, which 'will be requiſite for carrying on the next Year's 'Service both by Sea and Land, and at the ſame time 'to conſider, that the giving all poſſible Diſpatch 'will make the Supply it ſelf much more effectual.

'The Firmneſs and Conduct which the Duke of '*Savoy* has ſhewn amidſt extreme Difficulties, is be-'yond Example.

'I have not been wanting to do all that was poſ-'ſible for Me, in order to his being Supported.

'I ought to take Notice to you, that the King of '*Pruſſia*'s Troops have been very uſeful to this End. 'Your Approbation of that Treaty laſt Seſſions, 'and the Encouragement you gave upon it, leave 'Me no doubt of being able to renew it for another 'Year.

A. C. 1705.

'I take this occaſion to aſſure you, that not only 'whatever ſhall be granted by Parliament for bear-'ing the Charge of the War, ſhall be laid out for 'that purpoſe, with the greateſt Faithfulneſs and 'Management: But that I will continue to add, 'out of my own Revenues, all I can reaſonably 'Spare, beyond the neceſſary Expences for the Ho-'nour of the Government.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

'By an Act of Parliament paſſed the laſt Winter, 'I was enabled to appoint Commiſſioners for this 'Kingdom, to Treat with Commiſſioners to be im-'power'd by Authority of Parliament in *Scotland*, 'concerning a nearer, and more compleat Union be-'tween the two Kingdoms, as ſoon as an Act ſhould 'be made there for that purpoſe; I think it proper 'for me to acquaint you, that ſuch an Act is lately 'paſſed there, and I intend, in a ſhort time, to 'cauſe Commiſſions to be made out, in order to 'put the Treaty on foot, which I heartily deſire 'may prove ſucceſsful, becauſe I am perſuaded, 'that an Union of the two Kingdoms will not only 'prevent many Inconveniencies, which may other-'wiſe happen, but muſt conduce to the Peace and 'Happineſs of both Nations; and therefore I hope 'I ſhall have your Aſſiſtance in bringing this great 'Work to a good Concluſion.

'There is another Union I think my Self oblig'd 'to recommend to you in the moſt earneſt and 'affectionate manner, I mean an Union of Minds 'and Affections amongſt our Selves; It is that which 'would above all things Diſappoint and Defeat the 'Hopes and Deſigns of our Enemies.

'I cannot but with Grief obſerve, there are ſome 'amongſt us, who endeavour to foment Animoſities, 'but I perſuade my ſelf, they will be found to be 'very few, when you appear to aſſiſt me in Diſ-'countenancing and Defeating ſuch Practices.

'I mention this with a little more warmth, be-'cauſe there have not been wanting ſome ſo very 'Malicious, as even in Print to ſuggeſt the Church 'of *England*, as by Law Eſtabliſh'd, to be in Danger 'at this time.

'I am

'I am willing to hope, not one of my Subjects can 'really entertain a doubt of my Affection to the 'Church, or ſo much as ſuſpect that it will not be 'my chief Care to Support it, and leave it ſecure 'after me, and therefore we may be certain, that 'they who go about to Inſinuate things of this Na-'ture muſt be mine and the Kingdom's Enemies, 'and can only mean to cover Deſigns, which they 'dare not publickly own, by endeavouring to di-'ſtract us with unreaſonable and groundleſs Diſtruſts 'and Jealouſies. A. C. 1705

'I muſt be ſo plain as to tell you. the beſt Proofs 'We all can give, at preſent, of our Zeal for the Pre-'ſervation of the Church, will be to join heartily in 'Proſecuting the War againſt an Enemy, who is 'certainly engag'd to Extirpate our Religion, as 'well as to reduce this Kingdom to Slavery.

'I am fully reſolv'd, by God's Aſſiſtance, to do 'my Part.

'I will always affectionately Support and Coun-'tenance the Church of *England*, as by Law Eſta-'bliſh'd.

'I will inviolably Maintain the Toleration.

'I will do all I can to prevail with my Subjects 'to lay aſide their Diviſions, and will ſtudy to make 'them all Safe and Eaſy.

'I will endeavour to promote Religion and Virtue 'amongſt them, and to encourage Trade and every 'thing elſe that may make them a Flouriſhing and 'Happy People.

'And they, who ſhall concur zealouſly with Me 'in Carryiug on theſe good Deſigns, ſhall be ſure to 'find my Kindneſs and Favour.

This wiſe Pathetick, and comprehenſive Speech, was receiv'd with as great and general Applauſe, as any thing that was ever deliver'd from the Throne: And on the firſt day of *November*, the Lords preſented the following Addreſs to Her Majeſty:

May it pleaſe Your Majeſty,

'WE Your Majeſties moſt Dutiful and Loyal 'Subjects the Lords Spiritual and Tempo-'ral in Parliament Aſſembled, beg Leave to make 'Our *The Lords Addreſs to the Queen.*

A. C. 1705.

'Our Humble and Sincere Acknowledgments to 'Your Majesty for Your most Gracious Speech to 'both Houses, which has opened the Eyes, and 'raised the Hearts of all Your Loyal Subjects.

'Your Majesty is pleas'd to give Us Warning of 'the Danger of being so far deluded, as to depend 'again on the Faith of Treaties, with an Enemy, 'who has never yet had any other Regard to them, 'than as they served the Purposes of his Interest and 'Ambition; and to inform Us, that no Peace can 'be Lasting, Safe and Honourable, till the *Spanish* 'Monarchy be Fixed in the House of *Austria*, and '*France* reduced to such a Degree, that the Balance 'of Power in *Europe* be again Restored.

'We humbly concur with your Majesty in these 'Your Wise and Noble Sentiments, and We Faith-'fully Promise that no Dangers shall deter Us, nor 'any Artifices divert Us, from doing all that is in 'Our Power to assist Your Majesty in carrying on 'the War, till You should be Enabled to procure such 'a Peace for *Europe*.

'Your Majesty is Graciously pleas'd to Encourage 'Us with the Hopes of a Glorious Campaign the 'next Year, and We humbly present Our Thanks 'to Your Majesty for having Wisely and Providently 'endeavour'd to Concert such Measures, as by the 'Goodness of God, may be a reasonable Foundation 'for those Hopes: And we assure your Majesty, no-'thing on Our Part shall be wanting to make them 'Effectual.

'We rest Confident, That all Your Majesties Al-'lies, Excited by Your Constancy and Courage, 'and Fired by the Example of a Prince, whom You 'have been pleas'd to mention in so honourable a 'Manner, will make their utmost Efforts to carry 'on the Clause of Liberty, and bring this just and 'necessary War to a Speedy and Happy Conclusion.

May it please Your Majesty,

'What You have already Performed, and what 'You are still Pursuing for the Good of Christen-'dom, discovers a Greatness of Mind equal to the 'most Heroick of Your Predecessors.

'But

'But We who have the Happineſs to be Your 'Subjects, ought, in the firſt Place, to Admire in 'Your Majeſty, That Tender and Indulgent Affecti- 'on to Your People, which you have ſhewn from 'the Beginning of Your Reign; That earneſt Deſire 'to Unite them among themſelves, and to make 'them all Eaſy, Safe, and Happy under Your Go- 'vernment; That Steady Zeal for the Church of '*England*, as by Law Eſtabliſhed; and, That Com- 'paſſion for thoſe who are ſo Unhappy as to Diſſent 'from Her: All which Your Majeſty having ex- 'preſs'd, at this time, in ſo Gracious and Moving a 'Manner, cannot but raiſe in Us the moſt Firm 'and Lively Reſolutions of Promoting every Thing 'You have thought fit to Recommend. A. C. 1705.

'We Aſſure Your Majeſty, We will do all We 'can to Diſcoutenance and Defeat the Deſigns and 'Practices of thoſe who Foment Animoſities among 'Your People, and will ever ſhew the utmoſt De- 'teſtation of thoſe ungrateful and wicked Men, who 'labour to diſhonour Your Majeſties Reign, and 'diſtract Your Subjects with unreaſonable and 'groundleſs Jealouſies of Dangers to the Church of '*England*. We ſhall be ready to concur in all Mea- 'ſures requiſite to put a ſtop to the Malice of theſe 'Incendiaries. In the mean time, We humbly ad- 'viſe and beſeech Your Majeſty to require and com- 'mand Your Officers and Miniſters, to whom that 'Part belongs, that they proſecute and puniſh them 'with the utmoſt Rigour of Law, as the moſt ſpite- 'full and dangerous Enemies to the Church and 'State.

'Your Majeſties Example is the Shining Orna- 'ment of Our Church, which, under the Influence 'of Your Happy Government, encreaſes in Honour 'and Eſteem, not only at Home but Abroad. Your 'Unexampled Bounty for the Relief of the Wanting 'Clergy (which has been Juſtly and Univerſally Ac- 'knowledged and Celebrated) is an undeniable Evi- 'dence of Your Concern for the Dignity and Ho- 'nour of the Church. And Your Majeſties Care to 'lay hold of every Opportunity of declaring it from 'the Throne, makes it impoſſible for any of Your 'Subjects to Entertain a real Doubt of Your Zeal

'for

A. C. 1705.

'for the Support of the Church, as by Law Esta-
'bliſh'd.

'We beg Leave to Offer to Your Majeſty Our
'moſt Sincere Aſſurances, That We will not be
'wanting in Our utmoſt Endeavours to Reconcile
'and Unite all Your Subjects, and to Extinguiſh
'thoſe Unhappy Animoſities which have too much
'prevailed among Us, the Effecting whereof ſeems
'to be the only Happineſs wanting to compleat the
'Bleſſings of Your Reign, which We pray God may
'long Continue, and that You may ſee the Fruit of
'all Your Majeſties Gracious Admonitions to Your
'Subjects, in their Hearty and Entire Union, and
'the Happy Effects of all Your Great Deſigns
'Abroad, in the well Eſtabiſhed Peace and Liberty
'of *Europe*:

To this Addreſs the Queen was pleas'd to anſwer:

The Queen's Anſwer.

My Lords,

I Return You My Hearty Thanks for Your Addreſs, and I Aſſure You it is a great Satisfaction to Me, to find You are ſo Ready to Concur in thoſe Things which I have Recommended to You.

* Nov. 6. Five days * after the Houſe of Commons waited upon the Queen, with the following Addreſs.

The Commons Addreſs.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

'YOUR Majeſty's moſt Dutiful and Loyal Sub-
'jects, the Commons of *England* in Parliament
'Aſſembled, are met together with Minds fully diſ-
'poſ'd to aſſiſt Your Majeſty in compaſſing the Great
'and Glorious Deſigns mention'd in Your moſt Gra-
'cious Speech to both Houſes of Parliament, for
'which We beg Leave to return Our moſt hearty
'Thanks, and, at the ſame time, to Congratulate the
'Glorious Succeſs of Your Majeſty's Arms, and
'thoſe of Your Allies.

'We are fully convinc'd, That the Balance of
'Power in *Europe* can never be reſtored, till the
'Monarchy of *Spain* is in the Poſſeſſion of the
'Houſe of *Auſtria*; and that no Peace with *France*
'can be Secure and Laſting, whilſt the *French* King
'ſhall

'ſhall be in a Condition to break it; and therefore 'Your Faithful Commons are fully reſolved effectually to enable Your Majeſty to carry on the War 'with Vigour, to ſupport Your Allies, and make 'good ſuch Treaties as Your Majeſty ſhall judge Ne'ceſſary, to reduce the Exorbitant Power of '*France*. A. C. 1705.

'It is no ſmall Encouragement to Your Commons 'Chearfully to grant the Supplies Neceſſary for 'thoſe great Ends, to find a frugal Management, 'and a juſt and prudent Application of the publick 'Money.

'We cannot omit, upon this Occaſion, moſt 'thankfully to acknowledge Your Majeſty's Good'neſs, in continuing to Contribute out of Your own 'Revenue to the Expences of the War.

'We want Words to expreſs the deep Senſe We 'have of the many Bleſſings we enjoy under Your 'Majeſty's moſt Happy Government. We are 'throughly ſenſible of Your Affectionate Care to 'Support and Countenance the Church of *England*, 'as by Law Eſtabliſhed. Your Reſolution to Main'tain the Toleration, and to Encourage the Trade, 'Union and Welfare of Your People.

'This being the happy Condition of all Your 'Subjects, it is the greateſt Concern imaginable to 'Us to find Your Majeſty has ſo juſt Reaſon to re'ſent the Ingratitude of ſome, who endeavour to 'foment Animoſities and Diviſions amongſt Us: 'And We cannot without Indignation reflect, That 'there ſhould be any ſo Malicious as to Inſinuate 'that the Church of *England*, as by Law Eſtabliſh'd, 'is, or ever can be, in Danger for want of Your Ma'jeſty's Care and Zeal to Support and maintain it: 'Your Majeſty's Exemplary Piety, Your ſteady Ad'herence to the Church of *England*, leave no room 'to Doubt, but that theſe Suggeſtions proceed from 'Your Majeſty's, and the Kingdom's Enemies; who, 'to cover their own Diſaffection to the preſent Eſta'bliſhment and Adminiſtration, endeavour to di'ſtract Your Subjects with unreaſonable and ground'leſs Diſtruſts and Jealouſies.

'Your Majeſty may be aſſured, That Your Com'mons will Zealouſly concur in every Thing that 'may tend to diſcourage and puniſh ſuch Incendia-

'ries

A. C. 1705.

'ries, and to Diſappoint Your Enemies both at 'Home and Abroad.

To which Addreſs Her Majeſty was pleas'd to give this Gracious Anſwer.

Gentlemen,

Her Majeſty's Anſwer.

I Take very kindly the Confidence you expreſs in my Care of the Publick, and Your Concern for the Occaſion I have had to Complain: I return you My hearty Thanks for the Aſſurances of Your Support and Aſſiſtance, which, by God's Bleſſing, I ſhall always Endeavour to Improve for the Advantage and Happineſs of My People.

† Nov. 9. *A Supply Voted.*

Three days † after, the Commons, in a Grand Committee, unanimouſly reſolved, That a Supply be granted to Her Majeſty, which being the next day reported to, and approved by the Houſe, it was order'd, That Eſtimates of the Sea-Service, Land-Forces, Office of Ordnance both for Sea and Land-Service, for the Year 1706, be laid before the Houſe: As alſo Accounts of the particular Expences for the Ordinary of the Navy, for the laſt Year; Of the preſent Debt of the Navy; Of the Subſidies to Her Majeſty's Allies; Of the preſent Debt of the Office of Ordnance; Of the Expences of the Offices of Ordnance for the laſt Year; Of the Number of Men employed in the Sea-Service in each Month; from the firſt of *November* 1704, to the ſame day in 1705; Of the Number and Rules of Ships employed in each Month, during the ſame ſpace of Time; Of what Sums of Money had ariſen by Prizes, ſince the laſt Acconnt laid before this Houſe, and how the ſame had been applied; and of the Debt due for Tranſport Service: And then the Commons reſolv'd, That an Addreſs be preſented to Her Majeſty, that She would be pleas'd to give Directions to the reſpective Offices, that the ſaid Eſtimates and Accounts might be laid before the Houſe: Which Requeſt Her Majeſty readily granted.

Several Eſtimates and Accounts laid before the Houſe.

On the 13th of the ſame Month, (*November*) the Commons proceeded to take Her Majeſty's Speech into Conſideration, and the ſame was again read by the Speaker, after which the Houſe Reſolv'd,

'That

'That an humble Addreſs be preſented to Her Ma- A. C.
'jeſty, to return the Thanks of this Houſe for Her 1705.
'tender Regard to the Good and Welfare of both
'Her Kingdoms of *England* and *Scotland*; for Her *Addreſs of*
'great Care and Endeavour to ſettle the Succeſſion *the Com-*
'of the Kingdom of *Scotland* in the Houſe of *Hano-* *mons to the*
'*ver*; for preſerving the Peace, and promoting the *Queen.*
'Union of the two Kingdoms: And to aſſure Her
'Majeſty, that this Houſe will, to the utmoſt of their
'Power, aſſiſt Her Majeſty to bring this great
'Work to a happy Concluſion: And likewiſe,
'That She will be graciouſly pleaſed to direct, that
'the whole Proceedings of the laſt Seſſion of Parlia-
'ment in *Scotland*, relating to the Union of the two
'Kingdoms, and the Settlement of the Succeſſion of
'*Scotland* in the Houſe of *Hanover*, be laid before this
'Houſe. And *Ordered*, that the ſaid Addreſs be pre-
ſented to her Majeſty by ſuch Members of the Houſe,
as were of Her Majeſty's Privy-Council. Two days* * Nov. 6.
after, Mr. Secretary *Harley* acquainted the Houſe,
That their Addreſs, with Relation to the Proceed-
ings of the laſt Seſſion of Parliament in *Scotland*,
touching the Union of the Kingdoms of *England* and
Scotland, and the Succeſſion of *Scotland*, having been
preſented to Her Majeſty, Her Majeſty was pleaſed
to give an Anſwer in theſe Words.

I Take very kindly the Senſe You Expreſs of My En- *Her Ma-*
deavours to promote the Proteſtant Succeſſion, and *jeſty's An-*
the Treaty of Union in Scotland. *ſwer.*

I have given Direction for complying with Your Ad-
dreſs, and You ſhall have the State of that matter as
ſoon as it can conveniently be ſent You.

On the 12th of *November*, the Lords took Her Majeſty's Speech into Conſideration, and after a long Debate, which was begun by the Earls of *Rocheſter* and *Nottingham*, a Committee was order'd to ſit the next Day, to draw up an Addreſs to the Queen, to deſire that her Majeſty would be pleaſed to order all Papers relating to the Proceedings of the laſt Seſſions of the Parliament of *Scotland*, to be laid before the Houſe: Which Orders the Queen

A. C. 1705. gave accordingly. On the 15th, their Lordſhips went upon the State of the Nation, her Majeſty being preſent: And the Lord *Haverſham* made the following Speech:

My Lords,

The Lord Haverſham's *Speech in the Houſe of Lords,* Nov. 15.

'IT may perhaps be expected, ſince I moved 'you *the State of the Nation*, that I ſhould ſay 'ſomewhat to you upon this Occaſion: And tho' I 'never labour'd under *more Difficulties* than I do at 'preſent, yet being Conſcious to my Self of a *Heart 'full of Loyalty, and Duty to Her Majeſty, and Zeal for 'Her Service, as is poſſible for any Subject to have*; and 'knowing that *the beſt Way of preſerving Liberty of 'Speech in Parliament, is to make uſe of it*, I will 'mention three or four General Heads to your 'Lordſhips, and ſpeak to them with a great deal of 'Freedom and Plainneſs.

'The firſt Thing I ſhall ſpeak to, is the *Preſent 'Confederate War*, in which we are Engaged: And 'becauſe the beſt Way of judging what we may 'reaſonably expect for the future, is to conſider the 'Actions that are paſs'd, give me Leave a little to 'take Notice to your Lordſhips of the *Operations of 'the laſt Campaign*: I ſhall not ſay much of our '*Forcing the* French *Lines, and our Beating the* French '*Troops afterwards*, (tho' that was a very Great and 'Brave Action;) but becauſe there was ſuch a *mix-'ture of Victory and Misfortune*; and that this is ſuch 'a chequer'd Piece, I purpoſely forbear taking fur-'ther Notice of it.

'But there were two other Actions, which I 'think take in your whole Campaign, *the march of 'our Army to the* Moſelle, and the *Buſineſs of* Ove-'riſch: In both which give me leave to ſay, (not 'to give it a harder Term) *I think We were not 'uſed as We might have reaſonably expected.* Our Ge-'neral, with a great deal of Conduct, *cover'd Prince* 'Lewis *of* Baden's *Army*; nor can it be doubted he 'might eaſily have join'd Us, if he had pleaſed, with-'out the leaſt Danger from the *French*; which if he 'had done, by the beſt Account I could ever get, 'and I think I have a very True one) We had been 'at leaſt *Five and twenty Thouſand ſtronger than the* 'French *there*; but being Diſappointed of being

'join'd

'join'd by Prince *Lewis*, and of the Assistance we 'expected from him, *that Great Design proved* 'Abortive. A. C. 1705.

'The next was the *Business of* Overisch, where by 'the Conduct of my Lord Duke of *Marlborough*, we 'had a fair Opportunity of *putting an End to the War* 'at once. *The Dutch held our Hand, and would not let* 'Us give the Deciding Blow.

'Thus ended your Campaign, tho' it began 'with more promising Hopes of Success than this 'next I believe will: You had then an Enemy to deal 'with *whose Counsels were distracted, whose Troops* 'were broke, and the Courage of his Army sunk.

'From all this give me leave to conclude, That 'it is neither Men nor Money, Courage and Con- 'duct, that are the only Things necessary to carry 'on a Successful Confederate War.

'Those who command your Army are Men of 'that Bravery, and every Common Soldier hath so 'much Courage, that no equal Number of Men in 'the World, I think, can stand before them; but 'let our Supplies be never so full and speedy, let our *Ma-* 'nagement be never so great and frugal, yet if it be our 'Misfortune to have Allies that are as slow and back- 'ward as We are zealous and forward, that hold our 'Hands, and suffer us not to take any Opportunity that 'offers, that are coming into the Field, when we are 'going into VVinter-Quarters, I cannot see what it is 'we are reasonably to expect.

'The next Thing I shall take the Liberty to speak 'to, is the Point of *Trade*: Every one sees how our 'Merchants go off daily, and how low the Trade of 'this Nation at present is. I know, my Lords, there 'is a *VVord we are very fond of*, which We call the 'Balance of Power, but the *Dutch*, who are a *very* 'VVise People, have a double View, and *take as much* 'Care of the Balance of Trade, as *they do of the Balance* 'of Power; and are as fearful of *our Power at Sea*, 'as of the *Power of* France *by Land*. My Lords, the 'best Knowledge of Things is by their Causes; *'tis* 'Trade begets Wealth, as *Wealth begets Power*; and it 'seems very hard for *England*, that *while the* Dutch 'live at Peace under the Protection of our Arms, We, if 'we will have any part of Trade with them, *must* 'have it under the Protection of their Passes: But

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'it will be yet much harder, if, after their having 'the Advantage of a *Trading War*, we ſhould make 'a *Tradeleſs Peace.*

'I know, my Lords, *The* Dutch *generally complain 'they are very Poor; but give me leave to ſay, I cannot 'ſee how they have been* out of Pocket one Shilling 'ſince this War, for they have *more by* Remittances, 'and *Money from* England, *than all the Money that 'goes out of their Country to* Portugal, Savoy, *and the* 'German *Princes.*

'There is one Thing more which I take to be of 'the greateſt Importance to us all, 'tis this I had 'chiefly in my Intention, and with which I ſhall 'conclude what I have to ſay.

'But before I come to it, give me leave to take 'Notice of one Thing to your Lordſhips. My 'Lords, *'Tis the Happineſs of* England, *and that which 'ever did, and ever will keep the greateſt Miniſters in 'Awe, That by* the Law and Cuſtom of Parliament, *'the meaneſt Member of either Houſe has undoubted 'Right to Debate on any Subject, and to ſpeak his 'Thoughts with all Freedom, without being liable to be 'called in Queſtion by any Perſon* whatever, *till the 'Parliament it ſelf hath firſt taken any Notice of them.* 'This is grounded on the greateſt Equity and Rea'ſon, becauſe *that which concerns all ſhould be debated 'by all:* Nor is it poſſible for a Parliament to 'Debate, or come to a clear Reſolution on any 'Queſtion, or *to give Advice to Her Majeſty, as they 'ought, without this Freedom.* I give good Authority

* Fol. 54. 'to juſtifie what I ſay; Sir * *Robert Atkins* tells us 'in his Treatiſe of the Power and Privilege of Par'liaments, of the Caſe of one Sir *Thomas Haxey*, in 'the Time of King *Richard* II. who having deliver'd 'a Petition to the King. with which he was diſ'pleaſed, *the King ſent to the Speaker to know who it 'was that delivered that Petition*; by which (ſays Sir 'Robert, it is apparent the King cannot take Notice 'of any thing done in Parliament, (*he names the 'Houſe of Commons*) but as it is repreſented to him by 'the Houſe it ſelf.

'Having ſaid this, give me leave to read to your 'Lordſhips a Paragraph of her Majeſty's Speech to 'her laſt Parliament laſt Year: My Lords and Gen'tlemen, We have, by the Bleſſing of God, a fair

'Pro-

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'Proſpect of this Great and Deſirable End, if We 'do not diſappoint it by our own unreaſonable Humour and Animoſity, the *fatal Effects* of which We 'have ſo narrowly eſcaped in this Seſſion, that it 'ought to be a ſufficient Warning againſt any dangerous Experiments for the future.

'I ſhall not go about to ſhew the Grammatical 'Conſtruction of theſe Words, but chuſe rather to 'ſay, That as we enjoy many Bleſſings under her 'Majeſty's happy Government, ſo I hope we ſhall 'have this too, *That her Majeſty will never give Ear to 'any ſecret and private Information, but as it comes to 'Her in a Parliamentary Way by the Houſes themſelves.*

'The laſt Thing, my Lords, is that which I take 'to be of the greateſt Concernment to us all, both 'Queen and People: I love always to ſpeak very 'plain, and ſhall do ſo in this Point.

'My Lords, *I think there can be nothing more for 'the Safety of the Queen, for the Preſervation of our 'Conſtitution, for the Security of the Church, and for 'the Advantage of Us all, than if the* Preſumptive Heir 'to the Crown, *according to the Act of Settlement in 'the Proteſtant Line,* ſhould be here amongſt us. 'Tis 'very plain that nothing can be more for the *Securi-'ty of any Throne,* than to have a *Number of Succeſſors* 'round about it, whoſe *Intereſt is always* to Defend 'the Poſſeſſor from any Danger, *and prevent any 'Attempt againſt him, and revenge any Injury done him.* 'Is there any Man, my Lords, who doubts that if 'the *Duke of* Gloceſter *had been now alive, her Majeſty 'had not been more Secure than ſhe is?* We cannot 'think of that Misfortune without the greateſt Grief, 'but yet we are *not to Neglect our own Safety*; and tho' 'a Succeſſor be not the Child of the Prince, yet is 'he *the Child of the Queen and the People.*

'Beſides, my Lords, the *Heats and Differences* 'which are among us, make it very neceſſary that 'we ſhould have the *Preſumptive Heir reſiding here. 'The Duty and Reſpect we pay her Majeſty, and the Au-'thority of the Law, can hardly keep us in Peace and 'Union amongſt our Selves at preſent*; what then may 'we not fear when *theſe Bonds* ſhall ever happen to 'be broken?

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'And would it not be a great Advantage to the 'Church, for the *Presumptive Heir* to be personally 'acquainted with *the Reverend the Prelates?* Nay, 'would it not be an Advantage to all *England*, that 'whenever the Successor comes over, he should not 'bring *a Flood of Foreigners along with him, to eat up 'and devour the Good of the Land?*

'I will say no more to your Lordships, but con- 'clude with this *Motion*.

'*That an Humble Address be presented to Her Majes- 'ty by this House, That Her Majesty will be graciously 'pleas'd to Invite the Presumptive Heir to the Crown of* 'England, *according to the Acts of Parliament made for 'Settling the Succession of the Crown in the Protestant 'Line, into this Kingdom, to reside here.*

The Question whether the Princess Sophia *should be invited to come into* England, *carried in the Negative.*

This Motion was back'd by some Lords, but opposed by a great Majority, so that after a Debate of four Hours, the Question being put, *Whether the Princess* Sophia *should be sent for over into* England, *or not?* The previous Question was put, whether that Question should be put; and carried in the Negative. However, some Lords who were for inviting the Princess *Sophia* to come over, enter'd their Protest in the following Words: *We humbly conceive that having a Presumptive Heir to the Crown, residing in the Kingdom, will be a great Strengthening to Her Majesty's Royal Hands, in the Administration of the Government, and Security of her Majesty's Royal Person, and of the Succession to the Crown, as by Law Establish'd, in the Protestant Line.* It was observ'd, that when the Lord *Haversham* mention'd in his Speech, the late Duke of *Gloucester*, the Queen was so touch'd with the Sound of that dear Name, that she went out of the House to dissipate her Grief.

Some Lords protest against it.

The Lords order a Bill to be brought in for the Security of the Hanover *Succession.*

Tho' the Majority of the House of Peers did not think fit to invite the Princess *Sophia* to come into *England*, yet to shew their Zeal for the Security of the *Hanover* Succession, they appointed the 19th of the same Month (*November*) to take the same into Consideration. The Queen was present in that Day's Debate, which being over, it was carried without dividing, That *a Bill* be brought in *for the better Security of her Majesty's Person and Government, and of the Succession to the Crown of* England, *in the Protestant*

ſtant Line; And that for continuing the Adminiſtration of the Government in the Name of the next Proteſtant Succeſſor, (that may happen to be out of this Kingdom, at the time of her Majeſty's Demiſe,) until her, or his Arrival, the Archbiſhop of Canterbury, *the Chancellor or Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, the High Treaſurer, the Preſident of the Council, the Lord Privy Seal, the High Admiral, and the Lord Chief Juſtice of the Queen's Bench, at that time being, be conſtituted Lords Juſtices of* England, *and impower'd in the Name of ſuch Succeſſor, to act, as if preſent.* This Bill the Judges brought in accordingly two † days after; and, at the ſame time, the Lords order'd another Bill to be brought in for Naturalizing the Houſe of *Hanover*, being Proteſtants. A. C. 1705. † Nov. 21

The † next day, the Lord *Haverſham* mov'd in the Houſe of Peers, That the Miſcarriages of the laſt Campaign, occaſion'd by the Allies, might be inquir'd into, which being put to the Vote, was carried in the Negative by a great Majority. The 23d their Lordſhips went upon the *Scotch* Affairs, the Queen being preſent, and after a long Debate, reſolv'd, 'That in order to come to an Union with 'the Kingdom of *Scotland*, the Act paſt the laſt 'Seſſion of the preceding Parliament, entituled, *An 'Act for the effectual ſecuring the Kingdom of* England 'from the apparent Dangers that may ariſe from ſeveral 'Acts lately paſſed in the Parliament of* Scotland, ſhould be repeal'd, except the Clauſe that empowers her Majeſty to appoint Comiſſioners to treat of an Union with that Kingdom; Order'd the Judges to bring in a Bill for that purpoſe, and that a Committee ſhould ſit thereon; and Reſolv'd, That the Thanks of their Houſe ſhould be given to her Majeſty, for Her Care about *Scotland*, and for her Promoting the Intereſt of that Kingdom by the Succeſſion to the Crown in the Proteſtant Line. † Nov. 22

The Lords order a Bill to be brought in for an Union with Scotland

Whilſt theſe Things paſt in the Houſe of Peers, the Commons proceeded with great Unanimity and Chearfulneſs in the publick Buſineſs, and † reſolv'd, '1ſt, That 40000 Men be employ'd in the Sea Ser- 'vice for the Year 1706, including the 8000 Ma- 'rines; 2d That Four Pounds a Man *per Menſem*, 'be allowed for Maintaining the ſaid 40000 Men 'for thirteen Months, including the Ordnance for

Reſolves of the Commons about the Supply. † Nov. 15.

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'Sea-Service; 3d, † That 120000 Pounds be allow'd for the Ordinary of the Navy, for the Year '1706; 4th, (a) That a further Sum of 10000 †Nov. 17. 'Pounds be allowed to the Officer of Ordnance, to- (a) Nov. 'wards making a Wharf and Store-house at *Ports-* 20. '*mouth*; 5th, That 18238 *l.* 17 *s.* 4 *d.* be allowed to 'the said Office, for Ordnance, Stores and Carriages 'for Eight Ships new built, in lieu of those lost in (b) Nov. 'the great Storm; 6th, (b) That 357000 *l.* be gran- 22. 'ted for the Maintaining of Guards and Garrisons, 'and for Payment of the Invalids for the Service of 'the Year 1706. including 5000 Men to serve on 'Board the Fleet; 7th, That the 40000 Men which 'were raised to act in Conjunction with the Forces 'of her Majesty's Allies, be continu'd for the Year '1706; 8th, That 886223 *l.* 18 *s.* 6 *d.* be granted 'for Maintaining of the said 40000 Men; 9th, 'That the Additional Forces of 10000 Men 'be continu'd for the Year 1706; 10th, That '177511 *l.* 3 *s* 6 *d.* be granted for Maintaining the 'said Additional Forces; 11th, That her Majesty's 'Proportion of Land Forces, to act in Conjunction 'with the Forces of the King of *Portugal*, for the 'Service of the Year 1706, be 10210 Men; 12th, 'That 222379 *l.* 5 *s.* 10 *d.* be granted to her Majesty, for Maintaining the said 10210 Men; 13th, 'That the 5000 Land Forces now in *Catalonia* 'be continu'd for the Year 1706; 14th, That '96729 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* be granted to her Majesty for 'Maintaining the said 5000 Men; 15th, That '414166 *l.* 13 *s.* 6 *d.* be granted for the Payment of 'Her Majesty's Proportion of Her Subsidies to the 'Allies, for the Service of the Year 1706; 16th, 'That 48630 *l.* be granted for making good the 'Payment of Her Majesty's Share of the Subsidies 'payable to the King of *Prussia*, which was not 'provided for in the last Session of Parliament; '17th, That 65000 *l.* be granted to make good the 'Payment of the Bounty Money bestow'd by Her 'Majesty on the Land Forces, that serv'd in the 'Campaign in *Germany* in the Year 1704, pursuant 'to the Address of the House of Commons; 18th, 'That 784 *l.* 7 *s.* 6 *d.* be granted to make good the 'Additional Charge to the Troops of *Hanover* and '*Zell*, which was not provided for in the last Session

'of

'of Parliament; 19th, That 7631 *l.* 16 *s.* 8 *d.* be 'granted to make good the Charge of General Officers and Contingencies in the Expedition to *Spain*, 'which was not provided for in the laſt Seſſion of 'Parliament; 20th, That 15296 *l.* be granted for 'Levy Money, to make good the Horſes of the *Engliſh* Horſe and Dragoons that were kill'd, and died 'of the Common Diſtemper in the laſt Campaign 'in the *Low Countries*, between the Firſt of *May* and 'the 31ſt of *October*, 1705; 21ſt, That 15670 *l.* be 'granted to make good the Horſes that were loſt by 'the Officers of the *Engliſh* Troops, during the laſt 'Campaign in the *Low Countries*; 22d, And (*c*) that 'towards the Supply granted to Her Majeſty, an 'Aid of Four Shillings in the Pound for one Year, 'be laid upon all Lands, Tenements, Hereditaments, 'Penſions, Offices, and perſonal Eſtates. It is to be obſerv'd, That upon the Queſtion (*d*) whether it ſhould be referr'd to the Committee to conſider, That in the Clauſe for adding 10000 Men to act in Conjunction with the *Dutch*, it ſhould be provided, That they ſhould be oblig'd to leave off Trading with *France*, it was carried in the Negative by a Majority of 184 Votes, againſt 117.

C. A. 1705.

(c) Nov. 24.

(d) Nov. 22.

The *Engliſh* Nation had, a long time, been kept in Suſpence, about the Succeſs of the Earl of *Peterborough*'s Expedition, after the taking of Fort *Montjuich*, by the Unfaithfulneſs of the Relations tranſmitted hither from *France*: But, at length, Captain *Norris*, of the *Britannia*, arrived at St. *Helens*, the 22d of *November*, being ſent Expreſs from *Barcelona*, on Board the *Canterbury*, to bring the welcome News of the Reduction of that City, in the manner before-mention'd. The Lord *Shannon* and Brigadier (now Major) General *Stanhope*, came in that Ship; and brought † Letters to the Queen from the King of *Spain*, the Junta of the Military Arm of *Catalonia*, the City of *Barcelona*, the City of *Vich*, and the Earl of *Peterborough*; upon the Receipt of which her Majeſty † went to the Houſe of Peers, and the Commons being ſent for up, ſhe was pleaſed to make the following Speech to both Houſes:

† *See the Appendix, page* 13. *&* *Seqq.*

†Nov. 27

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The Queen's Speech to both Houses.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

'HAving newly receiv'd Letters from the King of 'Spain, and the Earl of *Peterborough*, which 'contain a very particular Account of our Great 'and Happy Successes in *Catalonia*; and shewing, 'at the same time, the Reasonableness of their be-'ing immediately Supported, I look upon this to be 'a Matter of so much Consequence in it self, and so 'Agreeable to you, that I have Order'd a Copy of 'the King of *Spain*'s Letter to My Self; a Letter 'from the Junta of the Military Arm of *Catalonia*; 'and another Letter from the City of *Vich*; as also 'an Extract of the Earl of *Peterborough*'s Letter 'to Me, to be Communicated to both Houses of 'Parliament.

'I recommend the Consideration of them to you, '*Gentlemen of the House of Commons*, very particular-'ly, as the speediest Way to Restore the Monarchy 'of *Spain* to the House of *Austria*; And therefore 'I assure My Self you will Enable Me to prosecute 'the Advantages we have gain'd, in the most effectu-'al Manner, and to Improve the Opportunity, 'which God Almighty is pleased to afford us of 'putting a prosperous End to the present War.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

'I must not lose this Occasion of desiring you to 'give as much Dispatch to the Matters before you, 'as the Nature of them will Allow, that so our 'Preparations for next Year may be Early, which 'cannot fail of being of great Advantage to us.

The Commons congratulate the Queen upon the Successes in Catalonia.

The Commons being return'd to their House, Mr. Secretary *Hedges* laid before 'em the Letters mention'd in her Majesty's Speech, after the Reading of which, they unanimously resolv'd, 'That an humble Ad-'dress be presented to her Majesty, to congratulate 'the glorious Success of her Majesty's Arms, and 'those of her Allies in *Catalonia*, and to assure her 'Majesty, That this House would, to the utmost of 'their Power, enable her Majesty to prosecute the 'great Advantages already obtain'd there: Which Address being presented the same day, her Majesty *return'd them many Thanks for the Assurances they had given,*

given, which she did not doubt would have a good Effect at home and abroad. A. C. 1705.

Two days † after, both Houses attended the Queen with the following Address. † Nov. 29.

Address of both Houses concerning the Allies, and desiring her Majesty to keep a good Correspondence with the Dutch.

'WE Your Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal 'Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, 'and Commons in Parliament Assembled, being 'justly alarmed by the many Artifices which the 'Emissaries of *France* have put in Practice this last 'Year, in order to raise Jealousies and create Misun- 'derstandings amongst the Allies engag'd in this ne- 'cessary War for the Support of the Liberties of 'Europe, and being apprehensive lest such Malicious 'Insinuations, if they should pass unobserv'd, might, 'in time, so far take Place as to abate the Spirit, and 'slacken the Zeal of the Confederacy, do most 'humbly beseech Your Majesty to use all possible 'Endeavours to preserve a good *Correspondence* a- 'mongst all the Confederates, and, *in a most particu- 'lar manner, to maintain and cultivate a strict Friend- 'ship with the States-General of the United Provinces*: 'And we most humbly entreat Your Majesty, 'that as in your own Way of Acting you have set 'before Your Allies a Great and Noble Example, so 'You would be graciously pleas'd, by all other pro- 'per Means, to excite the whole Confederacy to 'make early and effectual Preparations, and to exert 'their utmost Vigour in the Prosecution of the War 'against *France*. To this Address the Queen was pleas'd to answer,

The Queen's Answer.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

'YOUR Joining in this Address, is a very parti- 'cular Satisfaction to Me.

'The Opinion of both Houses of Parliament will 'always be of the greatest Weight with Me. I 'shall readily comply with your Desire: and I make 'no Question but it will meet with a just Regard 'from all our Allies.

Further Resolves of the Commons about the Supply.

The next * day the Commons agreed to the Re- solutions taken the day before in a Grand Com- mittee, to wit, 'That 250000 *l.* be granted for her 'Majesty's Proportion of the Charge towards the 'Prosecu- * Nov. 30.

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'Profecuting the Succeſſes already gain'd by King 'Charles the Third, for Recovery of the Monarchy 'of *Spain*, to the Houſe of *Auſtria*. 120000 *l.* for 'the Land Service to be perform'd by the Office of 'Ordnance for the Year 1706. 120000 *l.* towards 'defraying the Charge of tranſporting Land Forces; '3500 *l.* for the Charge of Circulating Exchequer 'Bills for another Year; And 47000 *l.* for the Pay-'ment of another Year's Intereſt of the unſatisfied 'Debentures charg'd upon the *Iriſh* Forfeitures.

The Duke of Montague *introduc'd into the Houſe of Peers.*

On the 15th of *November* the Duke of *Montague* was, in that Quality, introduc'd into the Houſe of Peers, between the Duke of *Ormond*, and the Duke of *Bolton*, and ſeated in the uſual manner: The Earl of *Mancheſter* officiating in this Ceremony as Lord Great Chamberlain, in the Abſence of the Earl of *Lindſey*. The 3d of the next Month, the Duke of *Argyle*, in the Kingdom of *Scotland*, whom the Queen had been pleas'd to create a Baron and Earl of this Kingdom, by the Stile and Title of Baron of *Chatham*, and Earl of *Greenwich*, in the County of *Kent*, was introduc'd into the Houſe of Peers, between the Earl *Rivers* and the Earl of *Kingſton*, and ſeated in the uſual manner: His Grace the Duke of *Northumberland* officiating in this Ceremony as Lord Great Chamberlain.

The D. of Argyle *made Earl of* Greenwich.

An Act paſs'd.

The ſame day the Queen came to the Houſe of Peers, with the uſual State, and gave the Royal Aſſent to an *Act for Exhibiting a Bill in this preſent Parliament for Naturalizing the moſt Excellent Princeſs* Sophia, *Electoreſs and Dutcheſs Dowager of* Hanover, *and the Iſſue of her Body.*

† Dec. 4.

The next † day, the Commons, in a Grand Committee, took into Conſideration the Papers communicated to the Houſe, relating to the Proceedings of the Parliament of *Scotland*, concerning the Union of the two Kingdoms, and the Succeſſion of the Crown of *Scotland* on the Houſe of *Hanover*: And then warmly debated a Motion made by Sir *Thomas Hanmer*, ſeconded by Mr. *Benſon*, and Mr. *Bromley*, That the Princeſs *Sophia* ſhould be invited to come over: After which the Queſtion was put, whether the Chairman of the Committee ſhould leave the Chair, which was carried in the Affirmative without dividing; and ſo that Motion dropt.

The Motion to invite the Princeſs Sophia *to come o're, dropt.*

Not-

A. C. 1705.

Notwithſtandiug what her Majeſty was pleaſed to ſay in her firſt Speech to this Parliament, a great many People made it their Buſineſs (if not in Print, as ſome time before, at leaſt in their Diſcourſes) to inſinuate, *That the Church of* England *was in Danger.* Wherefore to juſtify her Majeſty's Aſſertion to the contrary, and to remove all unreaſonable and ill-grounded Jealouſies, the Lord *Halifax* moved the Houſe of Peers, That a day might be appointed to enquire into this pretended Danger. The 6th of *December* being appointed accordingly, the Lord R———r began the Debate (in which the Queen was preſent) and told their Lordſhips, 'That the 'Subject Matter of it was of ſo tender a Nature, that 'it was difficult to ſpeak to it; for her Majeſty had 'expreſs'd her ſelf ſo concluſively in her Speech, that 'it ſeem'd to be to contradict the Queen, *to ſpeak 'freely*; but in regard that the Miniſters might be 'ſuppoſed to compoſe the Speeches, he deſired that 'what he ſaid might not be offenſive to the Queen, 'to whom he had all the Affection and Reſpect that 'could be. He added, that Miniſters might miſtake, 'and not always act for the publick Good; and 'inſtanced in the Miniſtry of *Portugal*, where the 'King was our Friend, the Miniſtry ſeem'd to be 'otherwiſe; inſomuch that that Alliance was of no 'Benefit to us; That the Duke of *Buckingham* and 'Archbiſhop *Laud* were heartily in the Intereſt of 'King *Charles* I. and did many things that very 'much injur'd him. The full Expreſſions in the 'Queen's Speech he compared to the Law in King 'Charles II's. time, to make it Treaſon to call the 'King a Papiſt, for which very reaſon, he ſaid, he 'always thought him ſo. The Reaſons he gave for 'his Fear of the Church's Danger aroſe from theſe 'three Cauſes; firſt, the Act of Security in *Scotland*; 'ſecondly, the Heir of the Houſe of *Hanover* not be-'ing ſent for over; thirdly, the not paſſing the *Oc-'caſional Bill.* Upon the firſt he ſaid the Presbyte-'rian Church in *Scotland* was fully eſtabliſh'd with-'out a Toleration; That to arm that People was 'to give them a Power to invade *England*, where 'they had a powerful Party for their Friends, who 'never wanted the Will to deſtroy the Church, That 'he thought the Heir to the Crown ought to be pre-'ſent

Debates in the Houſe of Peers, about the Church of England's *being in Danger.*

The E. of R——r's *Speech.*

A. C. 1705.

'ſent among us, in order to be fully acquainted with 'us, and our Conſtitution, and thereby enabled to 'prevent any Evil Deſigns upon the Church and 'State; and that the *Occaſional Bill* was in it ſelf ſo rea-'ſonable, and the Church's Requeſt in it ſo ſmall, that 'the Induſtry for oppoſing it gave the greater Ground 'for its Suſpicion. When that Noble Lord had end-ed, the Houſe ſate ſtill near a quarter of an Hour, expecting ſome Body would ſecond him, but no Body elſe ſpeaking on that ſide, the Lord *H*——*x* ſaid, that he having moved for the preſent Debate, it might be expected that he ſhould ſpeak to it. He ſaid, 'The Act of Security in *Scotland* was a Na-'tional Thing, wholly Foreign to Church Affairs; 'That it was paſſed only to prevent immediate War, 'which the *Scots* ſeemed to have reſolved upon; 'That, in caſe it ſhould ever be made uſe of, it would 'be but as other Wars with that Nation had been 'in former days, wherein *England* was always able 'to defend it ſelf, and would be ſure, hereafter, be 'more able to do it, inſomuch as the Strength of '*England* was encreaſed much more than that of *Scot-'land*; ſo that unleſs *France* ſhould come into the 'Quarrel, whoſe hands were already too full to do, 'it would ſignify little: But that, Bleſſed be God, 'Things were ſo well compromiſed with the *Scots*, 'and their former Heats ſo much abated, that there 'was no reaſon to doubt of an amicable Iſſue of 'that Difference. As to the Houſe of *Hanover*, he 'ſaid, that was a Danger but of eight Days ſtanding; 'for he durſt ſay a Fortnight ago, no Body made 'the Abſence of the Princeſs *Sophia* a Danger to 'the Church; and as for her Abſence upon the 'Queen's Death, that was now ſo well to be pro-'vided for, by the Acts for Lords Juſtices, that he 'thought no Evil could poſſibly happen to the 'Church before her Arrival; That he wondred the 'Houſe of *Hanover* ſhould be now eſteemed ſuch a 'Security to the Church, whereas, when the Laws 'were made for the Security of that Succeſſion, it 'was generally reckon'd a Hardſhip upon the 'Churches, and a Clergy Man, in a Company of 'Convocation Men, had openly called her an Un-'baptized *Lutheran*, the Truth of which he could 'prove. As to the *Occaſional Bill*, he ſaid, That

The Lord H—x's ſpeech.

'Matter

'Matter had been canvaſſed already, and it was 'then the Opinion of that Houſe, that it would not 'prove of any Advantage and Security to the Church, 'but rather the contrary. That upon the whole, 'there had been Times in our Memory, wherein 'the Church might be ſaid to be in Danger. King '*Charles* the Second was a *Roman* Catholick, at leaſt 'his Brother thought fit to declare it after his Death, 'and the Succeſſor, who had the Management of 'all Affairs, was known to be ſuch, and yet the 'Church thought her ſelf then ſecure, and thoſe Pa-'triots that ſtood up in its Defence, and endeavoured 'to prevent the Evils which might enſue from a *Po-'piſh* Succeſſion were Diſcountenanced and Puniſh-'ed: Nay, when that Succeſſor came to the Throne, 'and that the Church was very apparently in the 'greateſt Danger, by the *High-Commiſſion*-Court, 'and otherwiſe, we were then indeed generally 'alarmed, but we know who ſat in that Court, and 'went large Steps in the Work then on Foot. That 'ſoon after the Acceſſion of King *William* to the 'Crown, the Cry of the Church's Danger began, 'and was continued all his Reign; but with what 'Ground he was yet unacquainted with; That up-'on her Majeſty's happy Succeſſion, for ſome time, 'the Complaint was ſilent, but that when ſhe was 'pleaſed to make ſome Alterations in her Miniſtry, 'it was immediately revived, and ever ſince conti-'nued; and then concluded, that the *Church was now* '*in no manner of Danger.* The Biſhop of *L*-----*n* coming into the Houſe juſt as the laſt Words were delivered, immediately took the other Lord up, giving for his Reaſon *of the Church being in Danger*, 'That Prophaneneſs and Irreligion was ſo riſe among 'us, and the Licenciouſneſs of the Preſs ſo intole-'rable, that a moſt vile Book had been lately Pub-'liſhed by a Clergy-Man in his Dioceſs, (meaning 'Mr. *Hickeringhil*) who he endeavoured to puniſh, 'but that he had ſuch Subterfuges in the Quirks of 'the Law, that he could not come at him; and 'that Sermons were preach'd wherein Rebellion was 'authorized, and Reſiſtance to the Higher Powers 'encouraged. To this the Biſhop of *S*----*m* re-ply'd, 'That his Lordſhip ought to have been the 'laſt

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The B---p of L——n's.

The B—p of S—m's.

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'last Man to complain of that Sermon (meaning 'Mr. *Hoadley* before the Lord Mayor) for if the Doctrine of that Sermon was not good, he did not 'know what Defence his Lordship could make for 'his appearing in Arms at *Nottingham*. Then his 'Lordship, proceeding to the Question in Debate, 'instanc'd in a piece of *French* History in the Reign 'of *Henry* the III. (which he said had been much in 'vogue of late, in † a Neighbouring House) in 'whose time the Catholicks set up the same Cry of the 'Church's Danger from the *Hugonots*, and forced 'the King to comply with them; but that their 'Power thereby becoming great, they turned it upon the King himself, and he found he should be 'thrust into a Monastery, if he did not speedily 'crush them, and therefore stabbed the Duke of '*Guise*, their Head. He then compared our State of 'Affairs with the other, and imputed all this present 'Clamour to the Ambition and Discontent of particular Men. To the Reasons that Noble Lord 'who began the Debate, gave for the Church's 'Danger, he replied, That as to the *Scotch* Affairs 'he was particularly acquainted with them, and 'therefore he would venture to speak with the more 'Assurance: That the *Scotch* Kirk being Established 'without a Toleration, was an unfair Allegation, 'for there needed no Law for Toleration, where 'there was no Law to inhibit. The Episcoparians 'were not forbid to worship God their own way, 'being only excluded from Livings, and that there 'were, at that time, Fourteen Episcopal Meeting-'Houses in *Edinburgh*; as open as the Churches, and 'as freely resorted to, in many of which the *English* Liturgy was used; but that in several of them 'the Queen was not prayed for; and the Bill for 'giving Patrons Liberty of Conferring their Benefices on Clerks Episcopally ordained, had passed, '(at least, the King had allowed it) if they would 'have put in a Clause to oblige 'em to take the Oath to 'the Government, but upon the Offering that Clause 'the Person that solicited it, let it drop. That 'the Lord who had mentioned the Act of Security, 'if he had looked two Years backwards, might have 'found another Law, which seem'd much more to 'his

† *Sir* H—y M—th *had made use of it.*

'his purpoſe, namely, the Act for Confirming Preſ- A. C.
'bytery, 1 *Annæ*; but his Lordſhip was a Miniſter 1705.
'of State, when that Act paſſed, and ſo perhaps
'adviſed it. As to the Argument of the *Hanover*
'Family, it was not obſerved, that that Prelate
'offered any thing remarkable; and for the Act
'againſt *Occaſional Conformity*, he ſaid, it had been there
'already ſufficiently argued, and he was glad that
'they were rid of it, but for what a Noble Prelate
'had advanced, he own'd, that the Church would
'always be ſubject to the Enmity of Prophaneneſs
'and Irreligion; That the Devil would have his
'Agents in the World, be the Government never ſo
'Careful; but he hoped he might ſay, that Irreli-
'gion and Prophaneneſs were not now at an higher
'Pitch than uſually; That he hoped quite the con-
'trary, and thought the Society ſet up for Reforma-
'tion in *London*, and other Cities, had contributed
'conſiderably to the Suppreſſing of Vice. He was
'ſure the Corporation for Propagation of the Go-
'ſpel, had done a great deal towards Inſtructing
'Men in Religion, by giving great Numbers of
'Books in Practical Divinity; by erecting Libra-
'ries in Country Pariſhes; by ſending over many
'able Divines to the Foreign Plantations; erecting
'Libraries for their uſe, and ſetting up Schools to
'breed up Children in Chriſtian Knowledge; That,
'to his Knowledge, 1200 *l.* had been expended,
'laſt Year, in Books to theſe Purpoſes, all Collected
'by Voluntary Contribution; *but*, in Truth, *very lit-*
'tle from thoſe who appeared ſo wonderfully Zealous for
'the Church. That the Preſs was, indeed, become
'very Licentious, and Sermons were preached
'wherein very ſtrange Expreſſions were publiſhed:
'That he would read ſome of them to their Lord-
'ſhips, and then pulling out *Tilly*'s and *Madder*'s
'Sermons, and having read ſome Paragraphs,
'Theſe, ſaid he, were preached at *Oxford*, and theſe
'are the Men picked out for publick Occaſions.
Then the Lord Archbiſhop of *Y——k* ſtanding up, *The A—p of Y—'s.*
ſaid, he apprehended Danger from the *Encreaſe of*
Diſſenters, and particularly from the many Acade-
mies ſet up by them; and moved, *That the Judges*
might be conſulted what Laws were in force againſt ſuch
Seminaries, and by what means they might be ſuppreſſed.

'Here-

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Hereupon the Lord *W---n* moved, 'That the Judges 'might be consulted about Means of suppressing 'Schools and Seminaries held by *Nonjurors*, in one 'of which a Noble Lord of that House had both 'his Sons Educated: At which the same Archbishop 'stood up again, and said, He supposed he was the 'Person meant, and therefore he must explain that 'Matter. He own'd, his two Sons were taught by 'Mr. *Ellis*, a Sober, Virtuous Man, and a Man of 'Letters, who had qualified himself according to Law, 'when they were sent to him, but when the Abjuration 'Oath was enjoined, that, it seems, he refused it, 'which as soon as he was inform'd of, he took his 'Sons from him. The Lord *W---n* having made a Reply to this, went on, and said, 'That altho' he had 'been born and bred a Dissenter, yet he soon Con-'formed to the Church, when he grew up, and be-'came acquainted with its Doctrine and Discipline; 'That he was now firmly resolved, by God's 'Blessing, always to continue in that Church, and 'would go as far in Defending it, as any Man; 'wherefore, if he were now sensible that it was in 'any Danger, he would be heartily ready in Provi-'ding Remedies against it; but that after all the 'Cry and Expectation they were screwed up to, of 'hearing wherein those Dangers consisted, it appear-'ed just as he expected, namely, That it was only 'repeating the *Memorial*, which Pamphlet he had 'carefully read over, but could learn nothing from 'it, except that the D——— of *B*———, the 'E——— of *R*———, the E——— *N*———, 'were out of Place. What these *B*'s, *R*'s and *N*'s 'meant, he could not tell, perhaps, there might be 'some Charms in it for the Church's Security; but 'if those Letters meant some Noble Peers there pre-'sent, he remembred very well, that some of them 'sate in the *High Commission Court*, and then made 'no Complaints of the Church's Danger; but now 'that we had a Queen, who was Her Self a Real 'Lover of the Church, and had given such Encou-'ragement and Bountiful Tokens of her Affection 'for it, we must be amused with the Church's 'Danger: But he concluded with being of Opinion, '*That the Church was in no Danger.* Then the Bishop 'of *E*——*y* stood up, and moved, 'That the Judges 'also

The L---d W---n.

B---p of E---y.

'alſo might be conſulted what Power the Queen 'had in Viſiting the Univerſities; Complaining of 'the Heat and Paſſion of the Gentlemen there, 'which they inculcated into their Pupils, who 'brought the ſame Fury with them to the Pariſhes 'when they came Abroad to the great Diſturbance 'of publick Charity. That at the Election of '*Cambridge*, 'tis ſhameful to ſee 100 or more young 'Students encouraged in Hollowing like School-'Boys and Porters, and crying out, *No Fanaticks, no 'Occaſional Conformity*, againſt two worthy Gentle-'men that ſtood Candidates. Adding another Com-'plaint of *the Undutifulneſs of the Clergy to their 'Biſhops, and the Difficulty the latter had to govern them 'regularly.* The Biſhop of *L*——— and *C*——— made the ſame Complaint; 'Spoke of the Oppro-'brious Names the Clergy gave their Biſhop, and 'of the Calumnies they laid on them, as if they 'were in a Plot to deſtroy the Church, and had 'compounded to be the laſt of their Order, and, 'when the Plot was ripe, to reſign their Biſhopricks, 'and accept a Penſion for Life. He alleged, that 'the Church was as well govern'd, as it had, at any 'time, been; challeng'd any Body to charge the Bi-'ſhops with any Omiſſion of their Duty, or any 'Action wherein they ſtrained, or injured any Body. 'Then he mention'd the Honour he had to ſuffer in a 'good Cauſe: Adding, he thought it might have pro-'tected his Reputation from the Calumny of being an 'Enemy to the Church. The Biſhop of *B*-- and *W*-- complained of the Terms of the *High Church* and *Low Church*: ſaying, 'That it was a invidious Diſtinc-'tion, tending to ſet us at Enmity; That, by *High-'Church*, People were made to believe a Man in-'clined to *Popery*, or, at leaſt, one that endeavoured 'to carry Church Power beyond our Conſtitution, 'which he thought was great Injuſtice to the Gentle-'men that bore that Character, who meant nothing 'more, than to keep up the juſt Dignity and Diſci-'pline of the Church; Neither did he believe, that 'the others called the *Low Church*, had any Deſigns 'of Lowering or Levelling it with Presbytery, as 'was on the other hand, maliciouſly ſuggeſted. The D——— of *L*——— ſtood up, and ſaid, 'He 'apprehended the Church in Danger, and could 'not

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B—p of L— and C——.

Biſhop of B— and W——.

The D— of L——.

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'not be safe without the Act against Occasional 'Conformity: Adding, that the Qu—— had, in 'Discourse with him, declared her Self of that Opi-

Lord S—s

'nion. The Lord *S*—— recapitulated all the Arguments on both Sides, added his own Judgment, and ended with a Declaration, 'That the Nation 'was happy, and under a most wise and just Administration, wherein the publick Money was justly 'applied, the Treasury kept in a most regular 'Method, and thereby the publick Credit in the 'highest Esteem: The Armies and Fleets were sup-'plied, and the Success of her Majesty's Arms gave 'the Nation greater Honour and Reputation than 'had been known; and that we had a fair Prospect, 'of bringing the War to a happy Conclusion, to the 'immortal Honour of the present Age, and the inexpressible Benefit and Safety of Posterity: Wherefore 'for Men to raise Groundless Jealousies, at this time 'of day, could mean no less, than an Intention to 'imbroil us at Home, and to defeat all those Glorious Designs Abroad. The Debate, at length, being 'over, the Question was put, whether the Church 'of *England* was in Danger, and, upon a Division, 'was carried in the Negative, by a Majority of 61 'Voices against 30: And then their Lordships made 'the following Resolve, *viz.* Resolved, *By the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, That the Church of* England, *as by Law Established, which was Rescued from the Extreamest Danger by King* William *the Third, of Glorious Memory, is now, by God's Blessing, under the Happy Reign of Her Majesty, in a most Safe and Flourishing Condition; and that whoever goes about to Suggest and Insinuate, That the Church is in Danger under Her Majesty's Administration, is an Enemy to the Queen, the Church and the Kingdom.* However, this Resolution was oppos'd by many Lords, who entred the following Reasons for Dissenting: 1*st*, 'Because we 'humbly conceive there may be Dangers to the 'Church, always impending, on several Accounts; 'the Prayers set forth to be used on the Solemn Fast-'days, under the Head of a Prayer for Unity, implo-'ring God Almighty's Grace, that every Body may 'seriously lay to Heart the great Danger we are in 'by our Unhappy Divisions, shews plainly, that in 'the Opinion of the Compilers of the Form of that 'Prayer,

The Lords vote the Church not to be in Danger.

Several Lords protest against it.

'Prayer, and in her Majeſty's Judgment, who com- A. C.
'mands it to be uſed, in all the Churches and Chap- 1705.
'pels throughout *England* and *Wales*, there are very
'many Dangers.

2*dly*, 'We humbly conceive the Church in
'Danger from a Neighbouring Kingdom, which,
'tho', under her Majeſty's Sovereignty, during her
'Life, (which God long preſerve) hath not, by any
'Means, yet been induced to ſettle the ſame Suc-
'ceſſion to the Crown, as is Eſtabliſhed by Law in
'this Kingdom in the Proteſtant Line; but, on the
'contrary, that Succeſſion has been Abrogated by
'the Act of Security, which with ſeveral other Acts
'paſſed in that Kingdom, has been judged, by this
'Houſe in the laſt Parliament, to be Dangerous to
'the preſent and future Peace of this Kingdom; and
'therefore we may juſtly fear there are Dangers from
'hence both to Church and State.

3*dly*, We humbly conceive, there may be very
'great Dangers to the Church, for Want of a Law
'to prevent any Perſons whatſoever from holding
'any Offices of Truſt and Authority, both in Church
'and State, who are not conſtantly of the Commu-
'nion of the Church Eſtabliſhed by Law; and
'therefore on the Account of the unhappy Diviſions
'in Points of Religion and Divine Worſhip, as alſo
'on the Account of the Calamities of the Age, in
'the too publick and common Diſowning any Reli-
'gion at all, the Church may be in Danger.

4*thly*, 'Tho' we have an intire Confidence in her
'Majeſty's Zeal and Piety to the Church, we dare
'not in Duty to her Majeſty, and the Service of the
'Government, condemn all ſuch as may have Fears
'in Relation to the Preſervation of the Church, and
'Safety of the Crown.

5*thly*, 'Being ſincerely convinced, that theſe Rea-
'ſons, among others, mention'd in the Debate, are
'ſufficient to juſtify our Fears, we humbly conceive,
'*That it is not a proper way to prevent Dangers, by*
'*Voting there are none.*

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Buckingham,	*Cravon*,
Northampton,	*Chandois*,
Carnarvan,	*Guernſey*,
Weymouth,	*Thanet*,
Osborn,	*Scardale*,
Denbigh,	*Rocheſter*,
George Bath and Wells	*Conway*,
Granvile,	*Howard Eſcrick*,
Beaufort,	*Henry, London*,
Winchelſea,	*Leeds*,
Nottingham,	*Guilford*,
North and *Grey*,	*Abingdon*,
Angleſea,	*Haverſham*,

It is to be obſerv'd, that the Lord *Haverſham* proteſted only for the Firſt, Second and Fourth Reaſons; That the Archbiſhop of *York*, the Biſhop of St. *Aſaph*, the Earl of *Suſſex*, and the Lord *Leigh*, were of the Thirty that Voted againſt the Reſolution, but did not then enter their Proteſt; and that the Archbiſhop of *York*, and the Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, proteſted ſince.

† Dec. 7. The next † day the Lords ſent a Meſſage to the Commons, to acquaint them with their Proceedings in relation to the Church; and deſire their Concurrence to their Reſolution about the ſame. Here-

* Dec. 8. upon the Queſtion was * put, whether they ſhould conſider that Meſſage in a Committee, or in a full Houſe, and it being carried for the latter, by a Majority of 222 Voices againſt 161; Mr. *Bromley* open'd the Debate by a Speech, wherein he endeavour'd to prove the Church to be in Danger by the ſame Arguments that had been inſiſted on in the Houſe of Peers, as, 'The Power of the *Presbyterians* in *Scot-*
'*land*, where the Church of *England* is not ſo much
'as tolerated; the Abſence of the next Proteſtant
'Succeſſor, in caſe of the Queen's Death; the Want
'of an Act againſt *Occaſional Conformity*; the En-
'creaſe of Presbyterian Schools and Seminaries;
'Prophaneneſs, immorality and Irreligion; and the
'Act of Security, paſs'd in *Scotland*: To which he
'added another, *viz.* the Abuſe, and ill Diſpenſation
'of her Majeſty's late Bounty to the Clergy. Sir
J—h P——n, who ſpoke on the ſame ſide, urg'd,

Debates in the H. of Commons about the Church being in Danger. Mr. B—'s and Sir J— P—'s Reaſons for the Church's being in Danger.

'The

'The Licentiouſneſs of the Preſs, and the great num- A. C.
'bers of Libels which were daily publiſh'd againſt 1705.
'the Church, the Multiplication of Presbyterian
'Conventicles; and the Lords Reſolution it ſelf,
'which was the Subject Matter of their Debate, as
'Proofs of the Church's being in Danger: Adding,
'that if the Commons agreed to that Reſolve, the
'ſame would, in ſome Meaſure, have the Force of
'an Act of Parliament, which would be a dange-
'rous Weapon in the Hands of ill Miniſters of State,
'who thereby might aw People into Silence, in caſe
'the Fancy ſhould take them to ſuppreſs Epiſcopacy.
The oppoſite Party did ſolidly anſwer moſt of theſe Arguments; and after a long Debate, agreed with the Lords Reſolution; but divided upon the latter Part, (*viz. is now in a moſt Safe*, &c.) 212 Members being for the Affirmative, and 162 for the Negative. In this memorable Debate, ſome ſevere Reflections were made upon a great Man.

Some days † after the Commons agreed likewiſe † Dec. 14.
with the Lords, in the following Addreſs to the Queen.

Addreſs of both Houſes to the Queen.

'WE Your Majeſty's moſt Dutiful and Loyal
'Subjects the Lords Spiritual and Tempo-
'ral, and Commons in Parliament aſſembled, having
'taken into Conſideration Your Majeſty's moſt gra-
'cious Speech at the Opening of this Parliament,
'have, upon mature Deliberation, come to the fol-
'lowing Reſolution.

Reſolv'd, By the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons in Parliament Aſſembled, That the Church of England, *as by Law Eſtabliſh'd, which was reſcu'd from the Extreameſt Danger by King* William *the Third of Glorious Memory, is now, by God's Bleſſing, under the Happy Reign of Her Majeſty, in a moſt Safe and Flouriſhing Condition; and that whoever goes about to Suggeſt and inſinuate, That the Church is in Danger under Her Majeſty's Adminiſtration, is an Enemy to the Queen, the Church, and the Kingdom.*

'Which we humbly beg Leave to lay before
'Your Majeſty, and as Your Majeſty has been
'pleas'd to expreſs a Juſt Indignation againſt all ſuch

A. C. 1705.

'wicked Persons, so we assure Your Majesty, That 'we shall be always ready, to the utmost of our 'Power, to assist Your Majesty in Discountenan-'cing and Defeating their Practices: And we hum-'bly beseech Your Majesty to take effectual Mea-'sures for the making the said Resolution Publick, 'and also for Punishing the Authors and Spreaders 'of these Seditious and Scandalous Reports; to the 'End that all others may, for the future, be deterr'd 'from endeavouring to Distract the Kingdom with 'such Unreasonable and Groundless Distrusts and 'Jealousies. Which being presented by both Houses, 'Her Majesty was pleased to Answer,

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I Shall freely comply with your Address, and am very well pleas'd to find both Houses of Parliament so forward to join with me, in putting a stop to these malicious Reports. And according to the Desire of both Houses in the fore mention'd Address, her Majesty † order'd a Proclamation to be Issued out, for making their Resolution Publick; and for Discovering 'the 'Author of the *Memorial of the Church of* England, 'and Apprehending *David Edwards*, charg'd, up-'on Oath, to be the Printer and Publisher of that 'Libel.

† Dec. 20. *See the Appendix, page* 33.

On the 19th of *December*, an Ingrossed Bill from the Lords, Entituled, *An Act for the better Security of Her Majesty's Person and Government, and of the Succession to the Crown of* England *in the Protestant Line*, was read a Second time. And *Charles Cæsar* Esq; upon the Debate of that Bill, standing up in his Place, said the Words following, (which were directed by the House to be set down in Writing at the Table) *There is a Noble Lord, without whose Advice the Queen does nothing, who, in the late Reign was known to keep a constant Correspondence with the Court at St.* Germains: And then endeavouring to excuse himself, and being call'd upon to withdraw, and he being withdrawn accordingly, and a Debate arising thereupon; The House *Resolv'd*, That the said Words are highly Dishonourable to her Majesty's Person and Government; and that the said *Charles Cæsar*

Mr. Cæsar *committed to the* Tower *for Reflections upon a Noble Lord.*

Cæſar, Eſq; be, for his ſaid Offence, committed Priſoner to the *Tower*. A C. 1705.

Two days † after, Her Majeſty came to the House of Peers, and was pleaſed to give the Royal Aſſent to *An Act for granting an Aid to Her Majeſty, by a Land Tax, to be raiſed in the Year* 1706; *An Act to Repeal ſeveral Clauſes in the Statutes made in the Third and Fourth Year of Her preſent Majeſty's Reign, for Securing the Kindom of* England *from ſeveral Acts lately paſs'd in the Parliament of* Scotland: *An Act for the Naturalization of the moſt Excellent Princeſs* Sophia, *Electoreſs and Dutcheſs Dowager of* Hanover, *and the Iſſue of Her Body*; And to three private Acts: After which, Her Majeſty made the following Speech to both Houſes. † Dec. 21 *Acts paſs'd.*

My Lords and Gentlemen,

'THE Unanimity of your Proceedings in this 'Parliament, has already had ſo good an Effect 'all over *Europe*, that I cannot but take Notice of it 'to you with great Satisfaction. *The Queen's Speech to both Houſes.*

'The good Diſpoſition you have ſhewn in doing 'your Part, ſo fully towards an Union with *Scotland*, 'is alſo very acceptable to Me, and I hope it will 'prove for the Advantage and Quiet of both Kingdoms.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

'I muſt not omit to take this Occaſion of returning you My hearty Thanks, for the great Diſpatch of this Seaſonable Supply, which you have given me; I look upon it as a ſure Pledge, That the ſame Zeal and Affection for My Service, and the good of the Kingdom, will carry you through all the neceſſary Parts of the Publick Buſineſs in this Seſſion.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

'In caſe you now think of ſome Receſs, as is uſual at this Seaſon, I make no doubt you will afterwards return with the ſame good Diſpoſition, to give all poſſible Diſpatch to the Publick Affairs ſtill depending, and bring this Seſſion of Parliament to a happy Concluſion.

A. C. 1705.

The Commons being return'd to their House, Resolv'd, 'That an Address be presented to her Majesty, returning her Majesty the Thanks of this 'House, for her most gracious Speech; and to 'assure her Majesty, that this House would give 'all possible dispatch to the publick Business before 'them: After which they adjourn'd themselves till the 7th of *January* next.

The Death of the Princess of Hesse Cassel *notified.*

On the 30th of *December* Baron *Spanheim* Ambassador Extraordinary from the King of *Prussia*, had a private Audience of the Queen, wherein he presented a Letter to her Majesty from the King his Master, to notify the Death of the Princess Royal *Louisa Dorothea Sophia*, his only Daughter, who was married to the Hereditary Prince of *Hesse Cassel*. He had afterwards a private Audience of his Royal Highness, upon the same Occasion. Monsieur *Steingens*, the Elector *Palatine*'s Resident, had the same day a private Audience of the Queen, wherein he delivered to her Majesty a Declaration of the Elector his Master, in favour of the Protestants: The Duke of *Marlborough* having settled several important Matters with the States General, particularly the Taking 10000 Men more into the Pay of *England* and *Holland*, to reinforce Prince *Eugene*'s Army in *Italy*, his Grace went on Board Her Majesty's Frigat the *Peregrine* Gally, on *Thursday* the 27th of *December*, in the Pit below the *Brill*, sailed from thence the next Morning early, in Company of several Yatchts, under Convoy of a Squadron of her Majesty's Ships, and arrived at St. *James*'s the 30th at Night, about Eleven a-Clock. His Grace the Duke of *Shrewsbury*, the Earls of *Sunderland* and *Rochford*, Monsieur *Buys*, Envoy Extraordinary from the States General, and several other Persons of Quality, came over with the same Convoy; as did also the Count *de Horne*, and several other *French*, *Spanish* and *Bavarian* Officers, who were taken Prisoners at the Forcing of the Enemy's Lines in the *Netherlands* last Summer.

The Duke of Marlborough *arrives in* England, *Dec.* 30.

A. C. 1705.

Assoon as the Commons met † again, they Resolv'd, 'That the Thanks of their House be given 'to his Grace the Duke of *Marlborough*, for his Great 'Services perform'd to her Majesty, and the Nation, 'in the last Campaign, and for his prudent Negotiations with her Majesty's Allies: And appointed

Thanks given to the Duke of Marlborough, *by the House of Commons.*

'a

a Committee for that Purpoſe, who having attended his Grace accordingly, his Grace ſaid, A. C. 1705.

'I Am ſo ſenſible of the great Honour that is done 'Me by this Meſſage, that I cannot have the 'leaſt Concern at the Reflections of any private 'Malice, while I have the Satisfaction of finding 'My Faithful Endeavours to ſerve the Queen, and 'the Kingdom, ſo favourably accepted by the *Houſe* '*of Commons.* *His Grace's Anſwer.*

The next day the Commons reſolv'd, That towards raiſing the Supply granted to her Majeſty, a Tax be laid upon all Grants of Lands, Tenements, Hereditaments, and Penſions, made ſince the Sixth day of *February* 1684; That the ſaid Tax be a Fifth Part of the Value of the Grant, at the time of the Grant made: That the Duties upon Malt, Mum, Cyder and Perry, granted by an Act of the firſt Year of her Majeſty's Reign, and continued by ſeveral ſubſequent Acts till the 24th of *June* 1706. be further continued from the 23d of *June* 1706. until the 24th of *June* 1707; and that a further Duty be laid upon all Low Wines, or Spirits of the firſt Extraction, made, or drawn from any Foreign Materials, or any mixture with Foreign Materials: And Order'd a Bill to be brought in upon the ſaid Reſolutions. *Votes about the Supply.* Jan. 8.

On the 18th of the ſame Month, the Commons voted, that the Duties upon Coals, Culm and Cinders, which, by an Act of the Firſt Year of her Majeſty's Reign, Entituled, *An Act for further Continuing the Duties upon Coals, Culm and Cinders*, were to continue until the 15th day of *May* 1708. (Charcoal made of Wood being always excepted) ſhould be further continu'd from the 14th Day of *May* 1708. until the 30th day of *September* 1710.

The ſame * day Mr. Secretary *Harley* acquainted the Houſe, That her Majeſty, in purſuance of the Addreſs of both Houſes, put out a Proclamation, in which was an Incouragement for Diſcovery of the Author or Authors of the *Memorial of the Church of* England, &c. the Printer of which Book being now in Cuſtody, and other Perſons being examin'd, in whoſe Depoſitions there appear'd the Names of ſame Members of this Houſe, her Majeſty's Tenderneſs for any thing which had the Appearance of the Privi- * Jan. 18. *The Queen's Meſſage to the Commons about the Authors of the Memorial.*

A. C. 1705. Privileges of this Houſe, had inclin'd Her to command him to acquaint this Houſe, before ſhe directed any further Proceedings in the ſaid Examination. Thereupon the Commons order'd the Serjeant to go with the Mace into *Weſtminſter-Hall*, Court of Requeſts, and Places adjacent, and ſummon the Members there to attend the Service of the Houſe. The Serjeant being return'd, the Houſe reſolv'd, That an humble Addreſs be preſented to her Majeſty, returning the Thanks of this Houſe for her gracious Meſſage this day, and her Tender Regard to the Privileges of this Houſe, and to deſire, That ſhe would be pleaſed to give Order for the further Examination into the Authors of the Libel mention'd in the ſaid Meſſage: Which Addreſs being preſented accordingly, her Majeſty was pleas'd to Anſwer, *That ſhe was glad to find this Houſe expreſs ſo much Reſentment againſt the Libel mention'd in her Meſſage, and took very kindly the Confidence this Houſe repoſed in Her, which ſhe would make the beſt Uſe of for the Advantage of the Publick.*

Their Addreſs about it.

The Queen's Anſwer.

It muſt be obſerv'd, That on the 15th of *January*, *David Edwards*, Printer of the Memorial, who had a long time abſconded, and was left without any Support by that Party that had employ'd him, was, by his own Conſent taken into Cuſtody of a State Meſſenger, upon a Promiſe, in Writing, from Mr. Secretary *Harley*, 'That he ſhould have his pardon, 'provided he diſcover'd the Author or Authors of 'that Pamphlet. Three Days after, being examined before the ſame Secretary, he pretended he could fix it upon three Gentlemen, Members of the H——— of C———, *viz.* Mr. *P———ly*, Mr. *W———d* and Sir *H——— M———*, and related, That a Woman in a Mask, with another barefac'd, brought the Manuſcript to him, and made a Bargain with him to have 250 printed Copies for it; which he deliver'd to four Porters ſent to him by the Perſons concern'd. But tho' the Woman, that came to *Edwards*'s without a Mask, and ſome of the Porters were found out and taken up, yet it was impoſſible to carry on the Diſcovery any farther: Which gave occaſion to a Member of the Houſe of Commons (Mr. *P———ly*) to ſay, 'That it was not uſual to 'accuſe Members of their Houſe of being concern'd

Edwards's Diſcovery.

'in

'in any Thing to the Prejudice of the Government, 'without naming their Names. A. C. 170⅓.

Her Majesty's Birth-day falling on *Ash-Wednesday*, the same was celebrated the day before, being *Tuesday* the 5th of *February*. Most of the Nobility and Gentry, and Foreign Ministers in Town, went, in the Morning to her Majesty's Palace at St. *James's*, where the Court was very numerous and extreamly magnificent. About Eleven of the Clock, a fine Ode was Sung in Consort before her Majesty; At One of the Clock in the Afternoon the great Guns of the *Tower*, and those of St. *James's* Park, were fired; At Night there was a Play acted at Court, and the Evening concluded with Ringing of Bells, Bonfires, and other Demonstrations of publick Joy. *The Queen's Birth-day solemniz'd*, Feb. 5.

Five days † after the Court went into Mourning for the Death of *Catherine* Queen Dowager of *England*, which was notified the Day before by Don *Luis d'Arcunha*, Envoy Extraordinary from the King of *Portugal*. Her late Majesty died at *Lisbon* the 31st of *December* last, (N. S.) leaving that Court, and the whole Kingdom, under an unexpressible Sorrow, for the Loss of so Virtuous, Pious, Prudent, Generous, and Affable a Princess. † Feb. 10. *The Court goes into Mourning for the Death of the Queen* Dowager.

She was born at *Villa-Vicosa*, the 14th of *November* 1638. (N. S.) being Daughter of Don *Juan* VI. then Duke of *Bragança*, and soon after, King of *Portugal*; and only Sister of Don *Alphonso* VI. and Don *Pedro* the present King of *Portugal*. Her Marriage with *Charles* II. King of *Great Britain*, was solemniz'd in *Portugal*, by the Earl of *Sandwich*, his Majesty's Proxy. On the 23d of *April* 1662. (N. S.) She embark'd for *England*, and arriving at *Portsmouth* the 14th of *May*, (O. S.) was there married to the King by Dr. *Gilbert Sheldon*, Bishop of *London*, the 21st of the same Month. She liv'd and died a very devout *Roman Catholick*: Yet for full 30 Years she staid in *England*, she carried her self with that Prudence, that she never gave a just Occasion of Jealousy or Complaint to this Protestant Nation: For when Dr. *Oates* maliciously endeavour'd to Involve her in the Popish Plot, her Majesty's Innocence did so evidently appear, that his Information redounded to his Confusion; and serv'd only to render the other Parts of his Evidence suspected. Upon the Revolution, her Majesty behav'd her self with *Her late Majesty's Character.*

A. C. 1705. with her usual Temper; but about three Years after, fearing her *Roman Catholick* Attendants might give some Umbrage to the Government, she discreetly resolv'd to retire to her Native Country, and so left *Somerset-House*, her usual Residence, on the 30th of *March*, in the Year 1692, and embarking at *Dover* for *Calais*, proceeded thro' *France* and *Spain* to *Portugal*. There she spent the Remainder of her Life in Acts of Charity and Devotion: And when, upon her Brother's Indisposition, the Regency of that Kingdom, was, in a manner, forc'd upon Her, she discharg'd the same with that Wisdom, unwearied Application, and hearty Affection for the Common Cause, That had not her Counsels and Directions been thwarted by the secret Emissaries of *France*, the Confederate Forces would certainly have been better provided for in *Portugal*, and gain'd greater Advantages on the Enemy: So that her Memory cannot but be held in great Esteem amongst us. On the 13th of *February* was publish'd an Order of Council dated the 7th of the Month, for leaving out these Words, *Catherine the Queen Dowager*, in the Morning and Evening Prayers, in the Prayers for the Royal Family, and in the Litany: And that no Edition of the Book of Common Prayer be from henceforth printed, but with these Amendments. Two days † before Monsieur *Buys*, Envoy Extraordinary from the States General of the United Provinces, had a publick Audience of her Majesty.

Order not to pray any more for Her.

† Feb. 11. *Mr.* Buys *has a publick Audience.*

On the 16th of the same Month, the Queen came to the House of Peers, in the usual State, and the Commons being sent for up, her Majesty gave the Royal Assent to *an Act for continuing the Duties upon Malt, Mum, Cyder and Perry, for the Service of the Year One thousand seven hundred and six; An Act for continuing an Additional Subsidy of Tonnage and Poundage, and certain Duties upon Coals, Culm and Cynders, and Additional Duties of Excise; and for Settling and Establishing a Fund thereby, and by other Ways and Means, for Payment of Annuities, to be sold for raising a further Supply to her Majesty, for the Service of the Year One thousand seven hundred and six, and other Uses therein mentioned; An Act for making the Town of* New Rosse *in the County of* Wexford, *in the Kingdom of* Ireland, *a Port for the Exporting* Wool *from* Ireland *into this*

Acts pass'd Feb. 16.

King-

Kingdom; *An Act for making the River* Stower *Navigable, from the Town of* Maningtree *in the County of* Eſſex, *to the Town of* Sudbury *in the County of* Suffolk; And to 13 private Bills. A. C. 1705.

And then her Majeſty made the following Speech to both Houſes:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

'I Cannot but take this Occaſion to return you 'My Hearty Thanks, for the great Care and 'Concern you have ſhewn to Promote every Thing 'in this Seſſion, that may tend to the publick 'Good. *The Queen's Speech to both Houſes.*

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

'I muſt Thank you in Particular for your having 'ſo fully complied with your Aſſurances to Me, at the 'Opening of this Parliament, that you would give 'all poſſible Diſpatch to the publick Supplies. There 'is ſcarce any Inſtance to be given, where ſo great, 'and, I hope, effectual Supplies, have been perfected 'in ſo ſhort a Time.

'I look upon this to proceed not only from your 'Great Zeal for the Publick Service, but from a 'Juſt Impreſſion upon your own Minds, that there 'is a Neceſſity of making Extraordinary Efforts, to 'Support and Encourage Our Allies, and to be Early in Endeavouring to Diſappoint the Deſigns of 'Our Enemies.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

'It will be Convenient to make a Receſs in ſome 'ſhort Time, I hope therefore you will continue to 'give all Neceſſary Diſpatch to what may yet re'main Unfiniſhed of the Publick Buſineſs before 'You.

The Lords having by the *Regency Bill*, (Entituled, *An Act for the better Security of Her Majeſty's Perſon and Government, and of the Succeſſion to the Crown of* England *in the Proteſtant Line*) repeal'd the Clauſe inſerted in an Act paſs'd ſome Years before, for ſettling the Succeſſion, by which all Civil and Military Officers were made incapable to Sit or Vote *An Account of the Regency Bill.*

A. C. 1705. as Members of the House of Commons, after Her Majesty's Decease; and having sent down that Bill to the House of Commons for their Concurrence, the Latter, who saw that Dike against the future Power, and Influence of the Court, thrown down, resolv'd, in some Measure, to repair it, by Admitting only 47 Civil and Military Officers into their House; and amongst them, Ten Privy-Councellors, Five Flag Officers, and as many Land Generals.

*Jan. 25. The Bill thus amended was sent * up again to the Lords, who made some Alterations to the Clause inserted by the Commons, their Lordships Excluding only the Commissioners of the Prize-Office, and all such new Officers, as the Court might create for the time to come. Two Conferences were held about these respective Amendments, between the Two Houses; and the Report of the latter Conference being made in the House of Commons, on the 15th of *February*, the same occasion'd a long and warm Debate. 'The C---t Party endeavoured to shew 'the Injustice of Excluding from the House, such as 'are actually performing Services to the Nation: 'Urging, that as all Counties, and Corporations of '*England* having, by their Charters, Liberty to elect 'such as they think best qualify'd to represent them in 'Parliament, they should, in great Measure, be de'prived of that Liberty, by this Exclusion of seve'ral Officers Military and Civil, who by Reason of 'the great Estates they have in those Corporations, 'seldom fail, and have more Right than any others, 'to be chosen; And that the Exclusion of those 'Officers would very much abate the Noble Ardour 'which several Gentlemen shew, at this Juncture, 'to serve the Nation, in this just and necessary War; 'since they could not but look upon it as a Disgrace 'to be made incapable of Serving likewise their 'Country in Parliament. The opposite Party, which consisted in those called *High Church* Men, with whom not a few *Low-Church* Men were joined, on this Occasion, shew'd the ill use a bad Prince might make of a Parliament, in which there should be many of his Creatures, such as generally are all those that have Imployments, immediately depending on the Crown; and their Arguments had such

Debate about Civil and Military Officers.

Weight,

Weight, that the other Party foreſeeing they ſhould loſe the Queſtion, agreed to the Poſtponing of three of the Lords Amendments, having already agreed to one of them. But three days † after, the C---t Party being reinforc'd, by the Return of thoſe, who, for ſome time, had voted on the contrary ſide, the Lords Amendments were approved with ſome few Alterations, to which the Lords agreed, on the 19th of *February*. The ſame day Mr. Secretary *Hedges* acquainted the Houſe, That their Addreſs relating to the *Newfoundland* Trade, having been preſented to the Queen, her Majeſty was pleas'd thereupon to ſay, *That ſhe was fully ſenſible of the great Importance of the Trade and Fiſhery of* Newfoundland, *and would be very careful to encourage and protect it.* Two days † after the Houſe of Commons, (according to Order) proceeded to take into further Conſideration the Accounts of the Revenues and Debts ever ſince her Majeſty's Happy Acceſſion to the Crown; And Reſolved, 'That it appears to this Houſe, that the Pub-'lick Revenues granted, or ariſen ſince her Ma-'jeſty's Happy Acceſſion to the Crown, have 'been duely applied to the publick Uſes, under a 'prudent Management, to the Advancement of the 'publick Credit, and for the Advantage and Honour 'of the Nation.

A. C. 1705. † Feb. 18. *The Queen's Anſwer to the Addreſs about* Newfoundland † Feb. 21. *The publick Revenues voted to have been duly applied.*

On the 27th of *February*, the Commons read a third time a Bill, Entituled, *An Act for Naturalizing* Vincent de Laymerie, Abel Boyer, *and others*, and divided upon the Queſtion, whether the Perſons Naturalized by this Act, ſhould have Right to Vote for Parliament Men, which was carried in the Affirmative by a Majority of 169 Voices againſt 126. and ſo the Bill paſs'd that Houſe, as it did that of the Peers. The ſame day, (*February* 27.) a Petition of the Gentry and Clergy of the South Parts of *Lancaſhire* at their Monthly Meeting, *February* the 12th, 1705, in the Borough of *Wigan*, for Suppreſſing Prophaneneſs and Immorality, purſuant to her Majeſty's gracious Proclamation, and by and with the Biſhop of *Cheſter*, their Dioceſan's Allowance, offered jointly and unanimouſly to the Honourable Knights, Citizens and Burgeſſes in this preſent Seſſions of Parliament, was preſented to the Houſe, complaining of ſeveral Grievances they labour under from the Prieſts,

Complaint againſt the Papiſts in Lancaſhire.

A. C. 1702. Priests, *Romish* Gentry, and Popish Emissaries, and praying for Redress and Relief therein. After the reading of this Petition it was unanimously resolv'd, That an humble Address be presented to her Majesty, that she would be pleased to issue out her Royal Proclamation for the putting in Execution the Laws, which are in Force against all such Persons as have or shall endeavour to pervert her Majesty's Subjects to the *Popish* Religion; and order'd, that a Bill be brought in, for making more effectual the Act of the Eleventh Year of his late Majesty's Reign, *For the further preventing the Growth of Popery.* This Bill was accordingly presented, the next day, by Sir *James Montague*, and read the first Time: And on the first of *March* the Commons gave it a Second Reading, and went thro' it in a Grand Committee. By the Act of the Eleventh Year of King *William* III. *For the further Preventing the Growth of Popery*, it was provided, That all Papists should, within six Months after they had reach'd the Age of Eighteen, take the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy, or declare themselves Protestants, in default whereof their Estates were to go to the next Heirs, being Protestants. Now this Clause was so lamely express'd, That the *Roman* Catholicks found two Means to evade it. First, there being, in all Families, a Gradation of Age among the several Heirs to the same Estate, it happen'd, that tho' the Person that was come to the Age of 18, did not take the Oaths prescribed by that Law, yet the Title of the Protestant Heir remain'd undecided, as long as any next *Popish* Heir was under Age. Secondly, (and this was the main Inconveniency) it lying, by that Clause, upon the next Heir to him, who at the Age of 18, refuses to declare himself a Protestant, to prove that he had not made the said Declaration, it was impossible for the said next Heir, to prove such a Negative. Now to make that Clause Binding and Effectual, it was enacted, in this Bill, that all Papists, and reputed Papists, should within six Months after they had reach'd the Age of 18, not only declare themselves Protestants, but prove also, that they had made such a Declaration. On the 2d of *March*, when Sir *James Mountague* was to report to the House the Amendments made to the Bill by the

Bill to prevent further Growth of Popery.

Grand

Grand Committee, the Duke of *Norfolk* (the chief among the *Roman* Catholicks in *England*) petition'd, 'That he might be heard by his Council, for Explanation of ſome Words in the Bill, and for ſuch Relief to him, as to the Houſe ſhould ſeem meet. Upon the Reading of this Petition, the Commons order'd that the Duke of *Norfolk* be heard by his Council, as to the Property in the Office of Earl Marſhal of *England* only: But his Council not being then ready, the Houſe heard Sir *James Mountague*'s Report, and then order'd the Bill with the Amendments to be engroſs'd. Two days † after, the Bill was read the third Time, and ſeveral other Amendments made to it, after which the Queſtion was put, *That the Bill do Paſs*? This occaſion'd a great Debate, wherein Colonel *Godfrey*, Mr. *Boſcawen*, and Mr. *Aſgil* endeavour'd to ſhew the Injuſtice of ſuch a Law; urging, 'That the Depriving *Papiſts* 'of their Eſtates, was almoſt as hard as Taking a-'way their Lives; that it would look as if they ap-'prov'd the Perſecution exerciſed by the *French* 'King, and other Catholick Princes, over their Pro-'teſtant Subjects, if they ſhould imitate their vio-'lent Proceedings; and that this Act would certain-'ly diſoblige the *Roman* Catholick Powers in Alli-'ance with us, ſome of whom out of Reſpect to 'the *Engliſh* Nation, had lately ſhew'd ſome Favour 'to their Proteſtant Subjects. There was little ſaid againſt theſe Reaſons, and ſo the Bill was rejected, by a Majority of 119 Votes againſt 43. The Lords had alſo made a Bill againſt *Popery*, but upon the Commons rejecting theirs, their Lordſhips alſo dropt their own, and ſome † days after agreed upon the following Addreſs to the Queen.

A. C. 1702.

The Duke of Norfolk *Petitions againſt it.*

† March 4

Arguments againſt the Bill.

The Bill rejected.

† March 14. *The Lords alſo drop their own Bill againſt* Popery.

'WE Your Majeſty's moſt Dutiful and Loyal 'Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Tempo-'ral in Parliament Aſſembled, do humbly beg Leave 'to acquaint Your Majeſty:

The Lords Addreſs to the Queen.

That the Lord Biſhop of Cheſter *has Preſented to the Houſe a Petition from himſelf, and the Gentry and Clergy of the South Parts of* Lancaſhire, *Complaining of the Intolerable Boldneſs and Preſumption of the Romiſh Prieſts and Papiſts, in Imploying all their*

A. C. 1703.

Inveigling Arts and Devices in Perverting and Seducing the Gentry and Commonalty, and that not only Secretly, but Openly and Publickly, in Defiance of the Laws: That their Prieſts are Numerous; their Maſſes Frequent; their People go Affectedly in Troops; they Marry without Licence or Publication; they Viſit Proteſtants, when Sick or Dying, in Order to Pervert them; they throw out Ill Language againſt the Church and Government; and ſpread Falſe Reports, and Scandalous Reflections upon the Orthodox Clergy; and have Built a Stately Edifice, which, as the Petitioners had good Reaſon to Believe, is intended for a Seminary; and ſeveral Lands have been Settled for the Endowment of that, and other Places: That the Popiſh Gentry are Aſſiſtant to their Prieſts in their Perverſions; and to Inſinuate themſelves into Proteſtant Families, Catch at all Opportunities to Marry amongſt them, whereby they have Proſelited many of the Gentry.

'Such open Inſolence ſhewn by People ſo Obnoxious to the Laws, in the midſt of a War, in which Your Majeſty is Engaged againſt the *French* King, the declared Protector of One of the Popiſh Religion, who openly Pretends a Title to Your Majeſty's Crown, does not only Raiſe in us a Juſt Indignation, but makes us think it abſolutely Neceſſary for the Safety of Your Majeſty's Royal Perſon and Government, That a more watchful Eye ſhould be had over them for the future, and for that purpoſe, that a Diſtinct and Particular Account ſhould be taken of all Papiſts, and reputed Papiſts, in the Kingdom, with their reſpective Qualities, Eſtates, and Places of Abode.

'We do therefore moſt humbly beſeech Your Majeſty, that You would be graciouſly pleas'd to ſend Directions to the ſeveral Lords Lieutenants, and *Cuſtodes Rotulorum* of the ſeveral Counties and Places, to cauſe all the Deputy-Lieutenants and Juſtices of the Peace of the reſpective Counties and Places to Aſſemble together, and being ſo Aſſembled, there to Agree of the moſt proper Manner to Subdivide themſelves into ſeveral Diviſions, for the more effectual Performing the ſaid Services within ſuch Subdiviſions: And that at ſuch general Meeting

'ing, an Account be taken diſtinctly of the Names of A. C.
'the ſeveral Juſtices and Deputy-Lieutenants deſign'd 1703.
'for the ſaid ſeveral Subdiviſions; And that the ſeve-
'ral Juſtices of Peace and Deputy Lieutenants ſhould
'under their ſeveral Hands, return a particular Ac-
'count in Writing of what they ſhall Perform in the
'ſaid ſeveral Subdiviſions; Which the ſaid Lords
'Lieutenants, and *Cuſtodes Rotulorum* ſhall Return to
'Your Majeſty in Council, together with the Names
'of every one of the Deputy-Lieutenants and Ju-
'ſtices of Peace, who did Neglect or Refuſe to Per-
'form their Duties in relation to that Service.

'And to the End the ſaid Account may be the
'more Exact and Uſeful. We moſt humbly Beſeech
'Your Majeſty to ſend Your Royal Commands to
'the Arch Biſhops, requiring them to Iſſue Orders
'to all the Biſhops, in their reſpective Provinces,
'Directing them to require the Clergy in their ſeve-
'ral Dioceſes, to take an Exact and Particular Ac-
'count of the Numbers of the Papiſts, and reputed
'Papiſts in every Pariſh, with their Qualities, Eſtates,
'and Places of Abode, and to Return the ſame to
'their reſpective Dioceſans, who ſhall Return the
'ſame to their ſeveral Arch Biſhops, in order to be
'laid before Your Majeſty.

'And We do alſo Deſire Your Majeſty will be
'pleas'd to direct, That the Arch-Biſhops do require
'the Biſhops in their ſeveral Dioceſes, to Proceed
'againſt ſuch of the Clergy, as ſhall Refuſe or Neg-
'lect to do their Duty in reſpect of the ſaid Service,
'according to the utmoſt Severity of Law; And alſo
'to return the Names of the Clergy, who ſhall be De-
'fective in Performing the ſaid Service, in order that
'the ſame may be laid before Your Majeſty.

'And We farther Beſeech Your Majeſty to com-
'mand the Arch-Biſhops to require the Biſhops, by
'all proper Ways and Means, to Inform themſelves,
'what Advowſons or Rights of Preſentation, or Do-
'nation of Churches, Benefices or Schools, are in
'the Diſpoſition of any Papiſts, or reputed Papiſts,
'or of any in Truſt for them; and to Return what
'they ſhall find, particularly and diſtinctly, to the
'Arch-Biſhops, to the Intent the ſame may be Re-
'preſented to Your Majeſty.

A. C. 1703. 'And Laſtly, We moſt humbly Deſire Your Ma-'jeſty, That you will be Graciouſly pleas'd to cauſe 'the ſeveral Accounts of all theſe Enquiries to be laid 'before this Houſe, at the next Seſſion of Parlia-'ment.

This Addreſs being preſented to the Queen, her Majeſty was pleas'd to anſwer:

The Queen's Anſwer. *I Am fully Convinced, That the Inſolent Behaviour of the Papiſts hath made what you Adviſe Neceſſary to be done, for the Safety of My Perſon and Government, and the Welfare of My People.*

I Thank you for your Care in this Matter, and will give, as ſoon as poſſible, the neceſſary Orders for every Thing you Deſire of Me in this Addreſs.

On the 2d of *March*, the Houſe of Lords read the following Petition: *To the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament Aſſembled.*

Petition of ſeveral Merchants, and others, Proprietors of the Province of Carolina, *to the Lords.*

The Humble Petition of Joſeph Boone, *Merchant, on Behalf of himſelf, and many other Inhabitants of the Province of* Carolina, *and alſo of ſeveral Merchants of* London, *Trading to* Carolina, *and the Neighbouring Colonies of Her Majeſty in* America.

Sheweth to Your Lordſhips,

'THAT the late King *Charles* the Second, by 'his Charter under the Great Seal of *England*, 'bearing Date the 24th of *March*, 1663. Did 'Grant to *Edward* Earl of *Clarendon*, then Lord 'High Chancellor of *England*, *George* Duke of *Al-'bemarle*, *William* Lord *Craven*, *John* Lord *Berckley*, 'and others, their Heirs and Aſſigns, all that Tract 'of Land in *North-America*, commonly call'd *Carolina*, 'to be held of the Crown of *England* as a County-'Palatine, with Power to them, their Heirs and 'Aſſigns, to make Laws for the good Government 'of the ſaid Colony, with the Advice, Aſſent and 'Approbation of the Freemen of the ſaid Colony, 'and the greateſt part of them, ſo as the ſaid Laws 'may be Conſonant to Reaſon, and as near as con-'veniently can be, agreeable to the Laws and Cu-'ſtoms

'ſtoms of *England*; But all theſe Privileges, with 'others in the ſaid Charter, are granted with an Expreſs Saving of the Faith, Allegiance and Sovereign 'Dominion due to the King, his Heirs and Succeſſors, and Saving the Right, Title and Intereſt 'of *Engliſh* Subjects, then planted within thoſe Limits, if any be. A. C. 1705.

'That for the better Peopling the ſaid Colony, 'expreſs Proviſion is made in the ſaid Charter, for a 'Toleration and Indulgence to all Chriſtians in the 'free Exerciſe of their Religion.

'That in the Year 1669. the Lords Proprietors of 'the ſaid Colony, ſettled the Method of the Government of the ſaid Colony in ſeveral Articles, which 'were called, and ſo agreed to be, *The Fundamental 'Conſtitutions of the ſaid Colony*, whereby the ſaid Colony was divided into four Eſtates, *viz.* The *Lords 'Proprietors*, or their Deputies, *Landgraves*, *Caſſiques*, 'and *Freeholders*, who are to make up their *general 'Aſſembly* or *Parliament*, which is the *Legiſlature* of 'the whole Colony; The Lords Proprietors, or 'their Deputies, being in the nature of *Sovereign*, 'the *Landgraves* and *Caſſiques* being the *Nobility*, who 'have an Hereditary Right of Seſſion there, the *Freeholders* Repreſenting the *Commons*, who are to be 'choſen by the Freeholders from among themſelves 'by a Majority of Voices.

'That in the ſaid Fundamental Conſtitutions, 'there is an expreſs Proviſion, *That no Perſon ſhould 'be Diſturbed for any Speculative Opinion in Religion*; 'and *that no Perſon ſhould, on the account of Religion, 'be Excluded from being a Member of the General Aſſembly*, or *from any other Office of the Civil Adminiſtration*; The greateſt Part of which ſaid Fundamental Conſtitutions, and this Proviſion, among 'others, were, in the Year 1689. Confirmed by the 'Proprietors, and every Perſon to be afterwards admitted into any Office or Place of Truſt, was to 'Swear to the Obſervation of them.

'That the ſaid Charter being made ſoon after the 'time of the Happy Reſtoration of King *Charles* the 'Second, and the Re-eſtabliſhment of the Church of '*England* by the Act of Uniformity, many of the 'Subjects of this Kingdom, who were ſo Unhappy,

A. C. 1705 'as to have ſome Scruples about Conforming to the 'Rites of the ſaid Church did Tranſplant themſelves 'and Families into the ſaid Colony; by means 'whereof the greateſt part of the Inhabitants there 'were Proteſtant Diſſenters from the Church of *Eng-* '*land*, and through the Equality and Freedom of 'the ſaid Fundamental Conſtitutions of the ſaid Co- 'lony, all the Inhabitants there lived in great Peace, 'and even the Miniſtry of the Church of *England* 'had Support from Proteſtant Diſſenters; And the 'Number of the Inhabitants, and the Trade of the 'ſaid Colony daily Encreaſed, to the great Improve- 'ment of Her Majeſty's Cuſtoms, and the manifeſt 'Advantage of the Merchants and Manufacture of 'this Kingdom:

'That in the Year 1703, when a new general Aſ- 'ſembly was to be choſen, which by the Conſtitu- 'tion is to be choſen once in two Years, the Electi- 'on was managed with very *great Partiality* and *In-* '*juſtice*, and all ſorts of People, even Servants, Ne- 'groes, Aliens, Jews, and common Sailors, were ad- 'mitted to Vote in Elections.

'That the Eccleſiaſtical Government of the ſaid 'Colony, is under the Juriſdiction of the Lord Biſhop 'of *London*: but the Governor, and his Adherents, 'have, at laſt, which the ſaid Adherents had often 'threatned, totally aboliſhed it: For the ſaid Aſ- † Nov. 4. 1704. 'ſembly hath lately † paſſed an Act, whereby Twen- 'ty Lay Perſons, therein Named, are made a Cor- 'poration, for the Exerciſe of ſeveral Exorbitant 'Powers, to the great Injury and Oppreſſion of the 'People in general, and for the Exerciſe of all Eccle- 'ſiaſtical Juriſdiction, with Abſolute Power to de- 'prive any Miniſter of the Church of *England* of his 'Benefice, not only for his Immorality, but even 'for his Imprudence or Incurable Prejudices and 'Animoſities between ſuch Miniſter, and his Pa- 'riſh; and the only Church of *England* Miniſter 'that is Eſtabliſhed in the ſaid Colony, the Reve- 'rend Mr. *Edward Marſton*, hath already been cited 'before their Board; which the Inhabitants of that 'Province take to be a *High Eccleſiaſtical Commiſſion* 'Court, Deſtructive to the very Being and Eſſence of 'the Church of *England*, and to be had in the utmoſt

'Deteſta-

'Deteſtation and Abhorrence by every Man that is 'not an Enemy to our Conſtitutions in Church and 'State. A. C. 1705.

'That in the ſaid general Aſſembly, another Act 'was paſſed * to Incapacitate every Perſon from be- 'ing a Member of any general Aſſembly, that ſhould 'be Choſen for the time to come, unleſs he had ta- 'ken the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, according 'to the Rights of the Church of *England*, whereby *all 'Proteſtant Diſſenters are made Uncapable of being of 'the ſaid Aſſembly. And yet* by the ſaid Act, *all Per- 'ſons who will take an Oath, That they have not Received 'the Sacrament in any Diſſenting Congregation for 'One Year paſt, tho' they have not Received in the 'Church of* England, *are made Capable of being of the 'ſaid Aſſembly.* And we take the Liberty Humbly 'to Inform Your Lordſhips, That *in the Preamble to 'the ſaid Act it is Aſſerted, That by the Laws and 'Uſage of* England, all *Members of Parliament are 'Obliged to Conform to the Church of* England, *by Re- 'ceiving the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, according 'to the Rites of the ſaid Church*; which Aſſertion is '*Notoriouſly and Manifeſtly Falſe.* * May 6. 1704.

'That this Act was paſſed in an illegal Manner, 'by the Governors calling the Aſſembly to meet the '26th of *April*, when it then ſtood Prorogued to the '10th of *May* following; and yet this Act hath been 'Ratified by the Lords Proprietors here in *England*, 'who refuſed to hear what could be offered againſt 'it, and contrary to the Petition of above One hun- 'dred and ſeventy of the Chief Inhabitants of the 'ſaid Colony, and of ſeveral Eminent Merchants 'Trading thither, and though the Commons of the 'ſame Aſſembly quickly after paſſed another Bill to 'Repeal it, which the Governor rejected.

'That the ſaid Grievances daily Encreaſing, Your 'Petitioner *Joſeph Boone* is now ſent by many Prin- 'cipal Inhabitants and Traders of the ſaid Colony, 'to Repreſent the Languiſhing and Dangerous Con- 'dition of the ſaid Colony, to the Lords Proprietors 'thereof; But his humble Applications to them 'have hitherto had no Effect.

'That the Ruin of the ſaid Colony would be to 'the great Diſadvantage of the Trade of this King- 'dom, to the apparent Prejudice of Her Majeſty's

A. C. 1705.

'Customs, and the great Benefit of the *French*, who 'watch all Opportunities to improve their own Set-'tlements in those Parts of *America*.

Wherefore Your Petitioners most humbly Pray Your Lordships to take the Deplorable State of the said Colony into Your Consideration, and to provide such Relief for it, as to Your Lordships in Your great Wisdom, shall seem proper.

And your Petitioners shall ever pray, &c.

Ja. Ball,	*Joseph Boone,*
Joseph Price,	*Micajah Perry,*
Ste. Mason,	*Daniel Wharley,*
Rt. Hackshaw,	*Thomas Couts,*
Christo. Fowler,	*Joseph Marshall,*
Thomas Byfeld,	*Tho. Gould,*
Reneu,	*John Hodgkins,*
Nathaniel Torriano,	*Christo. Boone,*
	David Watenhous,

After the Reading of this Petition, the Lord *Grandville*, Palatine of the Province of *Carolina*, desired to be heard by his Council, which was granted; and the further Debate of this Affair put off till the 9th of that Month: When having heard what the Lord *Grandville*'s Council had to offer in his Behalf, their Lordships came to several Resolutions, contain'd in the following † Address to the Queen.

† March 12.

The Lords Address to the Queen about that Affair.

'WE Your Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal 'Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal 'in Parliament Assembled, beg leave to inform Your 'Majesty, That a Petition from *Joseph Boone*, Mer-'chant in Behalf of himself, and many other Inhabi-'tants of the Province of *Carolina*, and Merchants 'of *London* trading thither, having been presented 'to this House, complaining of very great Abuses 'and Oppressions, under which your Majesty's Sub-'jects in that Province do at present labour, and 'which tend to the utter Destruction of that Plan-'tation, and particularly of two Acts lately pass'd in 'the Assembly there, the Ratification of which have 'been sign'd and seal'd in *England* by the greater

'part

'part of the Proprietors of the ſaid Colony, We 'thought our Selves oblig'd to cauſe the ſaid Acts to 'be brought before us, and having at the Requeſt 'of the Lord *Grandville*, Palatine of the Province, 'and of the Lord *Craven*, one of the Proprietors, 'heard Council in Defence of the ſaid Acts, and 'examin'd Witneſſes in Relation to that Matter, the 'Houſe proceeded to enter upon a particular Con-'ſideration of the two Acts; and it appeared to Us, 'That by the firſt of the Acts complain'd of, a Com-'miſſion, conſiſting of 20 Laymen, was erected 'with Power, in an Arbitrary manner, to remove 'and turn out any Rectors or Miniſters of the 'Church of *England* from their Benefices, for any 'Immorality or Imprudence, or for incurable Preju-'dices or Diſſenſions, between ſuch Rectors or Mi-'niſters and their People, only by delivering a Wri-'ting to them, or leaving it at their Houſes, or fix-'ing it upon the Church Doors, whereby it ſhould 'be declar'd, that they ceas'd to be Rectors or Mi-'niſters of ſuch Pariſhes. The other Act directly 'aſſerts, That by the Law of *England*, all Mem-'bers of Parliament are oblig'd to receive the Sacra-'ment according to the Rites of the Church of '*England*; and does therefore Enact, That no Man 'who ſhall be choſen a Member of the Common 'Houſe of Aſſembly in *Carolina*, ſhall be permitted 'to Sit there, who has not receiv'd the Sacrament in 'ſuch manner, within a Year before his Election, 'unleſs he will Swear he is of the Profeſſion of the 'Church of *England*, and did not abſtain from the 'Sacrament out of Diſlike to the Manner and 'Form of the Adminiſtration uſed in the Church 'of *England*, and has not, for a Year paſt, been in 'Communion with any Church, that does not Con-'form to the Church of *England*; but upon ſuch O th 'he ſhall be Qualified to Sit, as if he had receiv'd 'the Sacrament, as preſcrib'd by the Act. The 'Act does further provide, That if any Member 'ſhould refuſe to Qualify himſelf, as is thereby di-'rected, there ſhould not be a New Election, but 'he who had the next number of Voices to ſuch 'unqualified Perſon upon the former Poll, ſhould 'be the Member in this Place.

A. C. 1704.

'The

A. C. 1705.

'The House having Fully and Maturely weigh'd 'the Nature of these two Acts, found themselves 'oblig'd, in Duty to your Majesty, and in Justice to 'Your Subjects in *Carolina* (who by the express 'Words of the Charter of Your Royal Uncle, 'King *Charles* II. granted to the Proprietors, are 'declared to be the Liege-People of the Crown of '*England*, and to have Right to all the Liberties, 'Franchises and Privileges of *English*-men, as if they 'were born within this Kingdom, and who by the 'Words of the same Charter, are to be subject to 'no Laws, but such as are Consonant to Reason, and, 'as near as may be, agreeable to the Laws and Cu-'stoms of *England*) to come to the following Reso-'lutions.

'*First*, That it is the Opinion of this House, that 'the Act of the Assembly of *Carolina*, lately pass'd 'there, and since Sign'd and Seal'd by *John* Lord '*Grandville*, Palatine, for himself, and for the Lord '*Carteret*, and the Lord *Craven*, and by Sir *John* '*Colleton*, Four of the Proprietors of that Province, 'in Order to the Ratifying of it, Entituled, *An Act* '*for the Establishment of Religious Worship in this Pro-*'*vince, according to the Church of* England, *and for the* '*Erecting of Churches for the Publick Worship of God,* '*and also for the Maintenance of Ministers, and the* '*Building convenient Houses for them*, so far forth as 'the same relates to the Establishing a Commission 'for the Displacing the Rectors or Ministers of the 'Churches there, is not warranted by the Charter 'granted to the Proprietors of that Colony, as be-'ing not Consonant to Reason, Repugnant to the 'Laws of this Realm, and Destructive to the Con-'stitution of the Church of *England*.

'*Secondly*, That it is the Opinion of this House, 'That the Act of the Assembly in *Carolina*, Enti-'tuled, *An Act for the more effectual Preservation of the* '*Government of this Province, by requiring all Persons* '*that shall hereafter be chosen Members of the Commons* '*House of Assembly, and Sit in the same, to take the* '*Oaths, and Subscribe the Declaration appointed by this* '*Act, and to Conform to the Religious Worship in this* '*Province, according to the Church of* England, *to re-*

'*ceive*

'*ceive the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper according to* A. C.
'*the Rites and Uſage of the ſaid Church*, lately paſs'd 1704.
'there, and Sign'd and Seal'd by *John* Lord *Grand-*
'*ville*, Palatine, for himſelf, and the Lord *Craven*,
'and alſo for the Lord *Carteret*, and by Sir *John Col-*
'*leton*, Four of the Proprietors of that Province, in
'Order to the Ratifying of it, is Founded upon Fal-
'ſity in Matter of Fact, is Repugnant to the Laws
'of *England*, contrary to the Charter granted to the
'Proprietors of that Colony, is an Encouragement
'to Atheiſm and Irreligion, is Deſtructive to Trade,
'and tends to the Depopulating and Ruining the
'ſaid Province.

May it pleaſe your Majeſty,

'WE your Majeſty's moſt Dutiful Subjects, ha-
'ving thus humbly preſented our Opinion
'of theſe Acts, we beſeech Your Majeſty to uſe the
'moſt effectual Methods, to deliver the ſaid Pro-
'vince from the Arbitrary Oppreſſions under which
'it now lies, and to order the Authors thereof to be
'proſecuted according to Law.

'At the ſame time We repreſent to Your Majeſty,
'how much the Powers given by the Crown have
'been abuſed by ſome of your Subjects; Juſtice re-
'quires us to acquaint Your Majeſty, that it ap-
'pear'd to the Houſe, that ſome of the Proprietors
'abſolutely refuſed to join in the Ratification of theſe
'Acts.

'We humbly beg Permiſſion to inform Your Ma-
'jeſty, That other great Injuſtices and Oppreſſions
'are complain'd of in the Petition, but the Nature
'of the Fact requiring a long Examination, it was
'not poſſible for the Houſe to find time for it ſo
'near the Concluſion of the Seſſion; and therefore
'we preſume with all Duty, to lay the Petition it
'ſelf before Your Majeſty, at the ſame time we pre-
'ſent this our Addreſs. We cannot doubt but Your
'Majeſty, who from the Beginning of Your Reign,
'has ſhewn ſo great Concern and Tenderneſs for all
'Your Subjects, will extend Your Compaſſion to
'theſe Diſtreſſed People, who have the Misfortune
'to be at ſo great a Diſtance from Your Royal Per-
'ſon, and not ſo immediately under Your Gentle
'Adminiſtration.

'Your

A. C. 1705.

'Your Majesty is fully sensible of what great 'Consequence the Plantations are to the Crown of 'England, and to the Trade of Your Subjects, and 'therefore We rest assured, That as Your Majesty 'will have them all under Your Royal Care, so in 'particular, You will be graciously pleas'd to find 'out and Prosecute, the most effectual Means for the 'Relief of this Province of *Carolina*.

The Lords having presented this Address to the Queen, Her Majesty was pleas'd to Answer:

The Queen's Answer.

'I Thank the House for Laying these Matters so 'plainly before me; I am very sensible of what 'Great Consequence the Plantations are to *England*; 'and will do all that is in my Power to Relieve my 'Subjects in *Carolina*, and to protect them in their 'Just Rights.

On the 8th of *March*, a Complaint was made to the House of Commons, of a printed Pamphlet, entituled, *A Letter from Sir* Rowland Gwyne, *to the Right Honourable the Earl of* Stamford, which was brought up to the Table, and read as follows.

My Lord,

Sir Rowland Gwynn's *Letter to the Earl of* Stamford, *read in the House of Commons.*

I Did long since receive the Letter your *Lordship* was pleas'd to honour me with, of the 9th of *November*, and have hitherto delay'd returning any Answer to it, that I might with more Deliberation, tell you my Thoughts upon a Matter of so great Importance.

I did also expect, that some *Friends* would have discover'd to us the Wicked Designs you suspected to lie hid under the Advice to the *Queen*, to invite the *Electress* ver into *England*; and shew'd us better Reasons than I have yet seen, why they were not for it.

But I must own, that I am hitherto at a loss in this matter, and not a little surpriz'd to see them Act so contrary to the Opinion they were formerly of.

The occasion of my last Letter to your *Lordship*, was to communicate to you, *A Letter writ by the Electoress to my Lord Arch-Bishop of Canterbury*, in answer to one, that Her Royal Highness had receiv'd from

his

his Grace; wherein She thought fit to declare Her Respect for the Queen's Majesty, and the good Intentions She hath always had for the *Good* of *England.* A. C. 1705.

Her Royal Highness being informed, from several Persons of Credit, that Her good Inclinations for the *Queen* and the *Nation*, were *Misrepresented*; Some having reported, That She did not think of *England*; Others, That She might give a *Rise* to Intrigues against the *Queen* and the *Publick*, if She came thither:

She thought Herself therefore oblig'd to declare to my Lord Arch-Bishop and Others She Wrote to, and also to tell the Duke of *Marlborough* and Earl of *Sunderland*, when they were here, *That She would always most Sincerely Maintain a true Friendship with the* Queen; *and also be ready to Comply with the Desires of the* Nation, *in whatever depends upon Her, tho' She should hazard Her Person in passing the Seas, if They thought it Necessary towards the Establishment of the* Protestant Succession, *and for the Good of the* Kingdom. *But that, in the mean time, She Liv'd in great Quiet and Content there, (without meddling with Parties or Cabals) and left it to the* Queen *and* Parliament *to do whatever they should think fit.*

I did therefore believe I should Please your Lordship, by sending you so desirable a *Declaration*, by recommending you, as a fit Person to be Consulted upon it, and by entreating you to Communicate it to our Friends, being well assur'd of your *Zeal* for the *Protestant Succession*, and *Friendship* for me.

But I was very much surpriz'd, when I found, by your Answer, that you did attribute Her Royal Highness's Declaration, which was so Innocent and Necessary in it self, to the Artifices of the *Jacobites.*

What, my Lord, would you then be pleas'd that the Electress should not think of *England*, and that the People should believe so? Or that She would Countenance *Cabals* against the *Queen*? Or ought one to be call'd a *Jacobite*, for Undeceiving the World of so Gross and Wicked a *Misrepresentation*?

The *Electress* hath been often desir'd to Declare, that She was willing to come into *England*, but She never thought fit to give any Answer to it (further, than that She submitted Herself and Family to the Pleasure of the *Queen* and *Parliament*) till She was

press'd

A. C. 1705. preſs'd to Declare, *That She would not approve of the Motion to be invited to come over.*

This was ſuch Advice, that it gave Her juſt Reaſon to ſuſpect, that there were ſome ſecret Deſigns againſt the *Succeſſion*, or at leaſt tending to alienate the *Affections* of the People from Her Perſon: And this was a further Reaſon for the *Declaration* She made, that She might not be *Miſrepreſented.*

Your Lordſhip further tells me, *That you will not dip in any thing of this kind* (I uſe your own Words, that I may not miſtake your meaning) *which tends*, in your Lordſhip's Opinion, *to ſet up two Courts in* England, *in Oppoſition to each other.*

Did I propoſe any thing to your Lordſhip, but to do *Juſtice* to *Truth*, by making known to Our Friends Her Royal Highneſs's *Good Intentions?* And can you complain of me, for deſiring a thing ſo *Juſt* in it ſelf, and which every Honeſt Man ought to do? How then can your Lordſhip imagine, that *this tends to ſet up Two Courts in Oppoſition to each other?*

It is plain by the Electreſs's *Declaration*, that She hath ſaid nothing therein, either to deſire Her being Invited *Over*, or to hinder it; but She leaves all to the *Queen* and *Parliament.* I told you this, and you ſeem'd to take it ill, or, at leaſt, otherwiſe than I intended it.

Whoever did Repreſent this to your Lordſhip, as a thing that may diſturb our preſent *Quiet*, and future *Peace*, muſt be an Enemy to *Both.*

Do you think, my Lord, that the Electreſs ought to declare, *That ſhe would not come into* England; or that She Herſelf would Obſtruct any Invitation, that the *Queen* and the *Parliament* may give Her? This might be taken as an *Abdication of Her Right to the Succeſſion.* But I can aſſure your Lordſhip, that She will not Betray the *Truſt* and *Confidence* the People of *England* have Repoſed in Her, nor Injure her Family.

It is true, That She is much advanced in Years, and according to the Courſe of *Nature*, may not Live long; but the *Elector* and Prince *Electoral*, have many Years to come, in all appearance, and have *Vertues* that deſerve the Crown of *England*, whenever it ſhall Pleaſe God that the Reverſion ſhall come to them.

Can

Can you approve of ſuch Advice? Or can you think the Authors of it Friends to Her, and her Family, or which is more, Friends to *England?* A. C. 1705.

Muſt we ſay that thoſe who ſpeak againſt Her, are Her *Friends*; and thoſe who ſpeak for Her, are Her *Enemies?* This ſeems to me to change the *Name* and *Nature* of things.

When your Lordſhip conſiders what I have ſaid, and reflect upon it in your own Heart, I doubt not, but you will ſee that you have been impos'd upon by thoſe, who are *Jacobites* themſelves in their Hearts, or ſomething worſe, if it is poſſible; and certainly deſign to Subvert the *Proteſtant Succeſſion* Eſtabliſh'd by Law, or ſo to Weaken it, that it may depend upon Accidents, or upon the *Humour* and *Intereſt* of particular Men. For none but ſuch can have the Malice to Invent, and to Inſinuate to Others, *That the Preſence of the Succeſſor is dangerous.*

This is a thing, that hath not been heard of in other Countries, and is directly againſt *Common Senſe.*

This is a *New Paradox*, which cannot be receiv'd in *England*, by any but thoſe, who are very weak, or corrupted.

We ought to Maintain the contrary, ſince we know that we have Secret and Dangerous *Enemies at Home*, and an Irreconcileable and Powerful *Enemy Abroad*, who may have both the *Will* and *Power* to hinder the Paſſage and Eſtabliſhment of the Succeſſor, at the time when it may be moſt Neceſſary; and totally, thereby to Subvert our *Conſtitution*, if it does not pleaſe God, once more, to preſerve us by his Manifeſt *Providence.*

You go on, my Lord, and deſire, that I would Adviſe the *Electoreſs* to take Care, that She is not impos'd upon by the *Jacobites*: But this Caution is very unneceſſary; for I can aſſure you, That Her Royal Highneſs does not conſult *Them* in any thing, and much leſs will She do it in what relates to the Succeſſion: For if She did, She muſt act againſt all Rules of Good *Reaſon* and *Senſe.*

You may ſay, That they are *Jacobites* who give theſe Advices: But Her Royal Highneſs did not want any Advice to expreſs and declare Herſelf, as She hath done, *in a Manner ſo ſuitable to Her former Conduct.*

If

A. C. 1705. If we will ſuppoſe that this proceeds from the *Jacobites*, we muſt, at leaſt, think *that it is for their* Intereſt.

But can you believe, my Lord, *that it is in any manner, for* Their *Intereſt* to perſuade the *Proteſtant Succeſſor* to declare Her Eſteem and Affection for the *Queen* and *Nation*? And yet this is all that Her Royal Highneſs hath expreſs'd in Her *Letter to the Lord Arch-Biſhop*.

Such *Jacobites* muſt be very Silly, and not to be fear'd, who ſhould Adviſe that which muſt Deſtroy all their Hopes. For the Electreſs's *Declaration* was to take off all the Groundleſs Suſpitions, to Unite all *Honeſt Men*, and to Secure Our *Conſtitution*: And therefore your Lordſhip, and all our Friends, ought to have deſir'd Her Royal Highneſs to explain Herſelf after this manner; and all that wiſh well to their *Country* ought to Thank Her for having done it.

We *Whigs* would have been formerly very glad to have ſeen ſuch a *Declaration* from Her Royal Highneſs. I pray, then, my Lord, judge what Opinion the Electreſs ought to have, at preſent, of our *Steadineſs* and *Principles*, if She ſhould receive Advice from us, ſo contrary to what She ought to have expected.

But I do not apply this to your Lordſhip: For I am perſuaded, that you will be one of the firſt, that will quit this Miſtake, and condemn the ſtrange Notions that have been impos'd upon you by Others.

We have been proud to ſay, That the Houſe of *Hanover*, the People of *England*, and our *Poſterity*, were moſt Oblig'd to the *Whigs* next to the King, for Settling the Succeſſion upon that moſt *Serene Houſe*: And how much ſhould we be to be Blam'd, if we ſhould loſe this Merit, by parting with our *Principles*, that were ſo well grounded upon *Honour*, and the *Publick Good*; and by Deſtroying the Work of our own Hands, for a *Baſe* and *Uncertain Intereſt*; or for a *Blind Obedience* to thoſe, who lead others where they pleaſe, and yet are led themſelves by their *Paſſions*, or imaginary *Proſpects*, of which they may yet be Diſappointed?

For if they hope to get into Favour by ſuch Methods, they cannot be long Serviceable; nor preſerve the Favour they ſeek, for they will ſoon be caſt off, when it is found that they have loſt the Eſteem and

Affection

Affection of the People, by their Weak or Mercenary Conduct. A. C. 1705.

They cannot do any thing, that will better pleaſe their Enemies; for while they think to keep down the *Tories* by a Majority, and *Oppoſe* them, *even in things ſo reaſonable and juſt*; they will raiſe their *Reputation*, inſtead of leſſening it.

If others think fit to quit their *Principles*, yet I will never part with mine, for I am ſtill of *the ſame Opinion that the beſt* Engliſhmen *profeſs'd themſelves to be of*, in the late King's time; and I find no Reaſon for any Honeſt Man to change.

I am ſorry for thoſe who ſuffer themſelves to be impos'd upon, but *they who have Wicked Deſigns*, may one day Repent of them. And I will be bold to ſay, That they muſt either plunge the Nation in the greateſt Confuſion, to make it unable to puniſh them; or that they will be anſwerable for the Dangers, into which they are like to bring it.

Thoſe who betray their Country, will have little Satisfaction or Aſſurance of enjoying their hoped-for *Advantages, which will be imbittered* by their *Guilt*, and the perpetual Apprehenſions they will have, and nothing but a timely Death can deliver them from being puniſh'd as they deſerve; whether the Nation continues to Floriſh, and eſcapes the Deſigns laid to Enſlave it, or whether it be Ruin'd by *Popery* and *Tyranny*; which may happen by their Artful Conduct, *in making us neglect our own Safety.*

For if *Tyranny* and *Popery* prevail, many of them will ſuffer under the *French* and *Jacobite Cruelties*, which will not be leſs, than thoſe we have read of in Queen *Mary*'s time; and they that may think themſelves the moſt ſecure among us, will be happy, if they can ſave only their Lives.

So terrible a *Revolution* is, perhaps, *More to be apprehended, than People think.*

But if it does not happen at preſent, yet it may come to paſs, even in the Life-time of thoſe who believe they may Contribute towards it with Impunity.

They themſelves may feel thoſe Miſeries *which they would carry down to Poſterity*, and even to their own Children, if they have any; and this only *to ſatisfie their own preſent Paſſions, at the Expence of their Country*, and contrary to their Duty both to God and Man.

A. C. 1705. These, my Lord, are the Sentiments and Measures that are *Wicked* in themselves, and *and that we ought* to *ABHOR*; and not the Thoughts of Endeavouring better to secure the *Protestant Succession*, by having the next Heir of the Crown in the Kingdom.

But your Lordship is told, *That the coming of the Electress into* England, *will set up two Courts, that will Oppose each other.*

I cannot conceive how any Body could tell you such a thing, or what Colour they could have for so base an *Insinuation*.

For the Electress declares, *That She will be entirely United with the Queen; and that all those, who imagine She will Countenance any Intrigues against Her Majesty, will be very much deceiv'd in their Expectations.* Yet, notwithstanding, it seems there are some People, who endeavour to persuade your Lordship, that even this sincere *Declaration* tends to raise Confusion.

Is not this, in plain Terms, to contradict what the Electress hath said, and to put an Affront upon this great Princess, and your Lordship, as well as upon all others, who have had the Honour to Converse with Her Royal Highness, and must have done Her Justice?

The World knows that She is a Princess, whose Natural Temper is Generous, and Obliging, and Sincere, and of a Publick Spirit.

Are not you, my Lord, then oblig'd as much as any Man Living, boldly to contradict these *Malicious Columnies*, which you know to be *False*, to set them *Right* who are *Misinform'd*, and to *Oppose* those, who endeavour to *Impose* upon others?

But let us suppose what you say, and allow, that (contrary to all appearance) discontented or ill Men may impose upon the Electress's good Nature, and incline Her to do such things, as may displease the Queen.

What hurt can that do? Since her Royal Highness's Court can have no Power in *England*, and must be subject to the Queen's Court, who is the Soveraign.

I will not touch upon things that have pass'd in our time, and confirm what I say.

So that it is most absur'd, to make People believe, That this *pretended Opposition of the two Courts* can brings us into so great Dangers, as those we may avoid, by having the *Protestant* Heir in the Kingdom. Let

us

us, in the mean time, examine these Pretences, how Absurd soever. A. C. 1705.

If we will keep the next *Protestant* Heir at a distance, it must be allowed to be Grounded upon two Suppositions: First, That the Queen is against the Electress's coming over; and Secondly, That Her being in *England*, during the Queen's Life, is a thing ill in it-self.

These two Propositions are Wicked and Criminal in themselves: For to say, That the Queen would take away from the Presumptive Heir, *the Right of coming into* England, is to cast a great Reflection upon Her Majesty, and to create a Misunderstanding *between Her Majesty, and the Person in the World, She ought to be the most United with.*

But to maintain, that the Electress's being in *England* is ill in it-self, one must declare himself to be of a most *Ridiculous*, or of a most *Malicious* Opinion. For either it must be a General Rule, that the Successor must be always kept out of the Kingdom: Or, it must be suppos'd, that People have a just Reason to entertain some Strange Notion in Prejudice of the Electress. But the General Rule is, Absolutely, not to be maintain'd. There is neither *Law* nor *Example* to justifie it.

For if it were so, then Her Majesty, when Princess of *Denmark*, must have been sent out of the Kingdom, and yet no Man ever pretended to broach so *Traiterous* an Opinion.

And all the World knows, that the Electress may come over, when ever She pleases, without being Invited.

All Wise *Princes and Governments, that have had a Succession*, have ever thought, *that the securing of the Succession was a present and great Security to the Publick Safety*; without considering whether there should arise any real or imaginary Disputes between the Severaign, and the next Heir.

And I also hope, that our Friends will never pretend to have any Reason to Insinuate, *That they ought to have any Jealousie of the Electress*, as to Her own Person.

For People must be very *Malicious* to say, or very ill inform'd to believe, *That She is Weak or Disaffe-*

A. C. 1705. *cted, that She loves Diviſions, or that Intriguing Perſons can manage and turn Her at their pleaſure.*

You know, my Lord, that She is Infinitely above theſe Characters.

That She is *Wiſe*, and hath the greateſt *Tenderneſs* in the World for Her Relations, and particularly for Her Majeſty.

That She is Charitable to all Men, a Friend to *Engliſh Liberty*; and ſo knowing, that She cannot be eaſily impos'd upon. All thoſe who are acquainted with Her, ought to believe, that the Queen would be well pleas'd with Her agreeable *Temper* and *Converſation.*

Her Moderate Behaviour hitherto, ought to aſſure us of the Continuance of it for the time to come.

Her quiet *Temper*, Her Zeal for our *Preſervation*, and Her Eſteem for the *Queen*, have made Her not comply *with the Advices of ſome*, who call'd themſelves *Whigs*, *which might have given Offence if She had follow'd them.*

If, after all this, People can think, that Her Preſence in *England* can be any Prejudice to the Queen or her Kingdom, they muſt be very Ingrateful.

And it is no leſs Injurious to Her Character, to *Miſrepreſent* the Publiſhing a Letter, that was ſo *Judiciouſly* Writ, and ſo Neceſſary, at this time, to ſuppreſs theſe Groundleſs Reports.

This Letter which I ſent to your Lordſhip, was only to *confirm what She had ſaid* to Mr. *How*, who is the firſt of the Queen's Miniſters that have come to this Court, *that hath owned he had Orders* to declare to Her Royal Highneſs the Queen's good Intention, *further to Secure the Succeſſion* in Her Royal Highneſs's Family.

So that no Body can ſay, That She hath done any thing at preſent, but what came from the Queen Herſelf.

It alſo appears, That it is a moſt *Skilful* and *Malicious Contrivance* of ſome, to cry out, *Jacobitiſm*; as ſoon as any Body they do not like, ſpeaks of Inviting over the Preſumptive Heir.

Thoſe who are Sincerely for ſo proper a Method to ſecure the Succeſſion, *Ought to take the Advantage of joining in this Point with All, whoever are for it*, let their Character be what it will.

For

For when Men mean well, they will thoroughly purſue their Point, and conſider the Nature of things, as they really are in themſelves. A. C. 1704.

If thoſe whom you ſuſpected to have had *Wicked Deſigns*, were not ſincere in ſhewing their Zeal to Invite the Preſumptive Heir, we ought to have taken them at their Word; and by this means they had been puniſh'd as they deſerv'd, by being *catch'd in their own Snare*.

Then the *Crown* might have been join'd with the *Church*, in an Excellent *Addreſs to the Queen*, and *both Voted out of Danger*.

May the *Judgment*, *Honour*, and *Candor* of our *Friends*, never be call'd in Queſtion by our own, and other Nations! For their very viſible Miſtake, in loſing this great, and, perhaps, irrecoverable Opportunity, they had to oblige their Country for ever.

If the Motion to invite the Succeſſor could be of any uſe to the *Jacobites*, it muſt be becauſe it was not receiv'd.

Ought a good thing to be diſapprov'd becauſe a Man, I ſuſpect, or do not love, propoſes it?

If we maintain this Poſition, we ſhall put it into the Power of the *Jacobites*, to hinder any good Reſolution we can deſire to take; for it will be enough if any one we call a *Jacobite*, ſeems to agree with us.

It is a ſhame that we ſhould be impos'd upon by ſuch *Weak* and *Malicious Notions*.

In ſhort, to Oppoſe the further Securing of the *Proteſtant Succeſſion*, is to act directly for the *Jacobites*; and to hinder the Succeſſor's coming into *England*, is to Oppoſe the *further Securing of the Succeſſion*, in my humble Opinion:

The *Succeſſion* and *England* are in great Danger from the preſent Conjuncture of Affairs.

The Succeſs of the preſent War, which is, as yet, very uncertain, will have the greateſt Influence on this Subject.

Our *Conſtitution* does not allow of a *Standing Army* in time of Peace, tho' we have a Formidable Neighbour, who hath always a *Will*, *Power* and *Pretences* to ſurprize us, whether we are in *Peace* or *War* with him; if we are not ever upon our Guard: And he aims at no leſs, than to Subvert our *Religion*, *Liberty* and *Property*.

A. C. 170⅝. Under such Circumstances we ought to think of all possible means to secure our selves against a Deluge of *Blood*, and an Universal *Confusion*.

The Subversion of our *Constitution* is much to be apprehended; if it should so Unfortunately fall Out, that there should be a Demise; and the Successor, being Absent, should not be in a Condition to pass the Seas, while the Enemy may have time to prevent all our good Measures.

It is certain, that those, who are not sensible of the Consequences, that may attend our Negligence, and the Malice of our Enemies, on such an Occasion; must either be Corrupted, or very indifferent, as to the Safety of their Country.

Therefore it is necessary, that the *Presumptive Heir* should be always Establish'd in *England*: And it would be better Husbandry, to make an *Honourable* Provision for him suitable to what was Settled in the late Reigns; than to be at the Charge of a *War*, to recover his *Right*, and our own *Liberties*, from the Dangers which they then may be in. This may save us great Sums, which we may be Oblig'd to lay *Out*, to bring him *Over*; and yet, perhaps, we may not have the Success we desire.

We may well remember, *That the Nation Pay'd Six Hundred Thousand Pounds for the Expence of the Prince of* Orange's *Expedition*, to deliver us from the Danger our own Folly had brought us into: And yet it was a Hundred to One, that he Succeeded, tho' so many Men of *Quality* and *Interest*, both in *Church* and *State*, did appear for him.

But the Expence of Money is the least Evil, that our Negligence may bring upon us; Since our *Religion*, *Lives*, *Liberties*, and *All* are at *Stake*.

Your Lordship further says, *That the Court was threatn'd last Sessions with this Motion, and dar'd with it ever since the Parliament was chose; and that it is your Opinion, that the Electress should not give any further Countenance to it.*

I use your Lordship's own Words, and do assure you, *That the Electress hath not meddl'd with, nor Countenanc'd any Design, otherwise than appears in Her Letter to my Lord Arch-Bishop; having had no Knowledge of what was to be propos'd in Her Favour before the Motion was made.*

But

But since you had such early Notice of this Design, I do the more wonder, that this *Motion* was not made by those who belong'd to the *Court*: Since it is most manifestly for Her Majesty's Interest, as well as that of the Nation, that the *Presumptive Heir* should be Establish'd in *England*. A. C. 1703.

You could not then have had a Pretence to complain, That it came from Men you did not like: And we have no reason to think that it would not have been agreeable to the Queen, if the whole Matter had laid before Her Majesty, who does every thing, that can be advis'd for the *Good of Europe*, and of Her own Subjects.

'Tis a strange Notion to think, *That the Presence of the Successor can Ruin the Succession.*

And it is very unlikely, and not to be suppos'd, that the *Successor* (at least any of those we have in this Family, who have a true *Respect* and *Love* for the *Queen*, and true *Honour* and *Vertue* in themselves) will ever be a Cause of *Confusion* in *England*, by his Presence: This must be invented by those, who ought to be as much suspected as any, by all, who are for the *Protestant Succession*: And it carries so much *Malice* and *Wild-Fire* in it, that I am afraid to touch it any more.

As to *the other Methods propos'd in the* House of Lords, *for the better securing of the* Succession; tho' I have all the Deference in the World *for their Lordships, as well as for the Honourable* House of Commons; yet I am perswaded (with great Submission) that the *Parliament* will yet think such Measures not sufficient for these Ends, and will, in time, consider of others more Effectual.

We hear from *England*, *That the Laws have been considered which relate to the Administration of the* Government, *in Case a Demise should happen during the Absence of the* Successor; *and that they are found Defective.*

This may well be, for neither our Ancestors nor we did ever imagine, *That any good* Englishman *would oppose the Establishment of the Rightful and Lawful next, or Presumptive* Protestant Heir *in the Kingdom*; *but that he should be ready at Hand*, to support the *Constitution*, whenever the *Succession* came to Him.

And this is more necessary at present, than ever; since there is a *Pretender* supported by *France*, who

A. C. 1703. Uſurps the Stile and Title of King of *England*, to Her Majeſty's great *Diſhonour*, and Danger of the *Proteſtant Succeſſion*.

As for the *Act to ſecure the Queen's Perſon and Government, &c. the Powers which the Lords Juſtices are to have*, for the time being, muſt be very great; and may be liable to bring Dangers, if not Ruin to the Kingdom, if they ſhall happen to fall into the Hands of ill Men.

The Heir being kept at a Diſtance will not be able, in time of *Danger* and *Confuſion* to diſtinguiſh his Friends from his Enemies; ſince he will not be acquainted with the Nobility and Gentry, whom he would have known if he had been in the Kingdom: And therefore will be under great Difficulties how to Name proper Perſons, to join with the Seven Lords Juſtices.

Beſides, it is very doubtful how far his Orders and Choice will be reſpected; for many Pretences and Meaſures may be put in Practice by a powerful Skill to elude them.

Who can ſay what Men will be in the great Employments, when a Demiſe may happen?

Thoſe we think the beſt Friends to the *Succeſſion* may dye before that time comes, and *thoſe whom we call Jacobites*, or others, *who are ſuch in their Hearts, without being known*, may yet come into thoſe Employments.

The Power of the Nation both by Sea and Land, and even the *Treaſure*, may be in ill Hands; and if this happens, they may diſpoſe of the *Crown* and *Succeſſion* as they pleaſe.

One ſingle Perſon may Uſurp the Power of all the Lords Juſtices and Council; as it did fall out in *Edward* the VI's time, by the Subtlety of the Duke of *Northumberland*, to the great Prejudice of your Lordſhip's Family.

And this hath often happen'd, both in *England*, and other Countries, tho' Criminals have been frequently puniſh'd.

But ſuch Circumſtances may be more Dangerous in *England*, at preſent, than People thought them in former Ages.

The *Happy Criminals* are always Applauded, far from being Puniſh'd.

Such

Such a ſingle Perſon, at ſuch a Conjuncture, *may chooſe to* Play *the Game of* Cromwel, or that of *Monk* for the *Falſe*, or for the *True Heir.* A. C. 1705.

And the time may come, in which the *Pretender*, with the great Foreign Power, and the Intrigues within the Kingdom, may be able to gain more People than the *Succeſſor*, being Abſent and Deſtitute of the neceſſary Supports; Eſpecially, after the *Diſſolution of the Great Alliance*, which may juſtly be Apprehended in time of *Peace*; as it did happen after the Treaties of *Nimeguen* and *Ryſwick*, and as it is very like to fall out again after this *War*; if more effectual Meaſures are not taken in the *Kingdom* as well as *Abroad.* And if the Allies do not find their Security in our *Conſtitution*, and in the *Succeſſion.*

The Lords have made an Excellent *Addreſs* to the Queen, to Maintain a *Good Intelligence with the* Allies, and particularly *with the* States General.

But it is to be wiſh'd, that this *Good Intelligence* may be ſo *Extended*, and that ſuch Meaſures may be taken, that we may be always certain of their Aſſiſtance to ſecure the *Proteſtant Succeſſion.*

England and the *States* are the great Support of the *Proteſtant Religion* and *Intereſt*, and of the *Liberties* of *Europe.* 'Tis undoubtedly the *Intereſt* and *Safety* of *Both*, always to Maintain a *Good Correſpondence* and *True Friendſhip.* Therefore the *Wiſe* and *Honeſt Miniſters*, on both Sides, will eaſily find the moſt proper Means to prevent any Quarrel, and will preſerve a perfect Union, which muſt be grounded upon the Obligation and Neceſſity of each others *Mutual Defence.*

England may, and ought to depend upon its own *Wiſdom* and *Force*, to defend it ſelf; being Secur'd and Quiet at *Home.*

And we have had hitherto the good Fortune to preſerve our *Liberties*, when moſt other Nations have loſt *Theirs.*

But late Experience has ſhewn us, how near we may come to *Slavery* by our *Negligence.* And alſo, how Neceſſary it may then be to recur to, and how Dangerous to relie upon Foreign *Aid*; as to our own Safety.

We can be in no Danger under Her Majeſty's Reign, and Wiſe Conduct.

But

A. C. 1703.

But we are to Apprehend and Prevent, to the utmoſt of our Power, any ill Accidents, that may befall us, when it may pleaſe God to take our Good Queen from us.

Who knows what *Men* or *Parties* may riſe up at *Home* and *Abroad*? We ought, therefore, like *Honeſt* and *Wiſe Men*, to ſet things upon the beſt and ſureſt Foundations. At leaſt we ought not to Weaken the *Succeſſion*, by neglecting the proper means for its Security.

'Tis true, that the Invitation of the *Preſumptive Heir* hath no Negative put upon it: But it is alſo true, that if it had pleas'd our Friends in Parliament at this time, when they were a Majority, to adviſe Her Majeſty to it, in Concurrence with others; that this would have better ſecured the *Proteſtant Succeſſion*, and our *Conſtitution*, than all the Laws the Nation can make.

I pray, my Lord, what will our *Acts of Parliament*, our *Oaths*, the *Proclamation* of the *Succeſſor*, and even our *Lords Juſtices* ſignifie, if the Succeſſor is not certain of paſſing the Sea, and of being poſſeſs'd of the *Fleet*, the *Troops*, the *Treaſure*, the *Garriſons*, the *Sea-Ports*, the *Tower*, and the City of *London*?

The World will wonder at, and we ſhall deplore our fatal Blindneſs; if we are capable of being amus'd by imaginary Securities, and Neglect, at this time of Day, what is really Neceſſary for our Safety.

Laws are no more than Cobwebs againſt Power and Force.

The Hiſtory of *England* doth furniſh us with many *Examples, which ſhew, that the next Heirs to the Crown, have been often excluded from the Succeſſion to it, by their being Abſent at the time of the Demiſe.*

We have an *Inſtance now before us in* Spain, *which hath coſt us much Blood and Treaſure*, and is like to coſt us much more; beſides, what *England* doth, and may ſuffer by the Loſs of that *Trade*, which was next to that of our *Weſt-Indies*, the moſt Profitable to us.

For if King *Charles* had been in *Spain* before the Death of the late King, it might, in all probability, have prevented this General War; and the *French* King would never have attempted the Conqueſt of *Spain*, if he had not had Footing there before; nor

the

the *Spaniſh Miniſters* have dared to do what they did, if the Arch-Duke had been preſent at *Madrid.* A. C. 1704.

Therefore to hinder the next Heir's coming into *England*, will be a very great Reflection upon us: For it muſt tend to the *Deſtruction* of, or at leaſt, very much hazard our *Religion* and *Liberties.*

And ſo we ought to conſider of our Dangers in due time; ſince it may ſo happen, *That it may not be in our Power to ſecure the coming over of the* Succeſſor: And I will only mention *what has been ſaid in* England, *that we are not always ſure of a* Proteſtant *Wind.*

A thouſand other Accidents may befall us, *if we truſt to the laſt Extremity.*

Therefore we ought now to take right Meaſures, *That the* Succeſſor *may be always Eſtabliſhed, and ſure to poſſeſs himſelf of the* Power, whenever it ſhall pleaſe God to afflict us with a Demiſe: And *that we may be as little expoſed as is poſſible, either to Chance or Treachery.*

The *Queen* ſeems to be of this Opinion, and all Honeſt Men ought, and will contribute all they can, to make it agreeable and eaſie to her Majeſty.

The Electreſs, and the other Princes of this Family, do always Praiſe and Admire *the Care that the Queen takes of the Intereſt of* Europe againſt our common Enemy; and pray for Her Majeſty's long Life and Happineſs.

God be thank'd *the Queen is in good Health,* but, alas! She is Mortal, and muſt our Safety depend upon an Accident, that muſt befall the beſt of Mankind?

It is true, that the *Electreſs* hath many Years more than Her Majeſty, and that the *Queen* is in the Vigour of Her Age; and therefore, that the *Electreſs* is not like to ſurvive Her Majeſty; but our Intereſt and Safety conſiſts in making *ſuch a Proviſion once for all,* whether the Electreſs lives or not, *that the next Heir may be always preſent,* or in a condition to be ſo; *without which,* in my humble Opinion, *We cannot be ſafe, otherwiſe than by an extraordinary Providence.*

My Lord *Haverſham* hath always ſhew'd himſelf ſo true a Friend to this Family, and the *Conſtitution* of *England*; that I thought no Man could be more proper to be adviſ'd with upon the Electreſs's Letter.

A. C. 1704. I ask your Lordship's Pardon for troubling you with so long a Letter; but I thought my self oblig'd in Duty to my Country, and Friendship to you, to speak plainly upon *this Question, which contains the Happiness, or Misery of* England: And therefore I hope that all Wise and Honest Men will take care how they decide it. I am

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most Obedient,

And most Humble Servant,

Hanover, Jan. 1st. *Old-Stile.* 12th *New Stile.* } 170½. R. Gwynne.

After the Reading of this Letter, the Commons resolv'd, 'That it was a scandalous, false and mali-'cious Libel, tending to create a Misunderstanding 'between her Majesty, and the Princess *Sophia*, and 'highly reflecting upon her Majesty, upon the Prin-'cess *Sophia*, and upon the Proceedings of both 'Houses of Parliament; that an humble Address be 'presented to her Majesty, That she would be 'pleas'd to give Order for the Discovery and Prose-'cuting the Author, Printer and Publishers of the 'said Pamphlet, and that the said Resolutions be 'communicated to the Lords at a Conference, and 'their Concurrence desir'd thereunto. Their Lord-ships not only * concurr'd with the Commons, but likewise agreed upon an Address to be presented to her Majesty, pursuant to the said Resolutions; to which Address they desired the Concurrence of the Commons. The latter readily join'd with the Lords, and so, the next † day, both Houses presented the following Address to the Queen:

* March 11.

† March 12.

Address of both Houses to the Queen about Sir Rowland Gwynn's *Letter.*

'WE Your Majesty's most Dutiful and Obedi-'ent Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and 'Temporal, and Commons in Parliament Assem-'bled, beg leave to acquaint Your Majesty, That 'having taken into serious Consideration a printed 'Pamphlet, Entituled, *A Letter from Sir* Rowland 'Gwynne

'Gwynne *to the Right Honourable the Earl of* Stamford, we came to the following Reſolution. A. C. 1704.

'*That the ſaid Pamphlet is a Scandalous, Falſe, and Malicious Libel, tending to create a Miſunderſtanding between Your Majeſty, and the Princeſs* Sophia, *and highly reflecting upon Your Majeſty, upon the Princeſs* Sophia, *and upon the Proceedings of both Houſes of Parliament.*

May it pleaſe Your Majeſty,

'This Seditious Libel having been of late, with great Induſtry, diſpers'd among Your Subjects, we humbly beſeech Your Majeſty to give ſtrict Orders for the Diſcovery of the Author, Printer and Publiſhers thereof, to the end they may be brought to condign Puniſhment, according to the utmoſt Rigour of the Law. And we pray Your Majeſty to uſe all Means, which ſhall ſeem proper to Your Royal Wiſdom, for preventing ſuch Inſolent and Dangerous Attempts for the future.

To this Addreſs the Queen was pleas'd to give the following Anſwer.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

'NOthing can be more acceptable to Me, than ſo ſeaſonable an Inſtance of Your Concern to preſerve a good Underſtanding between Me and the Princeſs *Sophia*, and of Your Care to Defeat the Artifices of Deſigning and Malicious Men. *The Queen's Anſwer.*

'I am fully ſenſible of the very ill Deſigns of the Paper, which you have ſo juſtly Cenſured, and I will not fail to give the Neceſſary Directions for Complying in the moſt effectual Manner with all you deſire in your Addreſs.

The Differences which had ariſen, four Years † before, between the Two Houſes of Convocation, concerning the Manner of Synodical Proceedings, and principally about the *Right* claim'd by *the Lower-Houſe, of Holding and Continuing their Aſſemblies in the Intervals of the ordinary Prorogations*, which the Upper-Houſe would never allow, Maintaining, *that the Archbiſhop has the Sole and undoubted Right of Pro-*

† *See Hiſtory of K.* William *the Third Vol.* III. *p.* 472.

'*roguing*

A. C. 1705.

regaining the whole Convocation of the Upper and Lower House, with Consent of his Suffragans: These Differences, I say, which, for some time, had lain a sleep, were now unhappily revived; the Occasion whereof will appear in the following Account of their respective Proceedings, during this Session of Parliament.

The Differences between the two Houses of Convocation revive.

The Convocation of the Prelates and Clergy of the Province of *Canterbury* met in St. *Paul's* Cathedral, the same day, * with the Parliament, according to Custom; and the *Latin* Sermon was preached by Dr. *George Stanhope*, (upon *Epist.* of St. *James* 3. 17. which was soon after Printed both in *Latin* and *English.*) After Divine Service, in the Quire, the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, as President of the Convocation, retired into the Chapter-House, where he ordered his Register to read over the Royal Writ, the *Archiepiscopal Mandate*, the Bishop of *London's Certificatorum*, and a Preconization of the *Suffragan* Bishops, and then his Grace required the inferior Clergy to withdraw, and chuse a Prolocutor to be presented to him at the next Sessions, appointed by his Grace, to be held in the Chappel of *Henry* VII. at *Westminster*. The Persons nominated for the Office of Prolocutor, being the Preacher, Dr. *George Stanhope*, Dean of *Canterbury*, and Dr. *William Binks*, Dean of *Litchfield*, the Majority of Votes fell upon the Latter, who was thereupon declared Elect by the Chairman, Dr. *Younger*; and he chose for his Presenter the Dean of *Christ Church* in *Oxford*, who accordingly presented him in the next Session, with an Elegant *Latin* Speech.

* Oct. 25.

Proceedings of the Convocation.

In a following Session, the Archbishop and Bishops unanimously agreed on a Form of Address to her Majesty, and sent down this Copy of it to the Lower House for their Concurrence:

To the Queen's most Excellent Majesty,

The Bishops Address in Convocation to the Queen.

'WE your Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal 'Subjects, the Archbishop and Bishops, 'with the rest of the Clergy in the Province of *Canterbury* assembled in Convocation, do, with Hearts 'full of Gratitude, return our most humble Thanks 'to your Majesty, for your affectionate Care, and

'tender

'tender Concern for the Church of *England*, as Eſta- A. C.
'bliſhed by Law, from your firſt Acceſſion to the 1705.
'Throne to this Day. The Aſſurances hereof ha-
'ving been ſo amply Confirmed, by your own
'exemplary Zeal for the Service of the Church, and
'conſtant Attendance upon it, by your unpara-
'lelled Munificence to the poorer Clergy, and by
'your repeated Declaration, That the Church of
'*England* ſhall always be your chief Care, we are
'exceedingly grieved that any of your Subjects
'ſhould be ſo ungrateful and unworthy, as once to
'ſuggeſt that our *Church can be in Danger* for Want
'of ſuch Support and Encouragement in your Ma-
'jeſty's Reign, as may make it flouriſh in your
'own Time, and leave it ſecure after you; And al-
'though, 'tis no new thing for deſigning Men to
'proſtitute the venerable Name of the Church to the
'Service of their own private Ends, yet we think it
'very ſtrange, That any ſhould be found ſo ex-
'treamly Weak and Undutiful, as to be deluded by
'theſe groundleſs Clamours, when they have been
'ſo often, and ſo publickly confuted by your Royal
'Word and Actions, and when the Happy State of
'the Church of *England* is ſo much Obſerved and
'Eſteemed Abroad, that ſeveral of the Foreign
'Churches are endeavouring to accomodate them-
'ſelves to our Liturgy and Conſtitution. To inſi-
'nuate *that the Church is in Danger*, under theſe Cir-
'cumſtances, and againſt all the Teſtimonies and
'Aſſurances of your Majeſty's Royal Care and Pro-
'tection, can proceed from nothing but Prejudice,
'Intereſt and Ambition. We humbly crave Leave
'to Expreſs our juſt Reſentment of the *Indig-*
'*nity of all ſuch Suggeſtions*, not only *as Falſe* and
'*Groundleſs* in themſelves, but chiefly as they are
'diſhonourable Reflections upon your Royal Pro-
'miſes for the Support of the Church, and upon
'your Princely Wiſdom in chuſing the moſt proper
'and effectual Meaſures to that End. We beg
'Leave alſo, in a deep Senſe of your Majeſty's Good-
'neſs, and an intire Dependance upon your Royal
'Word, to profeſs our great Joy and Satisfaction in
'the Flouriſhing Condition of the Church, under your
'moſt auſpicious Government. We are ſure it will

'always

A. C. 1705. 'ways be in your Will to support and protect it; 'And that the Distractions which these *groundless Jealousies* are intended to raise, may never put it 'out of your Power; We promise to use our utmost 'Endeavours to discountenance them, and in our 'several Stations, to defend and preserve Inviolably, 'so far as in us lies, the Doctrine, Discipline, and 'Worship of our Church, as by Law Established; 'and to promote Peace and Unity amongst your 'Subjects; Praying earnestly for your Majesty's 'Long and Glorious Reign over us, as, under the 'Divine Providence, the greatest Blessing and Secu. 'rity that either Church or State can Enjoy. When this Form was read in the Lower-House, those Members, who thought it very reasonable to join in it, did move that it might be either immediately agreed to, or might be read over Paragraph by Paragraph, in order to have Objections and Amendments made to it, if any such could be made: But the Majority chose rather to refer the Address to a Committee, who, at the next Session, made a Report by the Dean of *Christ-Church*, that they had considered of the Address committed to them, and found it not so proper, or easie, to make any Amendments, as to draw up a new Form, which was as follows:

The Lower Houses's Address to the Queen.

'WE your Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal 'Subjects, the Lower Clergy of the Pro- 'vince of *Canterbury* in Convocation Assembled, can- 'not but acknowledge, with the utmost Gratitude, 'that as often as we have met together, fresh Occa- 'sions have been given us of repeating our unfeigned 'Thanks to your Majesty, for the continued Assu- 'rances of your Zeal for the Church of *England*, as 'by Law Established. It is impossible to doubt of 'your Majesty's most tender Affection, for that 'Church in which you were Baptized, and have been 'Educated; whose Principles you have so throughly 'imbibed, and in whose Cause you have ran so great 'Hazards, which is so eminently adorned by your 'Exemplary Virtues, so seasonably enriched by 'your unparalell'd Bounty, and on which you are 'incessantly drawing down farther Blessings from 'Almighty

'Almighty God, by your ardent Devotion. We are 'entirely ſatisfied, that your Majeſty can never be 'wanting to the Support of that Church at Home, 'which is powerfully protected by your Arms 'againſt a Foreign Enemy, engaged to extirpate it; 'which by your Majeſty's Royal Recommendation, 'hath obtained an happy Settlement among your 'Neighbouring Allies, and which thro' your Ma'jeſty's Influence may juſtly hope an Eſtabliſh'ment in thoſe other Reformed Countries, which 'have already declared their high Eſteem of it: And 'that no Demonſtration of your Majeſty's hearty 'Concern for the laſting Proſperity of this Church 'might be wanting, you have engaged your Royal 'Word (in which we entirely Confide) not only for 'its preſent Support, but alſo for its future Security; 'you have frequently declared your Reſolution of 'Maintaining the Succeſſion in the Proteſtant Line, 'and on that account have been pleaſed graciouſly 'to receive the Univerſal Thanks of your People; 'it being the peculiar Felicity of your Majeſty's 'Reign, that we, your Subjects, to whom nothing 'upon Earth is ſo valuable as its long Continuance, 'are yet by your Majeſty's Example encouraged to 'look beyond it, and to acknowledge your Majeſty's 'Goodneſs in Providing for thoſe who ſhall come 'after us, an Happineſs next to that which our ſelves 'now enjoy. After ſuch undeniable Proofs of 'Your Majeſty's moſt pious Regard for the Safety 'and Honour of our Church, ſhould we allow our 'ſelves to entertain the leaſt Doubt of your Ma'jeſty, we ſhould be the moſt unreaſonable, and 'moſt ungrateful of Men; and whoever they may 'be that labour to diſtract your Subjects with ſuch 'unjuſt and groundleſs Jealouſies, they are equal 'Enemies to your Majeſty, and to the Church, 'whoſe Intereſt can never be divided. It has always 'been, and, by the Grace of God, ſhall ever be our 'earneſt Endeavour to inſtill into the Minds of your 'People thoſe true Principles of Religion and Loy'alty, which our Church has taught us, to render 'thoſe who are committed to our Charge, not only 'Obedient, but Affectionate to your Majeſty's Go'vernment, and ſo to diſpoſe their Hearts towards 'all the Offices of Univerſal Charity, that if poſ-

A. C. 1705.

A. C. 1705.

'possible, there may remain no other Contest, but 'who shall best approve their Duty towards God, 'and their Fidelity to your Majesty. This last Address was approved by the Majority of the Lower House, and together with the Report of the Committee, for not concurring with their Lordship's Address, was carried up by the Prolocutor, attended by the Majority, to his Grace in the Upper House on *Monday*, *November* the 19th. His Grace, and the Bishops being much surprized to find their own Address rejected without any Reason given, and a new Form substituted, and offered to them, did return this Answer in Writing:

Answer of the Bishops to the Lower House about their Address.

We cannot receive the Address you have offered to us, but do require you to go back to your own House, and consider the Address we sent down to you, and do expect either that you agree to it, or bring up your Exception against it in writing the next Session.

This Message was referred to a Committee, wherein the Dean and Chancellor of *Lincoln*, and the Archdeacon of *Huntingdon*, were said to have argued for the Duty and Decency of better considering their Lordships Address; and so coming to such an Answer as was required, and justly expected by his Grace, and the Bishops; but the Majority thought fit, in two several Meetings, to proceed in these Questions and Resolutions of them.

Queries by the Lower House.

Whether it be the Sense of this Committee, that 'it is proper for the House, in their Answer to the 'Message receiv'd from the Upper House to take 'such notice of the Words, *We cannot receive the 'Address you have offered to us*, as may affirm, and 'effectually assert their Right of having what they 'have offered to the Upper House, receiv'd by his 'Grace, and their Lordships? *Agreed in the Affir-'mative.*

2. 'Whether it be proper, That the House, as 'Part of their Answer, should say, That they con-'ceive that their Lordships Refusal was an Infring-'ment of that Right? *Agreed.*

3. 'Whether it be the Sense of this Committee, 'that the Lower House is in necessary Duty bound 'to reconsider, when their Lordships shall require

'it,

'it, what they have declared to their Lordſhips, 'they have maturely weighed and conſidered, and 'cannot join in it? *Agreed it is not a neceſſary Duty.* A. C. 1705.

4. 'Whether it be the Senſe of this Committee, 'that notwithſtanding their Lordſhips Expectation 'expreſt in their Meſſage, that the Lower Houſe 'ſhould either agree to their Lordſhips Addreſs, or 'bring up their Exceptions againſt it, the Lower 'Houſe is ſtill at Liberty to diſagree without offer-'ing their Exceptions? *Agreed in the Affirmative.*

5. '*Reſolved*, It is the Opinion of this Committee, 'That the Lower Houſe ſhould reconſider their 'Lordſhips Addreſs.

6. '*Reſolved*, It is the Opinion of this Committee, 'That it is proper that the Houſe ſhould lay before 'their Lordſhips, in writing, the Subſtance of the 'Previous Reſolutions.

The * next day, the Committee proceeded in theſe farther Queſtions. * Nov. 22.

1. 'Whether it be the Opinion of this Committee, 'That the Houſe ſhould depart from their former 'Reſolution, That they could not join with their 'Lordſhips in the Addreſs, ſent down by their 'Lordſhips? *Agreed they ſhall not depart.* *More Queries.*

2. 'Whether it be the Opinion of this Committee, 'That the Houſe ſhould carry up any Exceptions to 'their Lordſhips Addreſs? *Agreed in the Negative.*

3. 'Whether it be the Senſe of this Committee, 'That the Houſe ſhould again offer to their Lord-'ſhips that Addreſs prepared by them; and declare 'to their Lordſhips their humble Opinion, *That it* '*is the undoubted Right of this Houſe to have that Pa-*'*per received by their Lordſhips, and ſhould likewiſe ſignify* '*their Hopes, that their Lordſhips upon the Peruſal of* '*it, will be ſatisfy'd, That the Lower Houſe hath an* '*entire Confidence in her Majeſty's Affection, and Zeal* '*for the Church of* England, *and an hearty Deteſtation* '*of all Perſons, who ſhall endeavour to raiſe any Jea-*'*louſies concerning it?* Agreed.

On the next † Synodical day, Mr. *Bridges* produced the Paper drawn up in purſuance of the Reſolutions of the Committee, which was twice read. Then the Reſolutions were diſtinctly read, and agreed to by the Houſe; and it was ordered, That † Nov. 23.

A. C. 1705. their Lordſhips Addreſs be again read, which was done, and the Queſtion was put, *whether this Houſe would conſider the ſaid Addreſs Paragraph by Paragraph, or not?* And carried in the Negative.

Then, after long Debates, the Paper brought in by the Committee was again read, and agreed to, and order'd to be carried up, the firſt Thing next Seſſion, with the Addreſs; For the Debates had now continued ſo long, that his Grace and the Biſhops, having waited ſome Hours for an Anſwer, were riſen before it could be ſent up; and the Convocation, by *Schedule*, was prorogued to *Saturday, December* the
† Dec. 1. firſt. That † day being come, immediately after Prayers the forementioned Paper was carried up by the Prolocutor, attended by a Majority of the Houſe, and was read, by the Prolocutor to his Grace, and their Lordſhips in this Form:

May it pleaſe your Grace, and your Lordſhips,

Paper of the Lower to the Upper Houſe about their Addreſs.

'IN your Meſſage of *November* the 19th, your Lordſhips required us to conſider the Addreſs 'you had ſent down to us; and altho' the Lower 'Houſe conceive themſelves under no neceſſary Obligation of Conſidering again, what they had declared to your Lordſhips, that they had maturely weighed and conſidered, and could not join in, yet, in Deference to your Lordſhips, they have once more conſidered your Addreſs, and, after the moſt ſerious Deliberation, find no Reaſon to depart from their former Reſolution of not concurring with your Lordſhips in that Addreſs.

'Your Lordſhips were further pleaſed to expect, that if we did not agree to it, we ſhould bring up our Exceptions againſt it. We humbly ask your Lordſhips Excuſe, if we do not anſwer your Lordſhips Expectations, in this Particular, and hope to obtain it for theſe Reaſons.

'1. Becauſe the Lower-Houſe apprehend themſelves to be inveſted by the Fundamental Conſtitutions of an *Engliſh* Synod, with an unqueſtionable Right of diſſenting Finally from any thing propoſed to them by your Lordſhips for their Concurrence, without ſpecifying the Reaſons of ſuch Diſſent; and they ſhould in their humble Opi-

nion,

'nion, contribute to the Weakning of this Right, if 'after having in general declared, that they could 'not concur with your Lordſhips in your Addreſs, 'they ſhould yield to your Lordſhips Demand, in 'bringing up ſpecial Exceptions againſt it. A. C. 1705.

2. 'Becauſe your Lordſhips Demand of ſuch ſpe-'cial Exceptions, after we had declared ſuch a gene-'ral Diſſent, is contrary to the known Method of Pro-'ceeding in Aſſemblies, which conſiſt of two Houſes, 'and not warranted, as we verily believe, by ſo 'much as one Precedent in all the Records of 'Convocation.

'But were it poſſible for us to comply with this 'Demand of your Lordſhips, without Prejudicing 'our Rights, yet we are the leſs encouraged in this 'Inſtance, to wave them, becauſe of your Lordſhips 'Refuſal, even to receive the Form of an Addreſs, 'offered by us; For we conceive it to be an Eſſen-'tial Right of the Lower Clergy, and one of the 'Means abſolutely Neceſſary to preſerve a Commu-'nication between the two Houſes, That whatever 'Propoſal can by us be lawfully made, ſhould, when 'made, be receiv'd by your Lordſhips: Nor can 'your Lordſhips, in this Caſe, ground your Refu-'ſal upon the Pretence of any previous Irregularity 'in our Proceedings; ſince your Lordſhips declared, 'that you could not receive our Form of Addreſs, 'when you had not as yet enquired the Reaſons of 'our Diſſent to yours: And however your Lord-'ſhips may think us blameable for not bringing up 'Exceptions, when demanded, yet we hope, that 'even in your Lordſhips Judgments, we ſhall be ac-'quitted of all Blame, if we did not offer our Rea-'ſons before they were demanded.

'We do therefore, with all Humility and Ear-'neſtneſs, beſeech your Lordſhips, to take the Mat-'ters into your grave and wiſe Conſideration; and 'to receive this Form of Addreſs, which, with all 'Submiſſion, we now again tender to your Lord-'ſhips; hoping that your Lordſhips, upon the Pe-'ruſal of it, will be ſatisfy'd, that the Lower Houſe 'did not decline concurring in the Form ſent down 'by your Lordſhips, for want either of an entire 'Confidence in her Majeſty's affectionate Care for 'the Church of *England*, as by Law Eſtabliſhed, or

A. C. 1705.

'a just Resentment of the Wicked Practices of such 'Persons as endeavour to raise any Jealousies con- 'cerning it. After the reading of this Paper, their Lordships refused to receive the Address of the Lower House which the Prolocutor tendred, his Grace saying, *he had before told him, they could not receive the Address he brought up.*

On *Saturday* the 16th of *December*, after Prayers, and reading the Acts of the former Day, Mr. Dean of *Peterborugh* stood up, and complain'd of the many Irregularities that had been lately advanc'd, and were still kept up in this House, which he, and many of his Brethren had bore with, for some time, in hopes to see an Amendment of them; but finding that the House did still persist in them, they thought themselves oblig'd to draw up a Protestation against them, which was in this Form:

Protestation against the irregularities of the Lower-House.

'We whose Names are underwritten, Members 'of the Lower House of Convocation, have ob- 'serv'd, with great Grief, That, for some Years 'past, several New Principles and Practices have 'been introduc'd into this House, contrary to the 'Usage of all former Convocations, and to that Duty 'which as Presbyters, we owe to the Arch-Bishop, 'and Bishops, and tending directly to break the Uni- 'ty of the Synod, under one President, the *Metro- 'politan* of the Province: We had hope, at the be- 'ginning of this Convocation, that these Innovations 'would have been laid aside, at least, for some time, 'that we might have proceeded quietly to Business 'for the Good of the Church, if her Majesty, in her 'Royal Wisdom, should have judg'd it proper to 'enable us, by her Royal License; but finding now 'that these new Pretensions and Practices are still 'kept up, and fearing, lest by our longer Silence, 'they should come to be reputed the Pretentions of 'the whole Lower House, and so gain Credit and 'Authority either in the present, or future Ages, We 'think our Selves oblig'd in a publick manner, to 'declare our Dissent: And, accordingly, we do now, 'in our own Names, and in the Names of those 'with whose *Proxies* we are intrusted, protest against 'these following Particulars, being the chief of those 'Innovations of which we complain, and with which 'we conceive all the rest must stand or fall.

First,

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First, 'That the Prolocutor prorogues the House 'with the Consent, and by the Authority of the 'House it self, and not by the Authority of the Sche-'dule sent us down by the Arch Bishop, as Presi-'dent of the whole Synod; the Effect of which 'has, in late Convocations, been the holding of '*Intermediate Sessions*, and may be so again, whenever 'the House pleases; which Intermediate Meeting of 'one House, without the President, and the other 'House, is a Manifest Breach of the Unity of the 'Synod, and very dangerous to the Clergy, because 'it has neither the *Archiepiscopal*, nor *Regal* Autho-'rity to Justify it.

Second, 'The pretending to a Power to put the 'Prolocutor into the Chair before he is confirm'd 'by the Arch-Bishop and Bishops, with an Intent, 'as we have reason to believe, to invest him in one 'part of his Office, That of Moderating in the De-'bates of our House, before such Confirmation; 'which we take to be highly Injurious to the Power 'of Confirming, Lodged by our Constitution in the 'President and Bishops, and which may betray the 'Clergy into Attempts of doing Business before they 'are, by our Constitution, qualified to act as a House, 'and which may bring Insuperable Difficulties, if 'the President and Bishops should see Cause, (tho' 'even for Legal Reasons) to Confirm the Person 'so Elected, and pretended to be Invested in one 'Part of the Office.

Third, 'That the House pretended to a Power to 'give leave to their Members to absent themselves 'from their Attendance in Convocation, and to sub-'stitute *Proxies*, which we take to be highly preju-'dicial to the Authority of the President, whose sole 'Right it is, in Obedience to the Royal Writ, to 'summon the whole Convocation, to have the Re-'turn made to him, to judge of the Causes of Ab-'sence, and to allow or punish it, as the Case re-'quires.

Fourth, 'That the House has elected an Actuary 'in Prejudice of the Right of the Arch-Bishop, whose 'Officer is Register of the whole Convocation, and

A. C. 1705.

'has constantly receiv'd, by the Appointment of the 'Arch-bishop, a great part of the Fees paid by the 'Clergy of the Lower-House, and has acted in our 'House by his Deputy, without the Intermedling of 'the House in that Matter.

Fifth, 'We think fit, in the last place, to take 'Notice of the late disrespectful and undutiful Car-'riage of the House to the Arch-bishop and Bishops, 'in rejecting an Address to her Majesty, sent down 'by their Lordships, and without making any Ex-'ceptions to it, and insisting Finally upon one drawn 'up by themselves, contrary to the Method observ'd 'in these Cases in all former Convocations.

'We are persuaded that all these are Innovations, 'and such as tend to exempt the Presbyters from 'their Obedience and Subordination to the *Metropo-'litan* and Bishops, and consequently such as must 'be dangerous to the State of *Episcopacy*; and we 'do believe them to be more dangerous, because the 'Prsbyters of this Church do already, by Law and 'Custom, enjoy greater Powers in Provincial Sy-'nods, than Presbyters have ever enjoy'd in any 'other Episcopal Church. We do therefore protest 'against all the aforesaid Particulars, and do desire 'that this our Protestation may be entred into the 'Acts of this our House,

Sign'd by,

George Verny Proc. Dioc. *Lincoln.*
Samuel Freeman, Dean of *Peterborough.*
Richard Willis, Dean of *Lincoln.*
Charles Trimnel, Arch-Deacon of *Norwich.*
White Kennet, Arch Deacon of *Huntingdon.*
Richard Boucher, Arch-Deacon of *Lewis.*
John Wickart, Dean of *Winchester.*
William Haley, Dean of *Chichester.*
William Lloyd, Proc. Dioc. *Worcester:*
Peter Allix, Proc. Cop. *Sarum.*

And by other Persons present, and Proxies to the Number of 51.

The

The Dean of *Peterborough* holding this Paper in his Hand, offer'd to read it, in order to have it receiv'd by the Houſe, and after ſome Debate it was agreed upon the Queſtion, that the Dean ſhould read it. Accordingly he began to read, but by that time he had read three or four Lines, the Arch Deacon of *Totnes* ſtood up, and loudly interrupted him, and ſaid, it was not a Paper fit to be read to the Houſe; and would by no means, ſuffer him to proceed in the Reading of it. Thereupon thoſe Perſons who had ſubſcrib'd the Proteſtation, deſir'd another ſhort Queſtion to be put, Whether the Houſe would permit the Paper to be read or not? But they, on the other Side, would ſtart a new Queſtion, Whether the Reading of it ſhould be referr'd to a full Houſe? When the Dean of *Peterborough*, and other Proteſtors, ſaw they could not obtain the Favour of being ſuffer'd to read their Paper, they all went out of the Houſe, and going directly to the *Jeruſalem* Chamber, deſired to be admitted to the Arch-Biſhop and Biſhops then ſitting, which being readily granted, the Dean of *Peterborough* ſpoke to this Effect, 'That he himſelf, and many other Mem-'bers of the Lower Houſe, had all along diſſented 'from ſeveral New Practices, brought, of late Years, 'into the Proceedings of the ſaid Houſe, and were 'now conſtrain'd to proteſt againſt them in a Form 'of Proteſtation, which they had offer'd in their 'own Houſe: But that after leave obtain'd to read it, 'he had been violently interrupted in the Reading 'of it, and could not hope for the Favour to have it 'receiv'd and entred, as he and his Brethren had pro-'pos'd in their own Houſe, for which Reaſon he 'humbly begg'd his Grace, and their Lordſhips, 'that their ſaid ſolemn Proteſtations might be here 'receiv'd, and might be enter'd in the Acts of the 'Upper Houſe. After this the Dean. and other 'Members, leaving the Paper on the Table, were 'order'd to withdraw, and being again call'd in, the 'Arch-biſhop ſpoke to this Effect. *We thank you for your Care and Zeal in Preſerving the Conſtitution of the Church of* England, *and aſſerting the true Rights and Privileges of this Provincial Convocation; and, according to your Deſire, we do admit your Proteſtation to be enter'd in the Acts of our own Houſe.*

A. C. 1705.

The Proteſtor's Speech to the Biſhops.

The Arch-Biſhop's Anſwer.

Some

A. C. 1705. Some time after the Convocation was prorogu'd to *Friday* the first of *March*; and the Queen being apprehensive, that if the Lower-House should then sit again, the Quarrel between the Two Houses might encrease, Her Majesty thought fit to send the following Letter to the Arch-bishop of *Canterbury*.

To the most Reverend Father in God, our Right Trusty and Right entirely beloved Councellor, Thomas *Lord Arch-bishop of* Canterbury, *Primate of all* England, *and Metropolitan, and President of the Convocation of the Province of* Canterbury.

ANNE *R.*

The Queen's Letter to the Arch-bishop of Canterbury, *for Proroguing the Convocation.*

'WE are much concern'd, that the Differences 'in Convocation are still kept up, and are 'rather encreas'd than abated; and We are the 'more surpriz'd at this unhappy State of Things, 'because it has been Our constant Care and Endea-'vour, as it ever shall be, to preserve the Constitu-'tion of the Church of *England*, as by Law Esta-'blish'd, and to discountenance all Divisions and In-'novations whatsoever. In particular, we are re-'solv'd to maintain Our *Supremacy*, and the due Sub-'ornation of Presbyters to Bishops, as Fundamen-'tal Parts thereof; and we expect, that you, and 'your Suffragans, do act conformably to this Our 'Resolution, and in so doing, you may be sure of 'the Continuance of Our Protection and Favour: 'Nor shall either of them be wanting to any of the 'Clergy, whilst they are true to the Constitution, 'and Dutiful to Us, and their Ecclesiastical Supe-'riors; and preserve such a Temper as becomes All, 'but especially those who are in *Holy Orders*. This 'Our Pleasure, We require you to communicate to 'the Bishops and Clergy of the Convocation of your 'Province; and seeing the Convocation stands pro-'rogu'd to the first of *March* next, We direct you, 'when that Day comes, to prorogue it to such fur-'ther time, as shall appear to be convenient: And 'so We bid you very heartily Farewel.

Given at Our Court at Kensington, *the 25th of* Feb. 1705. *In the Fourth Year of Our Reign.*

By Her Majesty's Command, Cha. Hedges.

The

The Arch-biſhop of *Canterbury* being, at that time indiſpoſed, appointed the Biſhop of *Norwich* to hold his Place of Metropolitan, and, as ſuch, to communicate Her Majeſty's Letter to the Convocation, and prorogue the ſame accordingly. On the firſt day of *March* the Upper-Houſe of Convocation being ſat in the *Jeruſalem* Chamber, the Biſhop of *Norwich* ſent for Dr. *Bincks*, Dean of *Litchfield*, and Prolocutor of the Lower-Houſe, who attended with ſome other Members. As the Biſhop was about Reading the Queen's Letter, Dr. *A*———*y*, taking the Prolocutor by the Sleeve, deſired him to be gone, adding they had no Buſineſs there. Hereupon the Biſhop of *S*———*m* riſing from his Seat, and ſtepping to them, told them, *'Twas the greateſt Piece of Inſolence he ever ſaw, thus to refuſe to hear the Queen's Orders*; And bid the Prolocutor *go, at his Peril.* Dr. *Bincks* being made Senſible of his Duty, ſtaid and heard part of the Queen's Letter Read. In the mean time Dr. *A*———*y*, Dr. *A*———*e*, and ſome others, return'd to the Lower-Houſe, and Dr. *Bincks* being come there alſo, they adjourn'd themſelves to the *Wednesday* following. C. A. 1705.

There being at this Juncture, no leſs than about 12000 Seamen wanting to man her Majeſty's Navy, both the Lords and Commons took, ſeverally, that weighty Affair into Conſideration, and after ſome time ſpent therein, the Commons * came to theſe Reſolutions. 1*ſt*. 'That in order to the ſpeedy, 'and more compleat Manning of Her Majeſty's 'Navy for the Year 1706, the Juſtices of Peace, and 'other Civil Magiſtrates throughout the ſeveral 'Countries, Ridings, Cities, Towns and Places, 'within the Kingdom of *England*, Dominion of '*Wales*, and Town of *Berwick* upon *Tweed*, be im-'power'd and directed forthwith to make, or cauſe 'to be made, ſtrict and diligent Search for all ſuch 'Seamen, or Sea-faring Men as lye hid, and are not 'in her Majeſty's ſaid Service. 2*dly*, That the ſaid 'Juſtices, and other Civil Magiſtrates, do take up, 'ſend, conduct and convey, or cauſe to be taken up, 'ſent, conducted and convey'd, all ſuch Seamen or 'Sea-faring Men to be delivered to ſuch Perſons as 'ſhall be appointed to receive the ſame. 3*dly*, That 'a Penalty be inflicted upon every Perſon who ſhall 'pre-

* March 14. *Reſolves of the Commons about the better Manning of the Fleet.*

A. C. 1705.

'preſume to harbour, or conceal, ſuch Seamen or 'Sea-faring Men. *4thly*, That a Reward be] given 'to every Perſon who ſhall diſcover and take up 'ſuch Seamen, or Sea-faring Men, as aforeſaid, the 'ſame to be diſtributed and paid to every ſuch Diſ-'coverer or Perſon ſo taking up ſuch Seamen or 'Sea-faring Men reſpectively, out of the Money 'given for the Service of the Navy. *5thly*, That 'Conduct-Money be allow'd for Conveying and 'Subſiſting ſuch Seamen or Sea-faring Men accord-'ing to the preſent Uſage of the Navy. *6thly*, That 'for the Encouragement of the ſaid Service, every 'Seaman who ſhall be turn'd over from one Ship to 'another, ſhall be paid his Wages, which ſhall ap-'pear] to be due to him in the Ship from which he 'was turn'd over, before ſuch Ship to which he ſhall 'be turn'd over do go to Sea, either in Money, or 'by a Ticket, which ſhall entitle him to an imme-'diate Payment. *7thly*, That ſuch able body'd 'Landmen, who are liable to be rais'd for the Re-'cruiting Her Majeſty's Land Forces and Marines, 'be raiſed for the ſaid Sea-Service in the like man-'ner, and delivered to ſuch Perſons who ſhall be ap-'pointed to receive the ſame: And order'd, That 'the Committee, to whom the Bill for the Encou-'ragement and Increaſe of Seamen, and for the 'better and ſpeedier Manning her Majeſty's Fleet, and 'for making Proviſion for the Widows and Or-'phans of all ſuch as ſhall be ſlain, or drowned, in 'Her Majeſty's Service, and for the Support of 'Trade, is committed, have Power to receive a 'Clauſe or Clauſes purſuant to the ſaid Reſolutions; 'and that it be an Inſtruction to the ſaid Committee, 'That they have Power to receive a Clauſe for 'diſcharging of ſuch Seamen, and other Inſolvent 'Perſons, as are in Priſon for Debt, and delivering 'them into her Majeſty's Service on Board the 'Fleet.

This Bill being perfected, and paſs'd both Houſes, in four days; and the Lords and Commons having, after ſeveral Conferences, agreed upon the Bill, entituled, *An Act for the Amendment of the Law, and the better Advancement of Juſtice*, The Queen came to the Houſe of Peers, in the uſual State, on the 19th of *March*, and the Commons being ſent for up, her Maje-

Majesty gave the Royal Assent to the following 17 publick Acts, *viz.* A. C. 1706.

Acts pass'd March 19.

1. *An Act for laying further Duties on Low Wines, and for preventing the Damage to Her Majesty's Revenue by Importation of Foreign Cut Whalebone, and for making some Provisions as to the Stamp Duties, and the Duties on Births, Burials and Marriages, and the Salt-Duties, and touching Million-Lottery-Tickets, and for Enabling Her Majesty to dispose the Effects of* William Kidd, *a notorious Pirate, to the Use of* Greenwich *Hospital, and for appropriating the Publick Monies granted in this Session of Parliament.* 2. *An Act for the better Security of her Majesty's Person and Government, and of the Succession to the Crown of* England *in the Protestant Line.* 3. *An Act for Repairing the Highways between* Barnhill *and* Hatton *Heath in the County of* Chester. 4. *An Act for the better enabling the Master, Wardens and Assistants of* Trinity *House, to rebuild the Light-House on the* Edystone *Rock.* 5. *An Act for the better Ordering and Governing the Watermen, and Lighter-men, upon the River of* Thames; 6. *An Act for enlarging the Pier and Harbour of* Parton, *in the County of* Cumberland. 7. *An Act for the Paying and Clearing the several Regiments commanded by Lieutenant General* Stewart, *Colonel* Hill, *and Brigadier* Holt, *and for Supplying the Defects of the Muster-Rolls of these, and several other Regiments.* 8. *An Act for the better Collecting Charity-Money on Briefs by Letters Patents, and preventing Abuses in relation to such Charities.* 9. *An Act for the Increase and better Preservation of Salmon, and other Fish, in the Rivers within the Counties of* Southampton *and* Wilts. 10. *An Act for the better Recruiting her Majesty's Army and Marines.* 11. *An Act to impower the Lord High Treasurer, or Commissioners of the Treasury, to issue out of the Monies arising by the Coinage-Duty, any Sum not exceeding Five Hundred Pounds, over and above the Sum of Three Thousand Pounds yearly, for the Uses of the Mint.* 12. *An Act for continuing an Act made in the Session held in the Third and Fourth Years of her Majesty's Reign, Entituled, An Act for Punishing Mutiny, Desertion, and false Musters, and for the better Payment of the Army and Quarters.* 13. *An Act for Raising the Militia for the Year One Thousand Seven Hundred and Six, notwithstanding*

A. C. 1705. *ſtanding the Month's Pay formerly advanced be not repaid, and for an Account to be made of Trophy Monies.* 14. *An Act to Enlarge the Time for Regiſtring unſatisfy'd Debentures upon the Forfeited Eſtates in* Ireland, *and for Renewing of other Debentures which have been burnt, loſt or deſtroy'd.* 15. *An Act for the Encouragement and Increaſe of Seamen, and for the better and ſpeedier Manning her Majeſty's Fleet.* 16. *An Act to prevent Frauds frequently committed by Bankrupts.* And, 17. *An Act for the Amendment of the Law, and better Advancement of Juſtice*; As alſo to *An Act for Naturalizing* Vincent de Laymerie, Abel Boyer, *and others*; and to 52 other private Bills: After which her Majeſty made the following Speech to both Houſes.

The Queen's Speech to both Houſes.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

'BEing now come to a Cloſe of this Seſſion, I 'am to return you My Thanks for having 'brought it ſo ſpeedily to a good Concluſion; eſpe- 'cially for the Wiſe and Effectual Proviſion made to 'ſecure the Proteſtant Succeſſion in this Kingdom, 'and the great Advances on your Part, towards 'procuring the like Settlement in the Kingdom of 'Scotland, and a happy Union of both Nations.

'I am very well pleaſed likewiſe with the Steps 'you have made for the Amendment of the Law, 'and the better Advancement of Juſtice.

'I muſt again repeat to you, *Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons*, that I am extreamly ſenſible of the 'Diſpatch you have given to the Publick Supplies; 'I aſſure you I will be very careful that they may be 'applied, in the moſt effectual Manner, for Our 'Common Intereſt.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

'At the Opening of this Parliament, I recom- 'mended, with great Earneſtneſs, an entire Union 'of Minds and Affections among all My Subjects, 'and a ſincere Endeavour to avoid and extinguiſh 'all Occaſions of Diviſion and Animoſity: I am 'much pleaſed to find how entirely your Sentiments 'have agreed with Mine. Your Unanimity and 'Zeal, which I have obſerved, with great Satisfa- 'ction, throughout this whole Seſſion, againſt eve- 'ry Thing that tends towards Sedition, doth ſo

'much

'much diſcourage all ſuch Attemps, for the future, A. C.
'and hath ſet ſuch an Example to the whole King- 1702.
'dom, that when you are returned into your ſeveral
'Countries, I doubt not but you will find the Ef-
'fects of it every where; and I aſſure My Self, you
'will make it your Buſineſs and Care to Improve
'and Perfect that good Work you have ſo far ad-
'vanced here; and by continuing to ſhew a juſt
'Diſlike of all Factions, and turbulent Proceedings,
'and reſolving to Diſcountenance the Encouragers
'of them, you will ſoon make the whole Kingdom
'ſenſible of the good Effects of ſo prudent and happy
'a Conduct.

Then the Lord Keeper of the Great Seal (by Her Majeſty's Command) prorogued the Parliament until *Tueſday* the 21ſt day of *May* next. *The Parliament Prorogued.*

The ſame day the Lords preſented the following Addreſs to the Queen:

May it pleaſe Your Majeſty,

'WE Your Majeſty's moſt Dutiful and Obe- *The Lords*
'dient Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and *Addreſs a-*
'Temporal in Parliament Aſſembled, duly conſi- *bout Sea-*
'dering how much the Honour and Safety of Your *men.*
'Kingdom depends upon Your Naval Strength, and March 19.
'of what infinite Conſequence it is, That the *Engliſh*
'Seamen, in all times, who, have diſtinguiſh'd them-
'ſelves by their Courage and Love to their Coun-
'try, ſhould find all poſſible Encouragement, and
'kind Uſage in Your Majeſty's Service, cannot with-
'out much Trouble obſerve, that it is become ſo
'Difficult to furniſh Your Royal Navy with ſuffi-
'cient Numbers of Seamen, as even ſo late in the
'Year there ſhould be a Neceſſity of having Reſort
'to the extraordinary Aſſiſtance of Parliament for
'that Purpoſe. We are ſenſible, That ſince this
'great Want was firſt taken Notice of, there has
'not been a ſufficient time for conſidering the true
'Cauſes from whence it has ariſen, or what Reme-
'dies may be beſt or moſt effectual, Nevertheleſs,
'out of true Zeal that no thing may be wanting on
'our Part, which it may be hoped will in any ſort

'con-

A. C. 1705. 'contribute to the more Vigorous Carrying on the 'War this Year, we have given our Conſent to the 'Bill, Entituled, *An Act for the Encouragement and 'Encreaſe of Seamen, and for the Better and Speedier 'Manning of Your Majeſty's Fleet.*

'But we humbly beſeech Your Majeſty, That You 'would pleaſe to appoint ſuch Perſons as Your Ma'jeſty ſhall think moſt proper for that Purpoſe, to 'conſider of the moſt Effectual Means for Manning 'the Fleet, for the Encouragement and Encreaſe of 'the Number of Seamen, and for the Reſtoring and 'Preſerving the Diſcipline of the Navy, in order that 'the ſame may be laid before the Parliament the be'ginning of the next Seſſion.

Her Majeſty's Anſwer to this Addreſs was:

The Queen's Anſwer. *I Thank your Lordſhips for this Inſtance of your Care of the Fleet.*

I ſhall give the Orders Neceſſary for the Complying with every Thing deſired in Your Addreſs.

Having brought to a Period this Memorable Seſſion of Parliament, we muſt now take notice, that the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Taking notice of *private Malice*, in his Anſwer to the Thanks of the Houſe of Commons, was occaſion'd, chiefly by ſome Aſperſions caſt upon his Grace's Conduct laſt Campaign, in a Libel, Entituled, *A Letter to the Author of the Memorial of the State of* England. Mr. *Stephens*, Rector of *Sutton* in *Surry*, being diſcover'd to be the Author of that ſcandalous Pamphlet, was ſent for up, and examined, before a Secretary of State; and, at firſt, ſeem'd obſtinate in Maintaining what he had advanc'd; but, upon better Thoughts, being ſenſible of his Error, he publiſh'd the following *Recantation*, by way of Letter to the Duke of *Marlborough*.

Mr. Stephens *aſperſes the Duke of* Marlborough.

May it pleaſe your Grace,

His Recantation. 'TO read the Petition of one who is truely ſenſi'ble of, and ſorry for the unjuſt Reflections 'which were caſt upon your Conduct in a late 'Pamphlet, Entituled, *A Letter to the Author of the State*

'*State Memorial*; of which I cannot, without great 'Shame and Sorrow, confeſs my ſelf the Writer. A. C. 170½.

'Twas my Misfortune too inadvertently to 'hearken to what was ſaid laſt Summer, by thoſe 'who took Pleaſure in telling News, and giving ill 'Turns to all Events. My fooliſh Credulity made 'me believe, and my Raſhneſs prompted me to pub-'liſh what I took, without due Inquiry; and which, 'I am too late convinced, was unjuſt and ground-'leſs.

'But tho' with Shame and Confuſion I muſt offer 'any Conſiderations to induce your Compaſſion, 'after I have been the unhappy Cauſe of doing you 'ſo much Wrong, yet I beg your Grace to believe, 'that I have always been, according to my poor 'Ability, zealous for the late Revolution, for her 'Majeſty's undoubted Title to the Crown, and, till 'this late unfortunate Occaſion, entirely devoted to 'your Grace's Intereſt, and an Admirer of your great 'and glorious Actions; by which Means, as here-'tofore, I incurr'd the Hatred of all thoſe who ob-'ſtruct the publick Affairs, envy all our Succeſſes, 'and your Grace the happy Inſtrument of them; ſo 'by this laſt Action, I have forfeited the good Opi-'nion and Patronage of all thoſe who wiſh well to 'their Country; many of whom own'd me with 'more Reſpect than was due to my Condition, but 'have now caſt me off with Indignation; ſo that I 'have nothing to hope for, but that your great Ge-'neroſity will look down upon a poor and numerous 'Family, all depending upon your Compaſſion; 'who, tho' they have no part in the Guilt, muſt 'ſhare largely in the Puniſhment.

'Your Grace may be aſſured, that I do heartily 'wiſh all imaginable Succeſs to your Endeavours, 'and that you may raiſe your ſelf to the higheſt De-'gree of Worldly Honour: That as the ancient 'Commanders acquired to themſelves Titles from 'the Countries which they ſubdued by their Power, 'your Grace may gain Honours by the Juſtice of 'thoſe Arms you command for the Relief of op-'preſſed Nations, to the perpetual Renown of our 'moſt Gracious Queen, the laſting Honour of your 'grateful Country and the Tranſmitting of your own 'Name and Memory to all Poſtery.

A. C. 1704.

'And that you may live to enjoy the Fruits of 'your Labour, I wish as sincerely, as I wish well to 'my own Soul.

'My humble Petition is, That you will pardon 'the Rashness and Folly of your unworthy, but ever 'thankful Petitioner,

Sutton, March 21. 170$\frac{4}{5}$. *William Stephens.*

Differences between the Cantons of Bern, *and the Titular Bishop of* Basil.

About the beginning of the Year 1706, N. S. there happen'd a Difference between the Canton of *Bern* in *Switzerland*, and the Titular Bishop of *Basil*, of which we shall give an Account, by Reason the Queen of *Great Britain* thought fit to interpose in it. That Prelate, who makes his Residence at *Porentru*, and therefore is often call'd Bishop of that Place, is own'd as Lord of the Valley of *Munsterthal*; but the Canton of *Bern* have the *Right of Protection* over the Inhabitants of that Valley, who are Protestants, and, in time of War, are oblig'd to carry the Banner of that Canton. The Bishop not being contented with his own Power, invaded the Rights of the Regency of *Bern*, and the Privileges of the Inhabitants; pretending that they ought to pay him Homage, which they refusing to do, he removed the Standard-Bearer, one of the chief Magistrates, and made several other Innovations. The High Bailiff opposing the same, the Bishop confined him, and laid a Penalty of Two thousand Gilders upon him; but he making his Application and Complaint to the Regency of *Bern*, they sent a Deputy to the Bishop, who imperiously answer'd, He would abate nothing of his Pretensions; and wrote to them a passionate Letter, wherein he gave them only the Title of * *Gentlemen*. The Regents of *Bern*, being somewhat negligent in this Affair, Mr. *Stanian*, Envoy Extraordinary of *England*, presented to them the following Memorial.

* *Messieurs.*

Magnificent and Mighty Lords,

The Queen's Envoy's Memorial to the Canton of Bern *about it.*

'THE Queen of *Great Britain*, my Sovereign, 'being inform'd of the violent Proceedings of 'the Bishop of *Basle*, who openly endeavours to de-'prive you of your Rights of Protection, and others, 'over the People of *Munsterthal*, which, for so many 'Years, you have been possessed of, Her Majesty 'under-

'understood immediately that this Innovation must 'needs proceed from the Perſuaſion of ſome ill 'minded People, who had put it into that Biſhop's 'Head, on purpoſe, to aboliſh the Exerciſe of the 'Proteſtant Religion in that Country; and ſince, 'in order to obtain this, he muſt firſt annul your 'protecting Power, he has begun by uſurping your 'Rights, in hopes that you would not maintain them 'when you come to know he is powerfully ſup-'ported. A. C. 1705.

'Her Majeſty looks upon this Buſineſs as an At-'tempt, which you ought wholly to aſcribe to ſome 'Neighbouring Powers, Enemies to your Religion 'and Liberties, and as the Firſt Fruits of the Alli-'ance which the Catholick Cantons have newly 'made with the Duke of *Anjou*; for it is impoſſible 'to believe, that the Biſhop of *Baſle* durſt offer, with 'as little Strength as Juſtice, to deprive you of your 'unqueſtionable Right by force of Arms, if he were 'not well aſſured of conſiderable Succours.

'Her Majeſty is perſuaded, that She needs not 'exhort you to take ſpeedy and vigorous Reſolutions, 'to maintain thoſe poor People in the Right they 'have to your Protection, as well as to maintain 'your ſelves in that Right, and thoſe Advantages 'you reap from it. This is ſuch a ſenſible Blow at 'your Sovereignty, that you are under a Neceſſity, ei-'ther to maintain, or renounce it. Her Majeſty knows, 'that you underſtand too well the Juſtice of your 'Cauſe, and the Strength of your Arms, to ſuffer 'your ſelves to be frighted by the Biſhop of *Baſle*, 'and his Allies, or diverted from taking ſuch Reſo-'lutions as the Exigence of the Caſe requires. And 'that you may not ſtand in Suſpence as to what you 'ought to do, her Majeſty the Queen of *Great Bri-'tain* has given me expreſs Orders to aſſure you, on 'her Part, That on all Occaſions ſhe will do, for the 'Honour and Intereſt of your State, all that you can 'expect from a true Friend and Allie; and particu-'larly in caſe the *French* King, or any of the Catho-'lick Cantons, ſhould directly or indirectly favour 'or ſupport the Biſhop of *Baſle* in his unjuſt Preten-'ſions, her Majeſty engages to ſupport and aſſiſt you 'in the Proſecution of your Rights, and promiſes

A. C. 1705. 'to furniſh you with Means to act effectually againſt 'all your Enemies.

'This is, Magnificent and Mighty Lords, what 'I am to ſay to you from the Queen, and upon which 'you may certainly depend. I pray God to inſpire 'you with Reſolutions proper for the Safety of thoſe 'People he has committed to your Protection, and 'the Honour and Intereſt of your State; and that 'he may heap upon you all his moſt valuable Bleſ-'ſings.

Berne, Jan. 27. 1706. N. S. *A. STANIAN.*

This Memorial revived the Zeal of the Proteſtant Cantons; and the Biſhop continuing obſtinate, and not hearkening to the Exhortations of the *Roman* Catholick Cantons, who adviſed him to ſubmit, declaring to him, at the ſame time, that they would not eſpouſe his Quarrel; the Canton of *Bern* thought fit to bring him to Reaſon by Force of Arms, and ſo order'd 4000 Fuſiliers to march into *Munſterthal*, and the Inhabitants of that Valley to join them. Hereupon the *French* Ambaſſador wrote the following Letter to the General Diet of the Cantons of *Swiſſerland*, which met at *Baden* the 16th of *March*, N. S.

Magnificent LORDS,

The French Ambaſſador's Letter to the General Diet of the Swiſſers.

'THE Miniſters of the King my Maſter's Ene-'mies, who ſince the beginning of this War, 'have had no other Aim than to bring the Laudable 'Cantons into Trouble and Confuſion, in hopes to 'gain ſome Benefit thereby, think now to have reap'd 'the Fruits of their former Labour. But his Ma-'jeſty, who is acquainted with your true Intereſt, and 'wiſe Government, does not, in the leaſt, doubt, 'but you will ſoon adjuſt the Differences lately ariſen 'amongſt you. For my own part, Magnificent 'Lords, I cannot ſufficiently wonder at the peace-'able State you have hitherto enjoy'd, whilſt your 'Neighbours wage War againſt each other, under 'your very Walls. The Enemies of the Two Crowns 'of *France* and *Spain*, do not only admire, but envy 'that perfect Union, which, for a conſiderable time 'paſt,

'paſt, has been eſtabliſhid in the Laudable Cantons, A. C.
'and is the Foundation and Baſis of your Security. 1705.
'They now labour to diſturb this Union, and having
'ſeen you reject all the Propoſals that might have
'involved you in the general War they endeavour
'to exaſperate you againſt one another, and weaken
'you by civil Broils. The King has ordered me to
'remonſtrate to you, how much it *grieves him* to
'hear, that you are in Danger of having your hap-
'py peaceful Condition diſturbed by the Differences
'that are ariſen amongſt you. His Majeſty Com-
'mands me to repreſent the Inconveniencies which
'the leaſt Rupture will bring upon your Country,
'and offers to do any thing in his Power to knit yet
'cloſer, if poſſible, the Tye of your mutual Union.
'I am of Opinion, nevertheleſs, that you need no
'Foreign Help, to fruſtrate the Hopes of thoſe who-
'look upon your Diſcord as advantageous to them.
'You have hitherto too well obſerved how profitable
'it has been to you, to follow the Examples of your
'Anceſtors; ſo that you will not now deviate from
'their Maxims; but, without doubt, will call to
'mind, that all the Differences which aroſe amongſt
'them, were happily adjuſted, either by themſelves,
'or the Mediation of their Allies, who have all along
'made it their Buſineſs to preſerve the Peace and
'Tranquillity of the Laudable Cantons, in which
'their own is ſo much concern'd. Therefore, Mag-
'nificent Lords, nothing more remains for me to do,
'than to put you in mind, how differently the two
'Crowns of *France* and *Spain*, and your other Allies,
'are affected towards you. The latter uſe their ut-
'moſt Endeavours to involve you in the preſent
'War: *France* and *Spain* omit nothing that may con-
'tribute towards your peaceable and glorious Con-
'dition. The Emperor, upon a frivolous Pretence,
'threatens to ſhew his Reſentment for the Alliance
'you have concluded with the *Milaneze*. The
'King, my Maſter, paſſes by in Oblivion the Com-
'plaints he had reaſon to make againſt ſome of the
'Laudable Cantons; and will rather connive at
'ſome Faults, than that you ſhould doubt your Al-
'liance not being dear and agreeable to him. The
'Emperor, by an unjuſt Degree, prohibits all Com-
'merce between the Hereditary Countries, and part

A. C. 1707.

'of the Laudable Cantons, and will oblige the Empire to imitate his hard and unreaſonable Proceedings. The King, my Maſter, on the contrary, offers to furniſh theſe Countries with any thing they may want by the Interruption of that Commerce. The Reflections, Magnificent Lords, which doubtleſs you will make on theſe different Proceedings, will eaſily convince you what Powers you are to look upon as your true Allies. I am ſorry my weak Conſtitution will not permit me to repreſent, in Perſon, what I communicate to you in Writing: I ſend to you the Chevalier *de St. Columbe*, and Monſieur *Baron*, in whom I deſire you to confide, and to give an entire Credit to all they ſhall be order'd to remonſtrate to you in the Name of the King my Maſter and mine. I likewiſe deſire you, Magnificent Lords, to be fully perſuaded of his Majeſty's hearty and ſincere Friendſhip, and of my Deſire to ſhew my Zeal and Affection in any thing that may tend to the Advantage of your Laudable Confederacy. In the mean time, I pray God to keep you, *&c.*

Solothurn, March 18. *Puiſieux.*

Notwithſtanding this Letter, the Regency of *Bern*, being reſolved to do themſelves Juſtice, commanded their Troops to march on towards the Frontiers of that Valley, and ſent ſeveral Deputies to reſtore things therein on the ſame Foot as they were before the Innovations attempted by the Biſhop, to whom they notified what they had done, and required from him, that he ſhould, in an authentick manner, engage never to diſturb, for the future, the Right of Protection of the Canton of *Bern*, and the Priveleges of the Inhabitants; and laſtly, that he ſhould pay all the Charges they had been at in this Affair. The Biſhop thus preſs'd, conſented to put the Diſpute to Arbitration, and ſeem'd willing to grant the firſt Demands, but would not hear of any Money, and deſired the Roman Catholick Cantons to interpoſe their Mediation on his Behalf. The Pope's Nuncio eſpouſing the Party of that Prelate with an unheard of Eagerneſs, perſuaded the Cantons of *Switz*, *Underwalden* and *Zug*, to draw up part of their Forces

ces for aſſiſting the Biſhop: But the Canton of *Zurich* being inform'd thereof, commanded 6000 Men to be in a readineſs to march to the Aſſiſtance of the Gentlemen of *Bern*. The other Cantons foreſeeing that this would kindle a fatal War in their Republick, interpoſed their good Offices, and ſo theſe Differences were adjuſted to the entire Satisfaction of the Canton of *Bern*. A. C. 1706.

The Difference between the Canton of Bern *and the Biſhop of* Baſil *adjuſted.*

Some time before, the *French* Ambaſſador wrote the following Letter to the Canton of *Bern*.

Magnificent LORDS,

'THere has been a Tranſaction in the Country of *Vaux*, which is to the Prejudice of the King, and contrary to the Alliances between his Majeſty, and the Laudable Helvetick Body, *Flotard*, who is return'd from *Holland*, with new Inſtructions to kindle again the Fire of Rebellion in the *Sevennes*, has ſent thither, for that purpoſe, *Solomon*, one of the Prophets of the *Phanaticks*, one *Vignes*, and one *Veirat*, who have all been arreſted; and the latter of whom has confeſs'd, that he had ſeen *Flotard* at the Houſe of one of your Bailiffs. I am perſuaded, Magnificent Lords, that the Conduct of that Bailiff, who has given Shelter to the ſaid *Flotard*, cannot but be diſagreeable to you, ſince it is entirely contrary to the Orders you were pleas'd to give in *May* laſt, to cauſe the ſaid *Flotard* to depart your Territories, as ſoon as he ſhould be ſeen there. I ever remain,

The French *Ambaſſador's Letter to the Canton of* Bern *againſt Mr.* Flotard.

Magnificent Lords,
Yours, &c.

Sign'd,

Solothurn, March 12. 1706. Puiſieux.

Upon the Receipt of this Letter, and purſuant to an Ordinance lately publiſh'd, to cauſe all unknown Perſons and Camiſars, to depart this Country, the Regency of *Bern* cauſed Monſieur *Flotard* to be arreſted at *Lauſane*; But he having both the Character of Secretary to the Queen of *Great Britain*'s Envoy, and a Commiſſion of her Majeſty's Agent, ſent immediately an Expreſs to *Bern*, to acquaint Mr. *Stanian* with the Violence committed on his Perſon. Mr. *Stanian*, without any loſs of time, preſented a Memorial to the Regency of *Bern*, wherein

Mr. Flotard *ſet at Liberty.*

A. C. 1704. he complain'd of, and proteſted againſt this Proceeding, as contrary to the Law of Nations, and derogatory to his Miſtreſs's Honour: Whereupon the Regency of *Bern* cauſed Orders to be diſpatch'd, for the ſpeedy Enlargement of Monſieur *Flotard*; importing withal, that, for the future, he ſhould have free Egreſs and Regreſs throughout all their Territories; and ſhould be permitted to act in Purſuance of his Commiſſion, for the Service of the Queen of *Great Britain*.

Diſpute about the Biſhoprick of Lubeck.

This Year alſo the Queen of *Great Britain*'s ſeaſonable Interpoſition put an End to a Diſpute that was like to kindle a new War in the North, which might have brought infinite Prejudice to the Common Cauſe. The Biſhop of *Lubeck*, who was ſometimes call'd Biſhop of *Eutin*, the uſual Place of his Reſidence, dying the Night between the 1ſt and 2d of *October N. S.* the Duke Adminiſtrator of *Holſtein*, Brother to the late Duke of that Name, and Nephew of the late Biſhop; and Prince *Charles*, Brother to the K. of *Denmark*, who were both choſen Coadjutors to that Prelate, by different Parties, laid Claim to his Biſhoprick of which the Duke of *Holſtein* took Poſſeſſion the Second of *October* N. S. but was ſoon after rejected by ſome *Daniſh* Troops. The King of *Sweden* ſeem'd reſolv'd to maintain the Right of the Duke of *Holſtein*; the King of *Denmark* that of his Brother: And the Emperor, whoſe Prerogative it is to confirm the Election to all Proteſtant Biſhopricks, being ſhy of Diſobliging either Party, in this tickliſh Juncture, choſe rather to leave the Controverſy to the Arbitration of the Queen of *England*, and the States General. Their High Mightineſſes referring the ſame to Her *Britannick* Majeſty; it was the Queen's Opinion, That the Adminiſtrator of *Holſtein* ſhould be reſtored to the Civil Poſſeſſion of the Biſhoprick, until the Diſpute was fully determin'd either by the Aulick Chamber, or a friendly Accommodation: which ſhould be left to the King of *Denmark*'s Choice. The Parties concern'd comply'd with this proviſional Deciſion, and about the middle of *April* 1706, the King of *Denmark* order'd his Troops to evacuate the Biſhoprick of *Lubeck*, and to deliver up the Keys of the Town and Caſtle of *Eutin* to Mr. *Vich*, the *Engliſh* Reſident at *Hamburgh*.

Proviſionally adjuſted by the Q. of England.

A

A LIST *of the Eminent Perſons who died in the* YEAR 1705. A. C. 1705.

ON the 31ſt of *January* died *Robert* Lord *Lucas*, Baron *Lucas* of *Shenfield*: He ſucceeded his Brother *Charles* Lord *Lucas*, who was Heir to his Uncle Sir *John Lucas*, a Perſon well accompliſh'd with Learning, vers'd in divers Languages, and who, for his Loyalty and Valour in the Civil War, was, by Letters Patent dated *January* the 3d, 1644, 20 *Car.* I. created Lord *Lucas* of *Shenfield* in *Eſſex*, with Limitations of that Dignity for want of Iſſue Male to Sir *Charles Lucas* Kt. his younger Brother, and the Heirs Male of his Body, with Remainder to Sir *Tho. Lucas* Kt. (his other Brother) and his Heirs Male; Which Sir *Charles* having been ſhot to Death at *Colcheſter*, and never married, and the Lord *Lucas* himſelf leaving only a Daughter, the Honour devolv'd upon his Nephew *Charles*, before-mention'd, Eldeſt Son to the ſaid Sir *Thomas*, from whom it came to this *Robert*, who dying without Iſſue, the Honour, with him is become Extinct. Upon the Revolution, the Cuſtody of the *Tower* was committed to this Lord, by the City of *London*: The ſame, with the Title of Governor, was continued to him all King *William*'s Reign, but her preſent Majeſty was pleas'd to remove him and make the Earl of *Abingdon* Conſtable: However, he had the Command of a Regiment of Foot to his Death. He was ever reputed a Man of great Honour and Integrity. *Ld.* Lucas *dies* Jan. 31.

The 22d of *February*, died *George Haſtings*, Earl of *Huntingdon*, a young Peer of a comely Perſon, excellent Temper, and pregnant Parts, which he had improv'd by Travel; And as he was like to be a great Honour and Ornament to his Country, ſo his immature Death was generally lamented. Having never been married, his Title and Eſtate devolv'd upon *Theophilus Haſtings*, his Half Brother, by the Father's ſide, a Minor under the Tutelage of his Mother the Counteſs *Dowager*. *And the E. of* Huntingdon Feb. 22.

In the Month of *February* died alſo Mr. *John Ray*, a Perſon moſt famous for his great Knowledge of Plants, about which he has publiſh'd a great many Tracts. He took his Degree of Maſter of Arts in *Trinity College*, *Cambridge*. *And Mr.* Ray's.

On

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On the 1st of *March*, died Dr. *James Gardnier*, Bishop of *Lincoln*, and was succeeded in that See by *William Wake*, Dr. in Divinity.

Bishop of Lincoln's *Death*, March 1.

The 11th of the same Month put a Period to the Life of the Countess *Dowager* of *Northumberland*, Relict of *Algernon* Earl of *Northumberland*, Lord High Admiral of *England*, in the Reign of King *Charles* I. She reach'd a very advanc'd Age, being 97 Years old when she died. Her large Jointure descended, by her Decease, to her Grand Daughter, her Grace the Dutchess of *Somerset*.

Countess of Northumberland's *Death*, March 11.

Earl of Dalkeith's *Death.*

This Month died also *James* Earl of *Dalkeith*, in the Kingdom of *Scotland*. He was Eldest Son of the late Duke of *Monmouth*, who being attainted in Parliament in 1685, the Son lost the Honours in *England*, which otherwise he should have Inherited; but had he surviv'd the Dutchess his Mother, he would have been Duke of *Buccleugh* in *Scotland*, where the Attainder did not reach. He was married to a Daughter of *Laurence* Earl of *Rochester*, by whom he left two Sons, and as many Daughters behind him. This Nobleman was a Person of a very sweet affable Temper, and died much lamented by all those that knew him.

Mr. How's *Death*, April 2.

On the 2d of *April* died Mr. *John How*, a famous Presbyterian Minister. He was born the 17th of *May* 1630 at *Loughborough* in *Leicestershire*, where his Father was Minister, whom the Severities used, at that time, against the *Puritans*, compell'd to remove into *Ireland*, taking this Son (who was then very young) with him. During their stay there the Rebellion broke out, by which they were expos'd to great Dangers. During the Civil War he return'd to *England*, where he pass'd through his School Education in *Lancashire*. He was early sent to *Christ College* in *Cambridge*, where he took the Degree of Batchelor of *Arts*, after which he remov'd to *Oxford*. His great Attainments in Learning, join'd with exemplary Piety, so recommended him, that he was duly elected Fellow of *Magdalen College*, of which famous Society he was a bright Ornament; And by an unusual Application furnish'd himself with a large Fund of Rational and Theological Learning, in both which he had very few Equals. Sometime after his taking the Degree of Master of Arts, he

A. C. 1705.

he was called to *Torrington* in *Devon*, and tho' very young, he worthily fill'd a Miniſterial Station, in which his Labours were bleſſed with uncommon Succeſs; and here he wrote the *Bleſſedneſs of the Righteouſneſs*. 'Twas with great Reluctance, that he was prevail'd on to exerciſe his Miniſtry in the Protector's Court. which Station he never abus'd, either to enrich himſelf, or do any ill Offices to others, tho' of known different Sentiments: But readily embrac'd every Occaſion of ſerving the Intereſt of Religion and Learning, oppoſing the Errors and Deſigns, which, at that time threatned both. Among many Inſtances of his generous and excellent Temper, his ſeaſonable Service to Dr. *Seth Ward* (afterwards Biſhop of *Sarum*) was an Evidence of his Zeal for the Intereſt of Learning, and thoſe who were eminent in it. This Character (which he always retain'd, gaind him the Friendſhip of the great Dr. *Wilkins*, and ſeveral others, who were great Supports of real Piety and Goodneſs in thoſe Times. Some Years after, on *Bartholomew* day 1662. (when from a meer Principle of Conſcience he laid down his Publick Station) being invited by the Lord *Maſſarene* he remov'd his Family into *Ireland*, (in the Pariſh of *Antrim*) where his great Learning and Chriſtian Temper, procur'd him the particular Friendſhip of the Biſhop of that Dioceſs, who, together with his Metropolitan, without demanding any Conformity, gave him Liberty of Preaching in the Church of *Antrim*, where he approv'd his truly peaceable and Chriſtian Spirit, both in his Sermons and Converſation. How ſincerely he was devoted to the real Intereſt of Religion, his moſt uſeful Books (publiſh'd at this time) viz. *Delighting in God*, *and the Living Temple*, will be undeniable and laſting Monuments. After his Return to *London*, he peaceably uſed the Indulgence granted in the Reign of *Charles* II. and when that was chang'd into a violent Severity, he withdrew, firſt into *Germany*, and then came to *Utrecht*, where he greatly aſſiſted the Studies and the Piety of his Country-men. There the late K. *William* (then Prince of *Orange*) did admit him to frequent Converſations, and always after continu'd a particular Reſpect to him. This learned Divine, beſides the Books already mention'd, wrote many others, the Catalogue whereof is too large to be here inſerted.

About this time (*April*) the Lady *Haverſham*, Wife of *John* Lord *Haverſham*, departed this Life. *Lady* Haverſham's *Death.*

On the 29th of *June* died *Don Juan Thomas Henriquez de Labrera*, Admirante of *Caſtile*, at *Eſtremos*. He was of the Houſe of *Melgar*, eminent in *Spain*, ever ſince the Reign of *Sancho*, the great King of *Navarre*, erected the Province of *Caſtile* into a Kingdom. *Ferdinand* II. King of *Leon*, to whom the Crown of *Caſtile* deſcended from *Henry*, and who thereupon united thoſe two Kingdoms about the *Admirante of* Caſtile's *Death.*

Year

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Year 1217. made *Iſedore de Melgar* High-Steward of his Houſhold. The Office of Admirante, which is counted one of the principal Dignities of the Kingdom, has been Hereditary for ſome Ages in the Houſe of *Melgar*. The Great Grandfather of the late deceas'd Admirante, was one of the Chief Miniſters of *Philip* I. of *Auſtria*, call'd the Handſome, who married *Jane*, Heireſs of the Kingdom of *Spain*. That King dying in the flower of his Age, his Succeſſor baniſh'd this Miniſter, for having done him ſome ill Office while *Philip* I. was alive. In the Reign of *Philip* III. Grandfather of *Charles* II. the laſt King of *Spain*, the Father of the late Admirante had the chief Management of the Affairs of the *Spaniſh* Monarchy. The Admirante, now deceas'd, had been appointed by the Duke of *Anjou*, in 1702. to go Ambaſſador into *France*, not out of any good Will to him, but rather to ſend him to a Place of Exile, of which the Admirante beſenſible, he laid hold of the Opportunity, during *Philp*'s Abſence in *Italy*, to retreat into *Portugal*, where, while he liv'd, he promoted the Intereſt of the Houſe of *Auſtria*, with as much Vigour and Application as his Health, and the Infirmities of his Age, could poſſible allow of. He dy'd of an Apoplexy, and left all his Eſtate to King *Charles*, by whom he was very much regretted. 'Tis thought the unexpected Difficulties his Majeſty met with in *Portugal*, by the Artifices of ſome Perſons in the Intereſt of *France*, broke his Heart.

July, *E. of* Leiceſter's *Death.*

About the end of *July* died *Philip* Earl of *Leiceſter*, without Iſſue, and ſo the Honour and Eſtate is devolved on his Brother the Honourable *John Sidney*, who now enjoys both, and whoſe Father died but in 1702. See Annals of Queen *Anne*, Year II. page 232.

E. of Caſtlemain's *Death.*

The ſame Month (*July*) put an end to the Life of *Roger* Earl of *Caſtlemain*, in the Kingdom of *Ireland*, who died in *Wales*, where he liv'd retiredly. He was bred a *Proteſtant*, but the Misfortunes of his Bed putting him into a Vein of Travelling, he turn'd *Roman Catholick* beyond Sea, which Change of Religion occaſion'd him ſome Trouble. In the time of the *Popiſh* Plot, which was diſcover'd in 1678. he was impriſon'd in the *Tower*, but diſcharg'd afterwards without any Tryal. King *James* II. ſent him, in 1687. his Ambaſſador Extraordinary to the Pope, to tender that Prince's Obedience to the Holy and Apoſtolical See, with great hopes of Extirpating what they call *the Northern Hereſy*; But this Embaſſy had not the hop'd-for Succeſs. In the Time of the Aſſaſſination Plot, hatch'd for the Deſtruction of the Perſon of King *William* III. and the Proteſtant Religion in 1696. he was impriſon'd in *Newgate*, but diſcharg'd again without Trial. He was a learned Perſon, well vers'd in the Mathematicks: For he was the Inventor of an *Horizontal Globe*,

Globe, and wrote a Book of the uſe of it. His publick Entry into *Rome*, when Ambaſſador there, was likewiſe pompouſly printed, with a great many curious Copper Cuts, at King *James* the 2d's Charge. His Eſtate, upon his Deceaſe, deſcended to Mr. *Palmer*, his Kinſman. A. C. 1705.

About the middle of *July* died Dr. *Titus Oates*. He was the Son of a Baptiſt Preacher; and bred, for ſome time, at *Cambridge* under the Tuturage of Dr. *Watſon*, late Biſhop of St. *David*'s. As for his taking any Degree at *Salamanca*, from whence he was, by way of Ridicule, call'd *Salamanca Doctor*, I ſhall not enquire into the Truth of it, nor of many other things relating to him. It's certain he was, for ſome time, abroad, and turn'd Papiſt. He was the Diſcoverer of the *Popiſh* Plot in 1678. for which he was firſt mightily careſs'd, and had a large Penſion of 500 *l per Ann.* granted him by King *Charles*; but maliciouſly interweaving Improbabilities, and Falſities with Truth, in his Depoſitions; and the *Popiſh* Intereſt prevailing, by Degrees, in that Reign, the Doctor had not only his Penſion taken from him, but was diſcountenanc'd, ricicul'd, and put under a moſt exorbitant Fine, for ſaying, *That the Duke of* York *was a Papiſt*. In King *James*'s time, he was try'd upon an Information of Perjury, convicted, (by what ſort of Evidence is well known) Pillory'd, whip'd after the moſt unmerciful manner imaginable, and impriſon'd in the *King's-Bench*, where he continu'd till the Revolution. The Daringneſs and Courage of the Man was beyond Example, he having been often heard to ſay, *He did not queſtion but he ſhould live to another Turn, and triumph over his Enemies*, which, indeed, came to paſs upon the Acceſſion of King *William* and Queen *Mary* to the Throne, when part of his Penſion (200 *l. per Ann*) was reſtor'd to him, and aſſign'd upon the Poſt Office for his own, and his Wife's Life. Many who would not allow him to be a good Evidence, were forc'd to own he prov'd a good Prophet, by ſome things that afterwards came to paſs, which concurred very well with his Depoſitions. He was of fiery Temper, and violent Humour, variable in his Religion, and run the Circle of it in *England*, except that of Quakeriſm. He wrote his Narrative of the *Popiſh* Plot, a Sermon or two, and ſome Years after the Revolution there came out, under his Name, three Volumes in 8*vo*, full of Scurrulity, and undecent Language, towards that unfortunate Prince, King *James* II. then in Exile. *Dr.* Oats's *Death and Character.*

Towards the beginning of *Auguſt* died Sir *Edward Nevile*, one of Her Majeſty's Juſtices of the Court of Common-Pleas, wherein he was ſucceeded by *Robert Dormer*, Eſquire. *Judge* Nevil's *Death*, Auguſt.

On the 7th of the ſame Month died Dr. *Edward Young*, Dean of *Salisbury*. This worthy Divine liv'd long with- *Dr.* Young *dies*, Aug.

out 7.

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out any conſiderable Preferment; and tho' recommended by the late Queen *Mary* a little before ſhe died, to the Care of ſome Reverend Prelates, was not made a Dean till juſt before the Death of the late King *William*. He wrote two Volumes of Sermons in 8*vo*.

General Ramſey's *Death*, Sept. 2.

On *Sunday*, the 2d of *Septemb.* Lieutenant-Gen. *Ramſey* died ſuddenly at *Edinburg*, (at the ſame Hour with the Earl of *March*) after a Debauch. He was Son to the Earl of *Dalhouſie*, born at *Dalhouſie* in *Scotland*, and carried Arms in *Holland*, and the *Low Countries* in *Balfour*'s Regiment, which is now Major-General *Lather*'s *Scotch* Regiment in the *Dutch* Service. He roſe gradually to be Enſign, Lieutenant, Captain, and Major in the ſame Regiment. After that he was preferr'd to be Lieutenant-Colonel; and not long after, to be Colonel of that Regiment, which was afterwards Sir *Charles Graham*'s, and now Major-Gen. *Walter Collier*'s in the Service of the States-General. In the Year 1690. he was made Brigadier, after the Action of *Walcourt*, and Colonel of the *Scotch* Regiment of Guards. In the Year 1693, after the Battle of *Landen*, he was made Major-Gen. In the firſt Year of Queen *Anne*'s Reign, he was made Lieutenant-Gen. of the Army, and Commander in Chief of the Forces in *Scotland*. He was a Perſon of great Military Merit, and who had made his Valour, Intrepidity and Conduct conſpicuous, on many Occaſions, particularly at the memorable Attack of the Fort *Coquelet* before *Namur*, in the Year 1695, in which, together with the Lord *Cuts*, he commanded five Battalions of the Foot-Guards, both *Engliſh*, *Scotch*, and *Dutch*; forced the Enemies Entrenchments, and drove them to the very Gates of the Town. He was alſo a great Stickler for the Settlement of the Proteſtant Succeſſion in his Native Country, *Scotland*, to which, as indeed to this whole Iſland, he was a great Ornament, and in which he will preſerve a laſting Name. The only Action he was ever cenſur'd for, was ſuffering the *Dutch* Guards to take the Poſt of Honour before the *Scotch* Guards, while he was their Colonel; which was warmly reſented, not only by the Officers, but by the whole Kingdom of *Scotland*; inſomuch, as ſome pretend, that the Council of *Scotland* refuſed to let the *Scots* Guards go over this War.

The Prince of Heſſe Darmſtad *dies*, Sept. 3.

The next day, after the Death of Gen. *Ramſey*, (viz. the 3d of *Septemb.*) *George* Prince of *Heſſe Darmſtadt*, was kill'd at the Attack of Fort *Montjuich* before-mention'd. He was Brother to the preſent *Landgrave* of that Name, whoſe Illuſtrious Family has often mixt his Blood with the moſt Noble in *Germany*, as thoſe of *Brandenburgh*, *Wirtemberg*, &c. and has produced Men, who have been [illegible] worthy of the Imperial Crown. He gave early [illegible] Valour in the Wars againſt the *Turks*, in the Years

Years 1685, 1686, 1687 and 1688, particularly at the famous Siege of *Negropont*. His next Campaign was on the *Rhine*, where he was wounded at the Sieges of *Bonn* and *Mentz*. After this, he was invited over into *England*, and had as great a ſhare as any General, in the Reduction of *Ireland*. The day before the Battle of the *Boyne*, he was wounded with the ſame Cannon-Ball that graz'd on the Shoulder of King *William*, of ever glorious Memory. At the memorable Siege of *Athlone*, he was the moſt forward in the Council of War, in Adviſing the paſſing of the River, in ſight of the Enemies Army, and contributed moſt to the Succeſs of that bold Enterprize, by leading on the Grenadiers with uncommon Reſolution. At the Battle of *Aghrim* he charged with his uſual Courage, and receiv'd a Wound; which, however, did not hinder him from diſtinguiſhing himſelf at the Siege of *Limerick*. Theſe great Services, undoubtedly merited a high Reward, which King *William* not knowing how he could, conveniently, beſtow on the Prince of *Heſſe*, in his own Dominions, his Majeſty, by his Intereſt in the Court of *Madrid*, advanc'd his Highneſs to the eminet Station of Viceroy of *Catalonia*, where he had, ſome time before, ſignaliz'd his Courage, Conduct, and Experience, in the vigorous Defence of *Barcelona*. Upon the *French* King's Invaſion of the *Spaniſh* Dominions, the Prince of *Heſſe Darmſtad* return'd into *England*, where being moſt kindly receiv'd by King *William*, and admitted to his Majeſty's Confidence, he gave ſeveral Schemes for the Reduction of *Spain* to its lawful Soveraign. Heaven reſerving the Honour of purſuing thoſe glorious Deſigns to her preſent Majeſty, the Prince of *Heſſe* accompanied his Grace, the D. of *Ormond*, in the Expedition to *Cadiz*, in Quality of the Emperor's Plenipotentiary; and if there had been the ſame Concurrence of Councils and Diſpoſitions in all the other Generals, as was between his Highneſs and his Grace, 'tis more than probable, that that Uundertaking had been attended with Succeſs. The Prince's Spirit did not ſink under this Diſappointment. He attended King *Charles* III. into *Portugal*, and then embarking on Board the Confederate Fleet, did earneſtly ſolicit the Attempt upon *Gibraltar*, which ſucceeded beyond Expectation: Nor did his Courage, Conduct, and unwearied Vigilance, contribute leſs to the Preſervation of that Conqueſt, than his Councils had done towards the Gaining of it. That he did not lead, this Year, King *Charles* III. and the confederate Fleet, in the Purſuit of Chimerical Projects, plainly appears by the Inſurrection in the Kingdom of *Valencia*; the taking of *Denia*; and the great Number of *Catalans* that came over to King *Charles* before *Barcelona*. To this ſhort Account of his Actions, an Encomium upon his great

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Virtues

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Virtues ſhould be added; but the Author not thinking himſelf able to do full Juſtice to his Memory, let thoſe who were not perſonally acquainted with his Highneſs, be contented, for the preſent, to know, that as his Intrepidity, Wiſdom, and Preſence of Mind, gain'd him the Affection and Reſpect of all Martial Men; ſo his Moderation, Juſtice, Complaiſance and Affability, recommended him to the Love and Eſteem of all ſorts of People.

The Lady Brook, *and* *Dr.* Berwick *dies.*

The ſame Month (*September*) died the Lord *Brook's* Lady; as did alſo Dr. *Berwick*, an eminent Phyſician, who was in great Favour and Eſteem with K. *Charles* II.

Dutcheſs of Norfolk's *Death,* Oct. 16.

The 16th of *Octob.* died *Mary* Dutcheſs of *Norfolk*. She was the only Daughter and Heir to the late Earl of *Peterborough*, and married to *Thomas* D. of *Norfolk*, to whom ſhe bore no Children, and from whom, after ſhe had been married for near 20 Years ſhe was diverced in Parliament in 1700, upon Allegation of Adultery. Some time after the Duke's Death, ſhe married Sir *John Germain*, a *Dutch* Gentleman; but, upon her Deceaſe, a good Eſtate ſhe had, devolv'd upon her firſt Couſin, the brave Earl of *Peterborough*, now in *Spain*, at the head of her Majeſty's Troops, aſſerting the Right of the Houſe of *Auſtria* to that Crown with Glory and Succeſs.

Dr. Aglionby's, *And* *Dr.* Syke's *Death.*

On the 28th of *Novemb.* died Dr. *Aglionby*, her Majeſty's late Envoy to the Laudable Cantons of *Swiſſerland*.

On the 14th of *December*, died Dr. *Syke*; he was born at *Bagworth*, near *Market-Boſworth* in *Leiceſter-ſhire*, and brought up at *Trinity-Coll.* in *Oxford*, of which he was made Fellow. In 1692. he was made *Margaret*-Profeſſor of Divinity, of the ſame Univerſity, and ſoon after, in the ſame Year, he took his Doctor of Divinity's Degree. In 1704. he ſucceeded Dr. *Bathurſt* in the Preſidentſhip of that College. He had the Character of a very honeſt Man, and left the main part of his Eſtate amongſt his Relations, but gave 300 *l.* to the College.

The Bill of Mortality from December *the* 19*th*, 1704. *to* December *the* 18*th*, 1705.

Chriſtened	Males — 8366		Buried	Males — 11011	
	Females- 7779			Females- 11086	
	In all — 16145			In all — 22097	

Decreas'd in the Burials this Year — 587.

N. B. The Reader is deſired to take Notice, That the Lord *Petre*, (whom, according to common Report, we placed among the dead Perſons, in the Annals of the [illegible]ing Year) is ſtill alive.

FINIS.

THE APPENDIX

To the Fourth YEAR of the

ANNALS OF Queen *Anne's* Reign.

Numb. I.

Articles of Capitulation, demanded by the Moſt Excellent Lord, Don Franciſco Antonio Fernandez de Velaſco *and* Tovar, *Viceroy and Captain-General of the Principality and Army of* Catalonia, *of the Moſt Excellent Lord, the Earl of* Peterborough, *Captain-General of the* Engliſh *and* Dutch *Land-Forces, and Plenipotentiary of the Allies, for the Surrender of the City and Fortreſs of* Barcelona.

Tranſlated from the Spaniſh *Original, printed at* Barcelona.

I. THAT the City of *Barcelona* ſhall be ſurrender'd to the Army of the Allies, within Four Days after the Signing of the preſent Capitulation; and that immdiately after the Signing, the *Angel-Gate*, together with

its Baſtion without the Walls, ſhall be deliver'd up, and as for the Inner Baſtion, that it ſhall be guarded by the Soldiers of the Garriſon, which ſhall be then actually within the Place; and that in the mean time no Hoſtility ſhall be committed, either on the one ſide or the other, by the Soldiers or Peaſants, and that the latter ſhall not be permitted to enter the City, till ſuch time as the Place ſhall be altogether evacuated, and the Garriſon be wholly march'd out: Neither ſhall they come within Cannon-ſhot of the ſaid Garriſon, or of thoſe that march out with it, either at the time of their going out, or all the reſt of their March, to the end, that all Diſorder, Confuſion and Rencounters may be avoided; And, that the Lords Generals ſhall give very poſitive Orders, as well to the ſaid Peaſants, as to the Guard, that all theſe Things may be fully and inviolably obſerv'd. *Granted.*

II. That the whole Garriſon, as well General as Inferiour Officers, ſhall march out freely, the Infantry in Battalia thro' the Breach, and the Cavalry mounted, together with the Artillery, Baggage and Ammunition, thro' St. *Anthony's Gate*, all the Drums beating, Trumpets ſounding, Colours diſplay'd, Matches lighted at both ends, and all the Soldiers with Balls in their Mouths, and well provided with other Ammunition, having three Mules to each Squadron, with Proviſions of Reſerve, and all the Baggage and Arms of the Officers and Soldiers. And the Garriſon not being able to go to the City and Fortreſs of *Tarragona*, by reaſon the Lord Earl of *Peterborough* has aſſured us on his Word and Honour, that that City is beſieged both by Sea and Land, by the Regular Troops of her *Britannick* Majeſty, they ſhall be conducted to the City of *Tortoſa*, provided that Place has not yielded Obedience to the Allies; to know the Truth of which with certainty, a Courier ſhall be diſpatch'd thither with all diligence; and if the ſaid Town happens to be taken, the Garriſon ſhall march to the City and Fortreſs of *Gironne*, taking with them all Neceſſaries for their March. And in caſe the ſaid Courier ſhall, by any Accident, be hinder'd from returning in four Days, that the ſaid Viceroy and Garriſon ſhall not be obliged to evacuate the ſaid Place within the time mention'd

mention'd in the firſt Article, but may remain in it till the Return of the ſaid Expreſs, with a poſitive Anſwer. *Granted.*

III. That the Captain-General, and all other Officers of the Army and Ordnance, as alſo the Secretaries of State and War, the Super-Intendant and the reſt of the Officers of the Royal Arſenal, ſhall freely go out the ſame day, out of the ſaid Place being furniſh'd with the neceſſary Carriages. And as for what relates to the Offices of Inſpector General, Treaſurer, Purveyers, Pay-Maſter General, Muſter-Maſters, Under-Treaſurer, and Keeper of the Stores, they ſhall have two Months granted them, to go out with all their Officers and Servants, Books, Papers and Records, and to repair to the Place where the Captain-General ſhall be; for which purpoſe the Lord Earl of *Peterborough* ſhall provide them with all neceſſary Carriages or Veſſels to tranſport themſelves either by Sea or Land. *Granted.*

IV. That the Ingeniers, Miners, Gunners, Bombardiers, and all others belonging to the Artillery, ſhall be ſuffer'd to go out, the ſaid day, thro' the Breach, every one with the Marks of their Office, with 16 Pieces of Braſs Cannon of different Bore, three Braſs Mortars for Bombs, with all the Train and Ammunition to ſerve the ſame, and to fire 25 times with each Piece and Mortar, with a ſpare Carriage for each Piece, and ſix covered Waggons, which ſhall not be ſearch'd; for which purpoſe, the Lord Earl of *Peterborough* ſhall furniſh the neceſſary Carriages as far as the Place, whither the Garriſon is to be conducted. *Granted.*

V. That in caſe any of the Carriages for the Ordnance happen to break by the way, the Garriſon ſhall be ſuffered to return to this Place, to fetch others, without any other Paſport than this preſent Capitulation. *Granted.*

VI. That the Sick and Wounded, who ſhall be able to go out on Waggons, Mules or Veſſels, ſhall be provided with the ſaid neceſſary Carriages. *Granted.*

VII. That as for the Sick and Wounded, who ſhall not be able to follow the March of the Garriſon, and who remain either in the Hoſpitals, or private Houſes, they ſhall be permitted to ſtay there du-

ring all the time of their Cure; the Officers, with the Attendance of their Servants; and the Soldiers, with the Assistance of Commissaries, Physicians, Surgeons, Confessors, and other such Assistants, as is customary. And that when they are recover'd, they shall be furnished with Mules, Waggons or Vessels, to repair to our Army with Passports for the Security of their Journey, and that they shall not be forced to list themselves. *Granted.*

VIII. That likewise Mules and Vessels shall be furnished to transport the Cloaths and Baggage of the Civil and Military Officers at their going out, either by Sea or by Land, with the Baggage, Arms and Ammunition, mentioned in the IVth Article, to avoid Confusion on the day of the Evacuation, and that the said Carriages, as well as those that are demanded in the other Articles, shall be ready against the day of the going out of the Garrison, to the end that the Evacuation of the Place may not be retarded for want of the same. *Granted.*

IX. That the Deserters, on both Sides, shall be pardoned, and that those of the Allies shall be suffered freely to go out with the Garrison; and those of the Garrison to enter with the Army of the Allies, although they be Servants to Officers, or have any other Employment. *Granted.*

X. That all Prisoners be restor'd, whether they be Officers, Soldiers, Miquelets, Peasants, or Sea Men, which have been taken on both Sides, both by Sea and Land, from the time that the Armies came in sight, without paying any thing whatsoever; and that likewise all such shall be set at Liberty, who have been detain'd or made Prisoners by the Country People, both before and after the arrival of the Fleet, whether they be Soldiers or Natives, and Inhabitants of this Principality, as well Captains as others, who serve in the Companies of Miquelets, which shall be found within the Place, who shall be permitted freely to go out, and to repair to their respective Homes, or go whethersoever they shall think fit, without being stop'd or molested upon any Pretence whatsoever. *Granted.*

XI. That the Guard who shall conduct the Garrison, shall be obliged to repair to the appointed Place; and that from the day that the Garrison shall

go

go out of this Place, all Hoſtilities ſhall ceaſe, both on the part of the Soldiers, and of the Peaſants and Fleet: And that there be a Suſpenſion of Arms between the Garriſon, and the Army of the Allies, till the firſt day of *November* of this preſent Year incluſive. *Granted.*

XII. That the Garriſon ſhall be permitted to take out of the Place ſufficient Proviſions for their Subſiſtance for 25 days, and that the neceſſary Carriages ſhall be furniſh'd for the ſame. *Granted.*

XIII. That no Officer or Soldier ſhall be arreſted or detain'd for any Debt whatſoever, or remain under any Obligation to Satisfy the ſame, which Favour ſhall alſo extend to the Miquelets, and their Chiefs; but for the Security of the Creditors, the Debtors ſhall, upon their Demand, be obliged to give their Bonds, wherein they ſhall acknowledge their full Debts; the Captain-General freely offering to do all that lies in his Power, for the Satisfaction of the ſaid Creditors. *Granted.*

XIV. That the Officers and Soldiers. who ſhall have any Eſtate, Goods or Effects in the Country, that has yielded Obedience, ſhall not be compell'd or reſtrain'd by the Allies, to live in the Places wherein they poſſeſs'd the ſame, but ſhall enjoy the Liberty to go with the Garriſon. *Granted.*

XV. That ſome Perſons in Masks, ſhall be permitted to go out with the Garriſon, without being ſearch'd, upon account of any Suſpicion whatſoever. *Granted.*

XVI. That all the Horſes bought of the Soldiers that have deſerted, or have been taken, ſhall be ſuffer'd freely to paſs. *Granted.*

XVII. That the Guard for the Garriſon ſhall not exceed four Squadrons of Horſe, and that immediately after the ſaid Guard ſhall have conducted the Garriſon to the appointed Place, they ſhall return to *Barcelona* by the ſame way. *Granted.*

XVIII. That to avoid Confuſion, at the time that our Rear ſhall go out, the Garriſon of the Allies ſhall begin to enter by the *Angel-Gate*, without permitting any Injury to be offer'd to any Soldier or Peaſant. *Granted.*

XIX. That the Hoſtages which ſhall be given on both Sides for the Security of the preſent Capitula-

tion, and Guard, ſhall be reciprocally reſtor'd after the firſt day of *November*, when the Suſpenſion of Arms ſhall ceaſe. *Granted.*

XX. That all Arms and Ammunition, and all other Warlike Utenſils, ſhall be deliver'd up to ſuch Perſons as the Lord Earl of *Peterborough* ſhall appoint, with an Inventory and Receipt for the Diſcharge of all ſuch who had the keeping of the ſame. *Granted.*

XXI. That the Officers who ſhall not, at preſent, be able to carry away their Baggage, ſhall be permitted to do ſo, within the ſpace of three Months, or to ſell, or give them away; and that Carriages and Paſports ſhall be allow'd to tranſport the ſame, either by Sea or Land. *Granted.*

Propoſitions concerning the City, Deputation, Eccleſiaſtical, and Military Power, and other publick and private Perſons.

XXII. That the Lives and Eſtates of all Natives, *French* Men, and Conſul of that Nation, reſiding in this City, and other Foreigners, both Neighbours and Inhabitants of this City, of whatſoever Places of the Principality of *Catalonia*, ſhall be ſafe and ſecure, and that no harm ſhall be done to their Perſons or Families, nor any Plunder or Hoſtility committed in their Houſes or Eſtates by the Soldiers or Peaſants; but that Paſports ſhall be given them in caſe they ſhall deſire to remove themſelves from this Province, and go into *France*, or other Places; as alſo, a Guard in Caſe of Neceſſity, for their further Security. *Granted.*

XXIII. That the Officers, both of the Royal Audience, and of the general and rational Bailywick, Deputies of the Governor General his Aſſiſtant, and all other Courts and Royal Offices whatſoever, either preſent in, or abſent from *Barcelona*, both ſuch as were advanc'd to their Offices in the Reign of his Majeſty King *Charles* II. who is with God, as ſince his Death, who ſhall go out of *Barcelona*, ſhall ſuffer no Hoſtility or Vexation whatſoever from the Troops of the Allies, either in their Perſons, their Equipage or Goods, which they ſhall deſire to carry away to the Place appointed; Nor ſhall they, or their

their Families, be detain'd upon any Pretence, for what they have done in the New Reign, either upon account of their Debts, being only oblig'd to ſatisfy the ſame out of their real Eſtates, or upon any other Reaſon whatſoever: And that the Peaſants ſhall be bound to the exact and punctual Performance of whatever is contain'd in this, and other Articles, under ſevere Penalties. *Granted.*

XXIV. That as for thoſe who ſhall be found in this Capital City, whether Natives or Neighbours of this Principality, who both before, and during the Siege, have carry'd away their Wives, Sons, Children and Families, and, at preſent, are in different Places, which have already yielded, or ſhall, for the future, yield Obedience, they ſhall be permitted freely to fetch their ſaid Families, in order to conduct them to the Place appointed, within the ſpace of three Months, without any other Paſports than the preſent Capitulation: And that thoſe who ſhall fetch the ſame, ſhall not be moleſted, nor their Carriages ſtop'd, either in their Going, or Return, upon what Pretence ſoever, and that both the Soldiers and Peaſants ſhall be charg'd to obſerve this Article inviolably. *Granted.*

XXV. That all the Officers, both of the Royal Audience, and of the General Bailywick, Receiver-General, Deputies of the Governor General, and other Royal Officers who are in this City, both Natives and Foreigners, Neighbours of this City, altho' they hold Offices of Councellors, or Deputies, or any other Emloyment of the City or Deputation, who ſhall deſire to go out with the Garriſon the ſame day, ſhall be permitted to do it, and to carry away their Families with all their Goods, Jewels, and Money, and that they ſhall be furniſh'd with all the neceſſary Carriages, and that the ſaid Royal Officers or Gentlemen, and their Families, ſhall be permitted to unite or incorporate themſelves with the Garriſon; and as for thoſe who ſhall not be able to go out with the ſame, that they ſhall have ſuch a Guard and Paſports, as ſhall be neceſſary for their Security. *Granted.*

XXVI. That the Citizens of *Barcelona*, both Natives and Neighbours, either Eccleſiaſtical or Secular, ſhall enjoy all their Rights, Conſtitutions, Pri-

vileges and Immunities, both in general and in particular, as they have enjoy'd and enjoy, and were granted to them by the Counts of *Barcelona*, King's of *Arragon* and *Caſtile*. *Granted.*

XXVII. That all ſuch who ſhall not either deſire, or be able to go out the ſame day with the Garriſon, ſhall be permitted to do it within three Months, and that as well the Officers of the Royal Audience, and other Courts, and Royal Officers or Neighbours of this City, as alſo the *French*, and their Conſul, ſhall be permitted in the ſpace of three Months to depart, and carry away their Goods, Moveables, Money, Slaves, and Gold and Silver Plate, or to ſell, give or diſpoſe of the ſame as they ſhall think fit, without any Moleſtation; and that they ſhall have Paſports, and other neceſſary Security, to tranſport the ſame to ſuch Places as they ſhall think convenient. *Granted.*

XXVIII. That during the ſpace of the three and ſix Months reſpectively, the real Eſtates and Hereditaments, Freeholds or Copyholds, ſhall not be confiſcated or ſequeſtred, nor the Owners hinder'd from the Enjoyment of the ſame, although they be abſent during the ſaid time. And that all Donations and Alienations of the ſaid real Eſtates and Hereditaments, or of their Profits and Rents, ſhall be valid till the day of the Surrender of the Place, without being revers'd, as fraudulent, or upon any other Account whatſoever: And whereas *Don Juan de Lupia*, Deputy Governor of *Catalonia*, with his Court; the Count *de Centellas*, Bailiff-General; *Don Pedro de Amigant*, *Don Luis Alemani d'Eſcalar*, Director of the Royal Treaſury; *Don Chriſtovalde Potau*, *Don Joſeph Claver*, Dr. *Joſeph Moret*, Dr. *Joſeph Lopez*, *Don Juan Vaſia*, Extraordinary *Alguazil*; Dr. *Joſeph Dehona*, and *Don Antonia Potau*, are, ſome of them, abſent from this City, and others from the Principality, and ſo cannot have notice of theſe Articles, nor conſequently put themſelves in a Capacity to enjoy the ſame; that the time of the ſaid Articles ſhall be prolonged for one Month, for the Benefit of ſuch as are in this Principality, and for three Months, for ſuch as are out of it, within which ſpace of one, and three Months, they may validly diſpoſe of their Eſtates: And in caſe of Neceſſity, that Paſports

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ſhall be granted to them, to enable them to make and conclude their Bargains. *Granted.*

XXIX. That all the ſaid Natives and Neighbours of *Barcelona*, who at preſent happen to be out of the ſaid City, ſhall be permitted, within three Months, freely to return to their Houſes, without any Impediment whatſoever; Nor ſhall their Eſtates be Sequeſtred or Confiſcated, in the mean time, or they debarr'd of the Enjoyment of the ſame. *Granted.*

XXX. That all Acts, Privileges, Books, Inſtruments and Papers, which ſhall be found in the Royal Archives, ſhall be preſerv'd and kept in the ſaid Archives, without being removed from thence; and that, at any Time, all ſuch who ſhall deſire or require to have Copies of any Papers, Privileges, *&c.* ſhall be allow'd to do it, by the Permiſſion of the Officers of the Allies, provided they make it appear when the Original Proceſſes, either Civil or Criminal, were enter'd, altho' the adverſe Parties petition to the contrary. *Granted.*

XXXI. That the Political and Civil Government of the City, ſhall be managed in the ſame Form as it is at this day by its Officers; nor ſhall any of the Allies, or any other Perſon intermeddle in the ſame, nor in the Impoſition or Exaction of Cuſtoms, and Exciſe, (which ought to pay both the Officers and the Soldiers) nor ſhall they hinder the free Egreſs, and Regreſs, thro' the Gates of the City, in which the proper Officers ought to reſide, for the Recovery of the Cuſtoms, in the Houſes appointed for the ſame; neither ſhall they moleſt thoſe who bring in, or carry out, Proviſions or Merchandizes; Neither ſhall they intermeddle in the Adminiſtration of Shambles, Bakers Shops, and other Eatables, which this City is uſed to manage by themſelves, or to let out; the Profits whereof ought to remain to this City, to pay the Salaries of the Officers and their Creditors; and that the City ſhall alſo retain the Adminiſtration of the Bench, or Table of the Publick Truſt. *This Article ſhall be adjuſted with the Common-Council, when the Army of the Allies are entred the City.*

XXXII. That as for the common Money, no other ſhall be Current, except the *Ardites* and *Realillos* of Silver, which are Coin'd by the City, which ſhall preſerve its Privilege to Coin the ſame. Nor ſhall

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any Money of Gold or Silver, be ſuffer'd to be Current, except that of *Spain*, and of the Allies, provided the Value and Standard both of Gold and Silver be preſerv'd. *This to be adjuſted as before.*

XXXIII. That the Counſellors, Mace Bearer, and other Officers of this City, ſhall be preſerv'd in the Offices which they poſſeſs at preſent, with the ſame Authority and Preheminences; and that the Admiſſion of the ſaid Counſellors, Mace-Bearer, and other Officers of the City, ſhall be made, for the time to come, as they are at preſent, and thoſe that are admitted into theſe Offices, every one maintained in their Salaries. *This to be adjuſted as the former.*

XXXIV. That the Army ſhall not enter into this City, but only a competent Garriſon; and that the Officers and Soldiers ſhall not lodge in the Houſes of the Citizens or Inhabitants, but only in their Quarters, or ſuch Houſes as they ſhall hire; and that they ſhall have the ſame Quarters as are now allow'd to the Garriſon. *This to be adjuſted as before.*

XXXV. That the Fellows of Colleges and Fraternities, wall govern themſelves by the Ordinances of this City, as has hitherto been practis'd. *This as the former.*

XXXVI. That the Univerſity, with its Profeſſors and Lecturers, ſhall be maintain'd in the Privileges they have enjoy'd to this day. *This as the former.*

XXXVII. That whatever Veſſels, which ſhall be found in the Port of *Barcelona*, or any other Port of the Coaſt of *Catalonia*, ſhall be permitted to go freely with their Cargoes, and only ſuch ſhall be detain'd, as ſhall ſerve for the Tranſportation of the Goods, Moveables, and Utenſils of the Officers and Soldiers, Sick or Wounded, and this during the Ceſſation of Arms, till the firſt of *November* incluſive. *Granted.*

XXXVIII. That in caſe the Owners of Houſes in the City or Deputation happen to be abſent, their Goods ſhall remain depoſited in the Chamber of publick Truſt of the ſaid City; nor ſhall any body be permitted to make uſe of the ſame, upon any pretence or account whatſoever. *Granted.*

XXXIX. That the Natives and Inhabitants of this City and Principality, ſhall be allow'd the free uſe and keeping of their Arms, as has been cuſtoma-

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ry. (*This to be adjuſted when the Army of the Allies have entred the Place.*)

XL. That no Churches, either Cathedral or Parochial, Convents, Monaſteries, Oratories, Hoſpitals, or other pious and ſacred Places, ſhall be oblig'd to pay any thing upon account of Compoſition for their Bells, or any Church-Utenſils; but that they ſhall remain free of all Taxes, which might be demanded on that Account. *This as the former.*

XLI. That the Government and Conſiſtory of the Deputation, with their Officers, ſhall be preſerv'd in the ſame Form, with the Prerogatives and Preheminences granted by the Counts of *Barcelona*, Kings of *Arragon*, which they now enjoy: And that the Deputies and Auditors of the Actual Accounts, and other Officers, ſhall likewiſe be maintain'd in the Offices which they poſſeſs, with the ſame Authority and Preheminences; and that the Admittance of the Deputies and Auditors of Accounts, and other Officers of the ſame Chamber of Deputation, ſhall be made in the ſame Manner as has hitherto been practis'd; thoſe who are admitted into thoſe Offices being each of them preſerv'd in their Salaries. *This as the former.*

XLII. That in the ſame Manner the Privileges, Exemptions and Preheminences, granted by the Counts of *Barcelona*, Kings of *Arragon* and *Caſtile*, to the Militia, ſhall likewiſe be maintain'd. *This as the former.*

XLIII. That *Don Jayme Texedor*, and *Don Franciſco Baſtero*, Treaſurer of the *Bull* of the *Holy Cruſade* in this Principality, ſhall be permitted freely to recover the principal Stock of the ſaid *Bull*, without being accountable for this preſent Year, or called in queſtion for the ſame, by reaſon the Moneys are anticipated. *Granted.*

XLIV. That any thing belonging to the Cathedral-Church, or other Churches of this City, either Parochial or Conventual, Monaſteries, Oratories, Hoſpitals, and other Pious and Sacred Places, ſhall not be touch'd; and that the Goods, Utenſils, Moneys, Silver or Gold, Jewels, or any other Things of what Value ſoever they may be; and the Stock of the ſaid Churches and Places, and of the private Perſons, who have taken Sanctuary in the ſame, ſhall remain

remain ſecure in the ſaid Sacred Places, with the Perſons both Eccleſiaſtical and Secular, and free from all Duties and Taxes that may be demanded of them. *Granted.*

XLV. That whereas the Biſhop of this City is abſent from hence, his Juriſdiction, Rents, and other Goods, ſhall be adminiſtred by the ſame Perſons whom he has appointed, or ſhall appoint; nor ſhall they ſuffer any Moleſtation in the ſaid Adminiſtration, but do every thing as the Biſhop himſelf might do, and that the ſame ſhall be obſerv'd with reference to the Arch Biſhop of *Tarragona*, and other Biſhops, Abbots, Prelates, and other Eccleſiaſticks, who are abſent, and who, for the future, ſhall abſent themſelves within the ſpace of three months. *Granted.*

XLVI. That likewiſe the Houſes and Goods of the Biſhop, Vicars-General, Prebendaries, and other Eccleſiaſticks of this City, ſhall remain free and untouch'd: nor ſhall they ſuffer any Prejudice in their Juriſdictions, Rights, or Eſtates, either in this City, or without it; but ſhall enjoy and adminiſter them, with the ſame Liberty as they now enjoy, and adminiſter the ſame. *Granted.*

XLVII. That the Immunities, Privileges, either Eccleſiaſtical or Royal, and other Exemptions, which are enjoy'd by the ſaid Churches, Convents, and ſacred Places, both in general and particular, ſhall ſuffer no Innovation or Prejudice what ſoever; but that they ſhall remain in the ſame Liberty and Exemption as they have hitherto enjoy'd. *Granted.*

XLVIII. That the Tribunal of the Holy Inquiſition ſhall be ſuffered to continue as it has done hitherto, with the ſame Prerogatives, Juriſdiction and Privileges, leaving to the choice of the Inquiſitors, and other Officers belonging to the ſaid Court, either to remain in this City, or to go out of it; and that they ſhall enjoy the ſame Immunities with the reſt, both in Reſpect to their Perſons and Goods, in the ſame Form as is expreſs'd in the foregoing Articles, relating to the Officers of the Royal Audience. *Granted.*

XLIX. That in all theſe Articles, whether relating to Military Affairs, the Garriſon, the Royal Audience, and other Courts, or to the Royal Miniſters and Officers, City, Deputation, Militia, Eccleſiaſticks,

cleſiaſticks, Inquiſitors, and private Perſons, and in all that is contain'd in the ſame, no equivocal Interpretation ſhall be admitted, but that they ſhall be underſtood Litterally. *Granted.*

Barcelona, *the 9th of* October 1705.

Sign'd,

Don *FRANCISCO* de *VELASCO*,
PETERBOROUGH.

Numb. II.

The King of Spain's *Letter to the* Queen.

MADAM, My Siſter,

'I Had not delay'd to remind Your Majeſty of My 'Sincere Reſpects, had I not waited for a good 'Occaſion of doing it, which I have now met with, 'in having the Honour to let you know, that the 'Town of *Barcelona* has ſurrendred to Me by Capi-'tulation. I make no doubt but you will receive 'this great News with an entire Satisfaction, as well 'becauſe this happy Succeſs is but an Effect of Your 'ever glorious Arms, as by reaſon of thoſe kind and 'tender Sentiments of a Parent, with which you con-'ſider Me, and all that may contribute to the Ad-'vancement of my Intereſt.

'I muſt do this Juſtice to all your Officers and 'common Soldiers, and in particular, to my Lord '*Peterborough*, that he has ſhown throughout this Ex-'pedition a Conſtancy, Valour and Conduct, worthy 'the Choice which your Majeſty has made of him; 'and that he could not give me greater Satisfaction 'than he has done, of the great Zeal and Applica-'tion which he has equally ſhewn for my Intereſt 'and Service. I owe the ſame Juſtice to your Briga-'dier-General *Stanhope*, upon account of his great 'Zeal, Attention, and moſt prudent Conduct, of 'which he has given me Proofs in all manner of Oc-'caſions; as alſo to all your Officers of the Fleet, 'and principally to your Worthy Admiral *Shovel*; 'aſſuring your Majeſty, that he has ſeconded me, in 'this Expedition, with an inconceivable Readineſs

'and

'and Application; and that no Admiral can ever 'give me more Satisfaction than he has done. During 'the Siege of *Barcelona*, some of your Majesty's Ships, 'together with the Troops of the Country, have 'reduc'd the Town of *Tarragona*, and the Officers 'remain'd Prisoners of War. Other Troops of the 'Country, at the same time, made themselves Masters 'of the Town of *Girona* by a Stratagem. The 'Town of *Lerida* has submitted to me, as has also 'the Town of *Tortosa* on the River *Ebro*; so that all 'the Places in *Catalonia* are taken, except the Town 'of *Roses*. Some Places in *Arragon*, not far from *Sara-*'*gosa*, have declared for me; and the Castle of *Denia* 'in *Valencia* still holds out, and has repulsed the Ene-'my. Four hundred of their Horse have enter'd in-'to my Service; and a great Number of their Foot 'have deserted. This, Madam, is the Condition in 'which your Arms, and the Inclination of the People, 'have plac'd my Affairs. I need not tell you what 'puts a stop to the Course of these Conquests; it is 'neither the Season, nor the Enemy; those are no 'Obstacles to your Troops, who desire nothing more 'than to be in Action, under the Conduct they now 'are. The taking of *Barcelona* with so small a num-'ber of Troops is remarkable enough; but few Ex-'amples will be found of what has happen'd in this 'Siege. Seven or eight Thousand Men of your 'Troops, and 2000 Miquelets, have surrounded and 'invested a Place, which 30000 *French* were not able 'to do.

'After a march of 13 Hours, they climb'd up 'Rocks and Precipices, to attack a Fortification 'stronger than the Town, of which the Earl of '*Peterborough* sends you the Plan; and two Generals 'enter'd with the Grenadiers on this Attack with 'Sword in hand, where the Prince of *Hesse* met 'with a Glorious Death, after so many Noble Actions; 'and I hope that his Brother, and his Family, will 'always have your Majesty's Protection. With 800 'Men they forced the Covered Way, and all the 'Intrenchments and Works, one after another, to 'the last Retreat, against 500 Men of the Troops 'that guarded the Place, besides the Reinforcement 'they had received; and in three Days after they 'were Masters of the Place. The Town was at-

'tack'd

'tack'd under the Caſtle, and the Cannon and Artil-
'lery were again landed with inconceivable Pains
'and Labour. Two Camps were maintain'd, and a
'Communication preſerved between them, though
'near three Leagues diſtant from each other, againſt
'a Garriſon almoſt as numerous as our Army, and
'who, in Horſe, were twice as ſtrong as our ſelves.
'The firſt Camp was ſo well intrenched, that it was
'defended with 2000 Men, beſides the Dragoons,
'while the Attack was carried on with the reſt; and
'as ſoon as a Breach was made, the Diſpoſition was
'formed for giving the Aſſault, with the whole Ar-
'my. Theſe, Madam, are Circumſtances that per-
'haps diſtinguiſh this Action from any other.

'There happened another Accident which was
'never known before: The Cruelties of the preten-
'ded Viceroy, and the Report, that he intended to
'carry away ſeveral Priſoners, contrary to the Ca-
'pitulation, had ſtirred up the Burghers, and ſome
'of the Country, to take Arms: The Garriſon being
'employed in loading their Baggage, in order to
'march out the next Day, found themſelves in a ve-
'ry great Confuſion, and all things tending to a
'Slaughter, when Your Majeſty's Troops enter'd
'the Town, with the Earl of *Peterborough*; and in-
'ſtead of buſying themſelves with Plundering, as is
'uſual in ſuch Occaſions, they appeaſed the Diſorder,
'and ſaved the Town, and even the Lives of their
'Enemies, with a Diſcipline and Generoſity with-
'out Example. Nothing remains, but that I return
'You My moſt reſpectful Thanks for having ſent
'Me ſo great a Fleet, and ſo good and valiant
'Troops to aſſiſt Me. After ſuch happy Beginnings,
'I thought it proper, according to the Opinion of
'Your Generals and Admirals, to maintain, in Per-
'ſon, the Conqueſts we have made, and to ſhew my
'Subjects, who are ſo Affectionate to my Perſon,
'that I cannot abandon them. I receive ſo great an
'Aſſiſtance from your Majeſty, and your generous
'Nations, that I am overcome with your Goodneſs;
'and, in the greateſt Confuſion, that I ſhould be the
'Occaſion of ſo great an Expence for the ſupporting
'of my Intereſt: But, Madam, I give up my own
'Perſon, and my Subjects in *Catalonia*, who expoſe
'their Lives and Fortunes upon the Aſſurances they

'have

'have of your generous Protection. Your Majesty, 'and your Council, know, better than we, what is 'necessary for our Preservation. We shall wait for 'your Majesty's Succours, and with an entire Con'fidence in your Goodness and Wisdom. It may be 'consider'd what Forces are necessary: It may also be 'weigh'd how great a Diversion we shall give to *France*. 'It cannot be doubted but they will make their utmost 'Efforts against me, as soon as possible; and I doubt 'not but the same Efforts will be used by my Allies 'to defend me. What can be said to you, Madam, 'Your Goodness gives you the Inclination, and 'your Power furnishes you with the Means, to sup'port those whom the Tyranny of *France* would op'press. All I can suggest to your Wisdom, and that 'of your Allies, is, that the Forces employ'd in this 'Country will not remain useless to the Publick 'Good, but will be under an Obligation and a Neces'sity, to act, with the utmost Vigour, against the Ene'my. I am ever, with the utmost sincere Affection, 'Respect and Gratitude,

MADAM, My Sister,

From the Camp at Senia, *before* Barcelona, October 22. 1705.

Your most Affectionate Brother,

CHARLES

Numb. III.

A Letter to Her Majesty from the Junta *of the Military Arme of* Catalonia.

Sacred Royal Majesty,

'THE Principality of *Catalonia*, being free from 'the heavy Yoke suffered by the violent Op'pression of *France*, and restored to the Centre of its 'Felicity, under the easy and desired Dominion of 'our adored Monarchy *Charles* the Third, (whom 'God protect) whereunto Your Majesty has been 'pleased

'pleaſed to contribute ſo powerfully by the Forces of 'Your Crown, is indiſpenſably obliged, proſtrate at 'the Royal Feet of Your Majeſty, to an Eternal 'Acknowledgment of ſo Sovereign a Favour, with 'repeated Thanks to Your Majeſty for the Quality, 'Number and Goodneſs of the Troops, which have 'acted with ſingular Regularity, punctual Obedi-'ence, and inimitable Valour; as alſo for the Choice 'of the General, my Lord, the Earl of *Peterborough*, 'who commands them, ſince there is none that can 'exceed him in Valour, and few who can equal him 'in Underſtanding the Art of War. His Diſcretion, 'Affability and Gentleneſs, are the Attractive Load-'ſtone of the Hearts of the *Catalonians*, who love 'and value him as the Inſtrument of their Felicity, 'and reſpect him for his Perſon, and for his 'Character of Your Majeſty's General; and hope, 'from Your Majeſty's Goodneſs, and the generous 'Strength of the *Engliſh* Nation, a Continuation, 'with the greateſt Efficacy, of effectual Succours, for 'maintaining the Principality under the gentle Do-'minion of our King and Lord, and for promoting 'the great Work of reſtoring him to the Throne of 'his Anceſtors.

'Thus all our Felicity, and the Quiet of *Europe*, 'will be owing to the Glorious Conduct and Sove-'reign Direction of Your Majeſty. God protect the 'Sacred Royal Perſon of Your Majeſty, as we de-'ſire, and is neceſſary for us.

From the Camp of Sarria, *near* Barcelona, October 23. 1705.

At Your Majeſty's Feet,

The *Junta* named by the King, our Lord, of the Military Arm of *Catalonia*.

Numb. IV.

A Letter to Her Majesty from the City of Vich.

MADAM,

'WE should be wanting to the Law of good Vassals of our King and Natural Lord *Don Carlos* the Third, (whom GOD protect) if we did 'not return Your Royal Majesty the Thanks due to 'You, (as we do hereby give the same) for having 'favoured him in the Conquest of this Principality 'with the Powerful Fleet, governed by the most Excellent the Earl of *Peterborough*, General by Sea and 'Land; who, by his great Zeal, Direction, Constancy and Valour, mastering all Difficulties, and 'overcoming Impossibilities, which presented themselves in the Enterprise, has obtained a glorious 'Triumph over the Castle and Fort of *Montjuich*, 'and over the City of *Barcelona*, and with it, over 'the rest of the Principality: We do therefore repeat 'to Your Majesty our just Acknowledgements, assuring Your Majesty, That as this good Fortune fills 'us with Joy and Acclamation, so it does, however 'much afflict us, That the Distance between Your 'Court, and this City, deprives us of the Accomplishment of our Desires, which is personally to 'throw our selves at the Royal Feet of Your Majesty, 'as we do by this Letter execute it with Cordial Affection, there being none so much concerned in 'this singular Enterprise, as this City and our selves. 'May Your Majesty enjoy repeated Congratulations, 'since it has been Your Arms that have placed our 'Catholick Monarch on the Thone of this Principality. And we hope, That in what he has further 'to do, for Conquering the Monarchy, Your Majesty's Royal Protection will not be wanting to him, 'whereon we rely for Success. We beseech God to 'protect Your Majesty's Person, as is necessary.

MADAM,

Your Royal Majesty's
most obliged humble Servants,
The Councellors of the City of *Vich.*

Vich,
Octob. 25.
1705.

Numb.

Numb. V.

Extract of the Earl of Peterborough's *Letter to her Majesty, dated at* Barcelona, October 13. 1705.

'THE King of *Spain* has very obligingly eased 'me of the Necessity of giving your Majesty 'an Account of Particulars. Upon the whole, I be-'lieve your Majesty's great Goodness will make you 'graciously accept of my Endeavours. I shall only 'say, *Madam*, My Thoughts and Actions shall never 'have any other View but your Majesty's Glory, and 'the Good of my Country.

'I would say more to Your Majesty of Your 'Officers and Troops, of the great Assistance from 'the *English* Fleet, of the Courage, Chearfulness, and 'exact Obedience of your Soldiers, if I did not think 'their Actions did sufficiently recommend them to 'Your Majesty's good Opinion, and to the World; 'But I must not omit to let Your Majesty know, 'how happy we have been in a perfect Agreement 'with the Officers of the *States General*, of Sea and 'Land: Nothing has been desir'd from the *Dutch* 'Admirals, or offer'd to the *Dutch* Generals, which 'has not been complied with, even beyond what 'could be hop'd, or reasonably desir'd.

'I do not sollicite Your Majesty for the necessary 'Supports of all Kinds for this happy Beginning; 'Your Majesty, Your Allies, and Your Parliament, 'can never abandon a King beginning his Reign 'with an Action of such Resolution and Courage, 'nor a whole Province; and Your own Troops en-'tirely depending upon Your Wisdom and Good-'ness. We all rest assured of the Care and Protection 'of the best of Princes; and have nothing to desire 'so earnestly of Heaven, as the Preservation of Your 'Sacred Person, and the long Continuance of a Life 'of such Consequence to the whole World.

Numb. VI.

A Letter from the City of Barcelona, *to Her* Britannick *Majesty.*

Sacred and Royal Majesty,

'THE City of *Barcelona* having gain'd great Advantages, both by the happy Arrival of our 'moſt beloved King and Lord, *Charles* III. (whom 'God preſerve) and by their being under his eaſie 'and lawful Dominion; they acknowledge that they 'owe this their unexpreſſible good Fortune to the 'generous Protection of your Majeſty, and the whole '*Engliſh* Nation, and to the Aſſiſtance of your great 'and powerful Fleet, and your brave and valiant 'Troops, under the Direction of the Earl of *Peter-*'*borough*, your General and Commander in Chief, 'to whoſe Conduct and Skill in Military Affairs may 'be attributed theſe Glorious Progreſſes, being ſe-'conded by the Regularity and good Diſcipline of 'your Troops: Virtues ever worthy of being eter-'nally fixed in the Memory, and engraved for ever 'on the Hearts of the Natives and Inhabitants of 'this Place. This City have therefore thought fit, 'with great Chearfulneſs, to throw themſelves at 'your Majeſty's Royal Feet, to render you their 'due Acknowledgements, and moſt humble and re-'ſpectful Thanks, for your Majeſty's having been 'graciouſly pleaſed to make the Cauſe of the King, 'our Lord, ſo much your own; aſſuring your Ma-'jeſty, that, in Gratitude for this Royal Favour, 'this City, in every thing that may be within their 'Power and Abilities, for your Majeſty's Royal Ser-'vice, will apply themſelves to it with that true 'Zeal and Attention, which becomes their greatful 'Senſe of your Majeſty's Goodneſs; confeſſing, that 'all the Glory is due to your Majeſty, to whom the 'Chriſtian World will owe its Tranquility, and 'this City their Liberty. May God preſerve your 'Majeſty's Sacred and Royal Perſon, for which 'we (the faithful Subjects of his Majeſty, our Lord,

'and

'and King *Charles* III.) do humbly pray, and which 'we judge neceſſary. *Barcelona, October* 24. 1705.

Sacred and Royal Majeſty,
We kiſs Your Majeſty's Hand.

Your moſt humble Servants,
The Councellors of the City
of *Barcelona,*

Frances Cortes, Secretary.

Her Majeſty likewiſe received two Letters more to the ſame Effect; one from the Conſiſtory of the Deputies, and the Auditors General of the Accounts, of the whole Principality of *Catalonia*, and the Counties of *Roſello* and *Cerdania*; the other from the Military Arm of the ſaid Principality and Counties.

Numb. VII.

The Duke of Marlborough's *Letter to the* States-General.

High and Mighty Lords,

'ACcording to what I had the Honour to write 'to your High Mightineſſes the 13th Inſtant, 'the Army march'd *Saturday* laſt, and encamp'd, 'that day, at *Corbais* and St. *Martin's*, and the next day 'at *Genap*. On *Monday* we came to *Fiſhermont*, and 'yeſterday we were in motion before Break of Day, 'and having paſs'd ſeveral Defilees, we came into 'a pretty large Plain, having found the Enemy, as 'we expected them, between *Over Iſche* and *Neer-Iſche*, with the little River *Iſche* before them. At 'Noon, or a little after, our whole Army was drawn 'up in Order of Battle, and having view'd, with 'Monſieur *d'Auverquerque*, the four Poſts which I de-'ſign'd to attack, I flatter'd my ſelf already, conſi-'dering the Goodneſs and Superiority of our Troops, 'that I might ſoon have congratulated your High 'Mightineſſes upon a glorious Victory: But, at laſt,

'when the Attack was to begin, it was not thought 'fit to engage the Enemy. I am confident, that 'Meſſieurs the Deputies of your High Mightineſſes, 'will acquaint you with the Reaſons that were al-'ledg'd to them *Pro* and *Con*; and that they will, at 'the ſame time, do Monſieur *d'Auverquerque* Juſtice, 'by informing you, that he was of the ſame Opi-'nion with me, *That the Opportunity was too fair to 'let ſlip:* However, I ſubmitted, tho' with much '*Reluctancy.*

'I ſhall ſpeak this day to Meſſieurs the Deputies, 'and to Monſieur *d'Auverquerque*, that they may give 'Orders for the attack of *Leewe*, and for carrying on, 'at the ſame time, the Levelling of the Lines.

At the Camp at *Lower Wavre*, *Aug.* 19. 1705. *I am with all manner of Reſpect. Your High Mightineſſes*, &c.

P. S. 'My Heart is ſo full, that I cannot for-'bear Repreſenting to your High Mightineſſes, on 'this occaſion, That I find my Authority here to 'be much leſs, than when I had the Honour to 'command your Troops, laſt Year, in *Germany.*

Numb. VIII.

Monſieur d'Auverquerque's *Letter to the* Penſionary *of* Holland.

SIR,

'THE 18th Inſtant, being the Day before Yeſter-'day, we march'd with the two Armies from '*Braine-la-Leu* and *Flerimond*, towards the Enemy, 'whom we found encamp'd along the little River '*Iſche*, as I had the honour to inform you in my laſt. 'At Nine of the Clock in the Morning we came in 'ſight of the Enemy, and drew up in Order of Bat-'tle. We had made a Detachment of 20 Battalions, 'and as many Squadrons, to go and attack the Ene-'my on the Flank of the Right-wing, thro' the 'Wood of *Soignies*, as ſoon as we ſhould have at-

'tack'd

'tack'd their Front; but it was impoſſible for the 'ſaid Detachment to reach the Enemy, who had cut 'down Trees to render the Ways unpaſſable; ſo 'that the ſaid Detachment, which was commanded 'by General *Churchill*, was oblig'd to return in the 'Evening to our Camp. Our Generals went the 'next day to view the Poſts and Places that ſhould 'have been attack'd, and found them to be of ſo dif-'ficult Acceſs, that they made an unanimous Re-'port, that the Enterprize was neither Counſellable, 'nor Feaſible; whereupon it was reſolved to de-'camp, as we did Yeſterday in ſo good Order, that 'the Enemy, in whoſe ſight we marched, did not 'think it proper to diſturb our Rear. In the Eve-'ning we came to encamp with the Right at *Wavre*, 'and the Left at *Lemal* and *Lemailliet*. We ſhall be-'gin the Siege of *Leewe*, and cauſe the Lines to be 'levelled, *&c.*

From the Army at Wavre, Aug. 20. 1705.

SIGN'D, *AUVERQUERQUE.*

Numb. IX.

A Letter from the Deputies of the States General, *to their* High Mightineſſes.

High and Mighty LORDS,

'WE made ſeveral marches ſince the 15th In-'ſtant, according to the Duke of *Marlborough*'s 'Project, communicated to us. Yeſterday we broke 'up from *Braine la Leu*, as we had the Honour to 'notify to your High Mightineſſes, on *Monday* 'laſt, That our Deſign was to march further a-'long the *Dyle*, with an intent to paſs the *Lane* and '*Iſche*, and afterwards endeavour to make our ſelves 'Maſters of *Louvain*, or gain ſome greater Advanta-'ges for the Arms of the States, and the High Allies, 'by Fighting the Enemy, if a fair Occaſion offer'd. 'Having paſs'd the *Lane*, where we wonder'd to find 'no Enemy to diſpute ſo difficult a paſſage, we met 'with more Obſtacles at the *Iſche*: For, beſides the

'Report of three Generals, who had view'd it, and 'ſaid there was no Ground for the Horſe either to 'paſs, or be drawn up in, we found the Paſſes there 'ſo difficult, and the whole Enemies Army ſo well 'poſted to defend them, that we thought it was not 'to be attempted, without having firſt heard the 'Sentiments of Monſieur *Auverquerque*, and the other 'Generals and Lieutenant Generals. We found 'them all, except Monſieur *Auverquerque*, to be una-'nimouſly of Opinion, that the Attacking of the 'Enemy in the ſaid Poſts, would be attended with 'the greateſt Difficulty and Hazard for the Common 'Cauſe, alledging, That conſidering the Enemy 'could not be attacked but with great Diſadvantage 'on our ſide, we ſhould, in caſe of a Defeat, be re-'duced to the greateſt Streights imaginable, partly, 'becauſe being ſo far advanced into the Enemies 'Country we ſhould neither have had Places nor 'Hoſpitals whither to ſend our wounded Men, and 'partly, becauſe in ſuch a caſe, the Enemy might 'eaſily have cut off our Convoys of Bread. Beſides 'which, the ſaid Generals were of Opinion that the 'Affairs of the High Allies, and our Republick, juſt-'ly weighed, were not yet reduced to ſuch a con-'dition, as to attempt, as they call'd it, ſo deſperate 'a Work.

'We own, that my Lord Duke of *Marlborough* was 'of Opinion, as well as Monſieur *Auverquerque*, that 'the Attack was practicable, and might be attended 'with Succeſs, but we could not reſolve to conſent to 'a thing of ſo great importance, contrary to the Opi-'nion of all the Generals of that Army, to which 'your High Mightineſſes have done us the Honour 'to depute us.

'And we hoping, that we have fully ſatisfied the 'Intention of your High Mightineſſes, contained in 'your Reſolution of the 5th Inſtant, to permit the 'Duke of *Marlborough*, without the holding a Coun-'cil of War, to make two or three Marches for the 'Execution of ſome Deſign formed by his Grace, we 'therefore, for the future, ſhall regulate our Con-'duct according to our Inſtructions, and your High 'Mightineſſes Reſolution of the 26th of *June* laſt, 'except your High Mightineſſes ſhould be pleaſed 'to ſend us further Orders. And we cannot conceal

'from

'from your High Mightineſſes, that all the Generals 'of our Army think it very Strange, that they ſhould 'not have the leaſt Notice of the ſaid Marches.

'This day we came to encamp here, and deſign 'ſuddenly to march again, in order to beſiege *Sout* '*Leeuwe*, ſo ſoon as the neceſſary Preparations ſhall 'be made ready.

Wherewith,

High Mighty Lords, &c.

Waveren, Aug. 19. 1705.

Signed,

ROUWENOORT,
Van HEMSKERK,
N. V. SCHAGEN.

Numb. X.

General Zaliſch's *Letter to the Penſionary.*

SIR,

'NOthing of Moment has hapned ſince my laſt, 'but with this preſent, I give my ſelf the Ho- 'nour to acquaint you, that our great Convoy be- 'ing arrived on *Friday* laſt, our Army broke up on 'the 15th inſtant, and marched from the Camp at '*Boſut* to *Nielle Pirus* and St. *Vincent*. On the 16th 'we broke up from thence again, and paſſed two 'Rivulets, and the *Dyle*; the latter over two Bridges, 'that had been laid between *Lompoigne* and *Old Ge-* '*nappe*; and thus our Army encamped that Day on 'the Height of *Genappe*. On the 17th we advanced 'further, and encamped with our Left Wing at *Braine* '*la Leu*, and with our Right towards *Hulpen*. We 'received Intelligence in the Afternoon, that Briga- 'deer *Jacob Paſteur* was poſted with ſome Squa- 'drons of *Spaniſh* Dragoons, and ſome Battalions of 'Foot, in the Wood of *Soignies*, on the great Road 'to *Bruſſels*. Lieutenant General *Dompre* being that 'Day upon Duty, was thereupon ordered out with 'the Picket of Monſieur *Auverquerque*'s Army, to go

'and

'and diſlodge the ſaid Brigadeer, which he per-
'form'd accordingly, driving the Enemy, with
'great Loſs, out of their Entrenchment, which ex-
'tended from the Chappel of *Waterloo* to the En-
'trenchment at *L'Eſpine*. Next Morning, at break
'of Day, our Army filed off with the Right Wing in
'two Columns, and paſs'd the long narrow Road of
'the *Lane* near *Hulpen*. About Noon we came in ſight
'of the Enemy, who had poſted themſelves very
'advantageouſly behind the River *Iſche*, having the
'Wood of *Soignies* on their Right, and the *Dyle*, on
'the ſide of *Lower Iſche*, on their Left. They had
'fortified all the Avenues, and were ſtill very hard
'at Work at the Village of *Upper Iſche*, and other
'Eminences, erecting Bateries, and making Cou-
'pures: In a word, we found the Enemy poſted,
'in that manner, that it was not poſſible to attack
'them, without expoſing our whole Army, which
'would have been oblig'd to climb a high Hill full of
'Hedges and Shrubs, as alſo to paſs the ſaid River;
'for which reaſon the Generals having well viewed
'the Ground every where, reſolved to repaſs the
'*Lane*, which we did accordingly, at four of the
'Clock Yeſterday, near the Mills of *Tombeck*, and
'encamp'd in the Height of *Waveren*. The Enemy
'continued very quiet in their Camp, without ma-
'king the leaſt Motion, except that at the very laſt
'they ſent out four Squadrons only to obſerve our
'March; for having made all the Roads before
'them unpaſſable, it was impoſſible for them to at-
'tempt any thing againſt our Rear, which they
'might otherwiſe eaſily have done, we being ob-
'lig'd to march along a narrow Road, before the
'River *Lane*. I am, Sir, *&c.*

From the Camp at Waveren, Aug. 20. 1705.

Sign'd,

EDW. ZALISCH.

Some

Numb. XI.

Some Papers relating to the Siege of Badajox.

SIR,

'I Hope your Majeſty will pardon the Boldneſs I 'take to proſtrate my ſelf at your Royal Feet, 'and to give you, by theſe Lines, a Relation of what 'paſs'd the 14th Inſtant, when the Enemy threw 'Succours into *Badajox*.

'Having obtain'd Leave of their High Mightineſſes to return to *Holland*, I thought to obtain the 'ſame Permiſſion of your Majeſty, when you ordered me to repair to the Army, which I found 'before *Badajox*. I arrived there four days after the 'Opening of the Trenches. which was done without having ruin'd, or poſſeſſed the Magazine the 'Enemy had at *Talavera*, two Leagues from the 'Front of your Majeſty's Army, where was then but '3 or 4000 of their Troops, but they were conſiderably reinforc'd, when I arrived in the Army. I 'confeſs I was of Opinion, that it was adviſable to 'quit the Siege for a time, in order to march to the 'Enemy, and drive them from a place that was ſo 'near us; but, contrary to my Advice, the Siege 'was carried on. In the mean time the Enemy, 'who were but two Leagues from your Majeſty's 'Army, having their Right towards the River *Guadiana*, were daily reinforc'd; and your Majeſty's 'Army, which had their Left towards the ſame 'River, were ſo far from being able to ſurround and 'inveſt the Town on all ſides, that they did only 'cover the Trenches. The Generals of your Majeſty's Horſe were ordered to have conſtantly Parties abroad, to obſerve the Enemy's Motions; for 'being ſo near them, we feared to be ſurpriz'd. 'The Earl of *Galway* having had the Misfortune, the '11th Inſtant, to have his Hand ſhot off, the Function of Meſtre de Camp fell to me. The 12th, I 'gave the moſt exact Orders poſſible, that the Generals ſhould have Notice of any thing that might 'occaſion an Alarm. I was willing alſo, by way of 'Precaution, to have made Works to hinder the 'Execution of the Enemy's Deſign; but it was too

'late

late. The Night between the 13th and 14th, at two in the Morning, we had Notice given us by two Deſerters, that the Enemy were in Motion ſince the Evening before; but they could not tell us on what ſide of the River they march'd. I adviſed immediately the aſſembling of all the Generals, who met accordingly, but came to no Reſolution; and it being fear'd the Enemy might march towards our Left, I propoſed to the Generals, who were on Duty, that we ſhould all repair to the Left, in order to take there the neceſſary Meaſures. NoNotice being taken of what I ſaid, I reſolved to go thither in Perſon, and being arrived there, the Generals gave me ſo many Aſſurances, that the Enemy were not moving, that I return'd in hopes of meeting the Marquis *das Minas*. I was no ſooner gone, than Intelligence was brought me, that the Enemy appeared before our Poſts. I diſpatch'd immediately *Manuel d'Aſevedo Fortes Tenente*, General under the Marquis *das Minas*, to give him Notice that the Enemy were before our Flank, and deſired him to join us forthwith. The Sieur *Manuel d'Aſevedo Fortes*, has ſince reported to me, that he found the Marquis in his Quarters, that he mounted on Horſeback immediately, and repaired to the Left, without loſs of Time; I went my ſelf, full Gallop, to Count St. *Juan's* Poſt on the other ſide the River, but did not arrive there, till the Van of the Enemy's Army had gain'd the Bridge on the *Chevra*, and was already drawn up againſt us. I ask'd all the Generals and Experienc'd Officers, *viz.* Lieutenant General *Windham*, Major-Generals *Harvey* and *Teghnagel*, Colonel *Baron* of *Winterfeld*, Count St. *Juan*, and Count St. *Vincent*, of your Majeſty's Troops, if they thought it was ſtill poſſible for me to paſs the Army, and draw them up; but by reaſon four Soldiers a-Breaſt only, could paſs over a Bridge, and that the two Fords were likewiſe very narrow, and the Channel of the River large, all the Generals and Officers, unanimouſly concluded it could not be done, and that I ought to draw up the Army on the other ſide. Had the Generals thought it poſſible, I would have ventured to have paſs'd ſome Troops, in order to draw them up before the Enemy's Front, and

attack

'attack them; but it was highly probable they 'would not have ſuffered a Body of Troops ſtrong 'enough to fight them, to paſs; and the Generals 'being of a contrary Opinion, I could not under-'take to paſs the Army againſt their Conſent, and 'without the Approbation of the General in Chief. 'In the mean time, I ordered Count St. *Juan* to 'prepare to withdraw his Troops, leſt he ſhould 'be driven into the River: I went to the other ſide 'of the River, to draw up the Troops that were al-'ready in Motion to paſs it, and waited on the Banks 'of the ſame for the Arrival of the Marquis *das 'Minas*, that I might follow his Directions. No 'time was loſt; for the Troops that were ſtill be-'fore the Camp, moved on in order to paſs the 'ſooner. Hereupon the Marquis *das Minas* arriv'd, 'and the Troops were likewiſe in Motion, in order 'to paſs the River, and ſuſtain one another: But 'the Artillery I had ſent for was not yet arrived. 'The Marquis *das Minas* having heard my Report, 'did not only approve what I had done, but ſtay'd 'alſo above an Hour before he let the Army paſs, 'in order to fall upon the Enemy's Rear.

'*Sir*, I hope your Majeſty will pardon me, if I 'leave it to the General in Chief, to give your Ma-'jeſty an Account of the reſt that paſſed that day; 'yet, nevertheleſs, I have diſpatch'd with the pre-'ſent, the Baron of *Winterfeld*, Colonel in my Ma-'ſters Armies, who is a skilful and experienc'd Offi-'cer, and was preſent in all that happen'd, in caſe 'your Majeſty will be inform'd of ſome Particulars.

Sign'd,

The Baron de FAGEL,

A ſhort Memorial concerning the Siege of Badajox, *publiſh'd in* French *by General* Fagel's *Direction.*

'IT is well known 'twas the Eighth at Night 'when General Baron *Fagel* arrived before *Ba-'dajox*, and ſhewed his Surprize to the Generals of 'the Army, that what they call'd a Siege, ſeem'd ra-'ther a Bombardment. The 9th he viewed the 'Trenches, but the ſame having been open'd ſince

the

'the third, and all Measures taken, 'twas too late 'to change them. They were busy in Erecting the 'great Battery, which began to fire the 11th, on 'which day the Earl of *Galway* had his Hand, and 'part of his Arm, shot off.

'Upon this Accident General Baron *Fagel* entred 'upon the Function of *Mestre de Camp*-General, and 'immediately did all that possible was for him to 'continue the Siege. He redoubled his Applica- 'tion; inform'd himself of all Particulars; took 'care that the Trenches should be provided with the 'necessary Things; so that the Works were carried 'on with vigour; and gave strict Orders, as well 'for the Security of the Army, as for a quicker Ex- 'pedition. He likewise viewed the Ground in the 'Neighbourhood of the Army; and the Generals 'of Horse in *Portugal* having the Management of 'their Cavalry; but the Camp Guards belonging to 'the *Mestre de Camp*-General, he ordered, the 12th, 'that in case the Camp-Guards should discover any 'thing, they should immediately give him Notice of 'it; and that the Officers, when they came from 'their Camp Duty, should make their Report to 'him, and afterwards to the General of Horse, and 'where ever there should be Occasion: As also, that 'all Commanders of Detachments that were sent 'out for Intelligence, should take their Instructions 'from him, and make their Report to him after- 'wards; to the end, that, under his Direction, all 'Things might be carried on as they should, and 'the Enemy narrowly observed. But 'tis not known 'for what reason the Cavalry did not obey his Or- 'ders, considering the Generals of Horse took upon 'themselves all the Care of gaining Intelligence, as 'it had been regulated from the beginning of the 'Siege.

'The 13th, Monsieur *Fagel* mark'd out an En- 'trenchment from the *Guadiana* to the *Chevra*, and 'set immediately as many Men as he could get on 'work, in order to perfect that Line; but it was im- 'possible to finish such a Work in so little time, con- 'sidering the Enemy having begun to march, the 'same Evening, they appeared before our Flank on 'the 14th by break of day, as has been already ob- 'serv'd

'ſerv'd in the Letter written upon that ſubject to 'the King of *Portugal*.

'There are ſeveral other Particulars that are not 'inſerted in that Letter; as when the Deſerters that 'came in the Night, gave us notice, that the Enemy 'were in Motion, the Army was put under Arms, 'and the Horſe ordered to mount, till certain Advice 'ſhould be brought, in order to obſerve the Enemies 'March. Orders were likewiſe given to the Troops 'to obſerve the Garriſon, to guard the Trenches, 'Batteries, Artillery and Baggage. The Army re-'mained all Night in this Poſture; and when Baron '*Fagel* had notice, that the Enemy appeared march-'ing towards the Left, he ordered the Lines to 'move, in order to make the Army paſs the *Gua-'diana*; which Project was altered by the Advice of 'the Generals, as has been very well explained in 'the Letter before-mentioned. From all this it may 'eaſily be concluded, that had the Baron *Fagel* 'had the Direction of the Siege from the beginning, '"tis certain the Enemy would not have relieved '*Badajox*, as eaſily as they did; And if the Siege 'of that Place was not ſo ſucceſsful as was ex-'pected, every Body knows that General *Fagel* never 'approved of that Enterprize. 'Twas he, who in the 'Year 1704. commanded the *Portugueze* Army, be-'ing then the only *Meſtre de Camp* General, and the 'two Kings being alſo in the Field. 'Tis well known 'that he diſcharg'd that Employment ſo worthily, by 'cauſing the Army to make ſeveral Motions in ſight 'of the Enemy, that one would not have thought 'the *Portugueze* Troops to be new Levies, but rather 'diſciplin'd, and experienc'd Forces. Therefore 'when the Army advanc'd to the River *Agueda*, in 'ſight of the Enemy, he was of Opinion, that we 'ought to fight them, which, however, was not done, 'becauſe the Majority of the Generals were againſt 'it. His *Portugueze* Majeſty was ſo well ſatisfied with 'Monſieur *Fagel*'s Conduct, that he acknowledged 'it to every Body; and the Operations of the Cam-'paign in thoſe Parts, were begun according to the 'Scheme he had made in the Spring of this preſent 'Year. 'Twas whilſt he was in Function, that the 'Siege of *Valencia* was formed, and that Place carried 'with Sword in Hand thro' the Breach. 'Twas by

'his

'his ſingle Advice, that *Alluquerque* was taken; 'whereby *Morvan* being cut off from receiving any 'Proviſions, was, by Famine, forced to ſurrender. 'It is certain, that if during the Winter, Monſieur '*Fagel* had been hearken'd to, and the neceſſary Prepa- 'rations made, we might not only have taken *Alcan- 'tara*, but alſo ſeveral other Frontier Places, and 'made greater Conqueſts in *Spain*; But all thoſe Pro- 'jects vaniſh'd into nothing, during the King of *Por- 'tugal*'s Indiſpoſitions: However his *Portugueze* Ma- 'jeſty was ſo well ſatisfied with the Services of Mon- 'ſieur *Fagel*, that he has given ſolemn Proofs of his 'Royal Approbation to their High Mightineſſes, by 'the following Letter.

His Portugueze *Majeſty's Letter to their High Mightineſſes.*

'HIGH and Mighty States-General of the United 'Provinces of the *Netherlands*.

'I *Don Pedro*, by the Grace of God, King of '*Portugal*, and of the *Algarves*, of both ſides of the 'Sea in *Africa*, Lord of *Guinea*, and of the Conqueſt, 'Navigation and Trade of *Ethiopia*, *Arabia*, *Perſia*, 'the *Indies*, *&c.* I ſend Greeting to Your High 'Mightineſſes, whom, as Affectionate Friends, I 'Love and Eſteem. The Baron *Fagel* going into 'Your Dominions, I thought it was not fitting I 'ſhould let him depart without aſſuring Your High 'Mightineſſes, by this Letter, of the great and juſt 'Confidence, and Eſteem, I ever had for the ſaid Ba- 'ron, both as General of your High Mightineſſes 'Troops, and for the good Qualities that are found 'in his Perſon, and are all highly worthy Your 'High Mightineſſes Regard: Which, if it proves 'equal to his Deſerts, and the Services he has done 'Me, and the Common Cauſe, will be very ac- 'ceptable to Me. And I hope, that the ſaid Baron 'will give Your High Mightineſſes a full Informa- 'tion of the true and ſincere Friendſhip, which I 'profeſs towards Your High Mightineſſes; and of 'the Deſire and good Will, with which I endeavour 'to give you conſtantly all imaginable Demonſtra-

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'tions of my Application, to advance the Common 'Intereſt, as it becomes our firm and ſtrict Alliance. 'High and Mighty States General of the United 'Provinces, whom, as Affectionate Friends, I love 'and eſteem, God keep your High Mightineſſes in 'his Holy Protection. From *Alcantara* the 12th of *November*, 1705.

Signed, I *The* KING.

Numb. XII.

By the Queen a Proclamation.

ANNE R.

WHereas of late ſeveral Perſons endeavouring to foment Animoſities, and to cover Deſigns, which they dare not publickly own, have Faſly, Seditiouſly and Maliciouſly Suggeſted the Church of *England*, as by Law Eſtabliſhed, to be in Danger at this time, whereof We thought fit to take Notice in Our Speech made at the Opening of this Parliament: And whereas the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons in Parliament Aſſembled, have by their Humble Addreſs Repreſented to Us, That having taken into Conſideration Our ſaid moſt Gracious Speech they had, upon Mature Deliberation, come to a Reſolution, which they laid before Us, aſſuring Us, That as we had been pleaſed to Expreſs a juſt Indignation againſt all ſuch wicked Perſons, they will be alſo always Ready, to the utmoſt of their Power, to aſſiſt Us in Diſcountenancing and Defeating their Practices, humbly beſeeching Us to take effectual Meaſures for the making the ſaid Reſolution Publick, and alſo for Puniſhing the Authors and Spreaders of theſe Seditious and Scandalous Reports, to the end that all others may for the future be deterred from Endeavouring to Diſtract the Kingdom with ſuch Unreaſonable and Groundleſs Diſtruſts and Jealouſies: We therefore at the ſaid humble Requeſt of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons in Parliament Aſſembled, do by this

Our Royal Proclamation make Publick the ſaid Reſolution, which follows in theſe Words:

Reſolved, *By the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons in Parliament Aſſembled, That the Church of* England, *as by Law Eſtabliſhed, which was Reſcued from the Extreameſt Danger by King* William *the Third, of Glorious Memory, Is now by God's Bleſſing under the Happy Reign of Her Majeſty, in a moſt Safe and Flouriſhing Condition; and that whoſoever goes about to Suggeſt and Inſinuate, that the Church is in Danger under her Majeſties Adminiſtration, is an Enemy to the Queen, the Church, and Kingdom.*

And We do hereby, by the Advice of Our Privy-Council, Declare, that We will proceed with the utmoſt Severity the Law will allow of, againſt the Authors or Spreaders of the ſaid Seditious and Scandalous Reports. And We do hereby ſtrictly Charge and Command all and ſingular Our Judges, Juſtices of the Peace, Sheriffs, Mayors, Bayliffs, and all other Our Miniſters whatſoever, to take effectual Care for the ſpeedy Apprehenſion, Proſecution, and Puniſhment of all ſuch Perſons, who have, or ſhall at any time hereafter Offend herein. And we do hereby further Require and Command all Our Loving Subjects whatſoever, to Diſcover and Apprehend all and every Perſon and Perſons whatſoever Offending, as aforeſaid, to the End they may be dealt with and proceeded againſt according to Law. And whereas the ſaid Seditious and Scandalous Reports have been greatly promoted and ſpread by the Printing and Publiſhing of a Malicious and Seditious Libel, Intituled, *The Memorial of the Church of* England, *humbly Offered to the Conſideration of all true Lovers of Our Church and Conſtitution:* And whereas *David Edwards*, of the Pariſh of St. *Dunſtan's* in the *Weſt*, *London*, Printer, is Charged on Oath to be the Printer and Publiſher of the ſaid Libel, and is now under Proſecution for the ſame, and on that account Abſconds from Juſtice, and the Author or Authors of the ſaid Libel is, or are not yet Diſcovered, We do hereby further Require and Command all Our Loving Subjects whatſoever, to Diſcover and Apprehend

hend the ſaid *David Edwards*, and the Author or Authors of the ſaid Libel, to the end they may be dealt withal, and proceeded againſt according to Law. And We do hereby Promiſe and Declare, that whoſoever ſhall Diſcover the Author or Authors of the ſaid Libel, ſo as he or they may be brought to Juſtice, ſhall have and receive, as a Reward for ſuch Diſcovery, the Sum of Two hundred Pounds; and that whoſoever ſhall apprehend the ſaid *David Edwards*, ſo as he may be brought to Juſtice for his Offence, as aforeſaid, ſhall have and receive, as a Reward for ſuch Diſcovery the Sum of Fifty Pounds; which ſaid reſpective Sums of Two hundred, and Fifty Pounds, Our High Treaſurer is hereby Directed and Required to Pay accordingly. And we do hereby further Promiſe and Declare, that if the ſaid Printer, or any other Perſon, (other than the Author or Authors of the ſaid Libel) who was any way Privy to, or Inſtrumental in the Printing or Diſperſing the ſaid Libel, ſhall Diſcover the Author or Authors thereof, ſo as that he or they may be brought to Juſtice, the Perſon making ſuch Diſcovery of the ſaid Author or Authors, ſhall not only have the ſaid Sum of Two hundred Pounds, as aforeſaid, but alſo Our Gracious Pardon for his ſaid Offence. And We do hereby ſtrictly Charge and Command all Our Loving Subjects, as they will anſwer the contrary at their Perils, That they do not any ways Conceal, but do their utmoſt Endeavours to Diſcover and Apprehend the ſaid *David Edwards*, and the Author or Authors of the ſaid Libel, to the end they may be proceeded againſt, with the utmoſt Severity, according to Law.

Given at our Court at St. James's, *the Twentieth Day of* December, 1705. *In the Fourth Year of our Reign.* God ſave the Queen.

Numb. XIII.

The Lord Haverſham's *Vindication of his Speech in Parliament*, November 15. 1705.

THE Inſults and Scandalous Reflections that have been made upon me in ſeveral late *Reviews*, tho' they are beyond all Precedent, yet ſhould have been without any Notice, *had the Author of thoſe Papers been the only Perſon concern'd in them*; but being convinced upon Enquiry from whence he has both his *Encouragement and Inſtructions*, and being unwilling to be thought guilty by default, or that Silence on my part ſhould go for Confeſſion, or Railing on his part go for Reaſon, I chooſe rather to appeal from the malicious Inſinuations, and falſe Suggeſtions of thoſe Papers, to the Candid and Impartial Judgment of every unbiaſs'd Reader, *than take thoſe Advantages which his Raſhneſs and Impudence, perhaps, have given Me.*

I would not have it thought I am entring the Liſts with ſuch a *mean and mercenary Proſtitute* as the *Author of the Review*: I know better the Regard due to the *Peerage of* England (*tho' ſome have forgot it*) than to leſſen either That or My ſelf to ſuch a Degree. But when a *Perſon, my Equal* (excepting a few accidental Ornaments and Advantages which I do not pretend to) *who never yet would give me any Anſwer* Elſewhere, *'tho' more than once provoked to it, has betaken himſelf to ſuch unuſual and unbecoming Methods*; 'tis but Juſtice to my ſelf to let him ſee, that as I *covet no Man's Favour*, ſo I do not *fear any Man's Power ſo much* as to deſert my own juſt Defence in a Compliment.

I begin with the *Reflections made upon my Perſon*; and here it looks very unaccountable, how one that has pretended to *ſo great Moderation*, as the Author of the *Review*, ſhould be carried ſo much above his *avow'd Principle in a Matter he is ſo very little concern'd in.* It muſt certainly be the Force of ſome *irreſiſtible Temptation*, or the occult Quality, and malign Influence

fluence of ſome *Ruling Star*, that warmed and tranſported this *State-Mountebank*, when he wrote thoſe Papers, to ſuch a degree above his pretended Moderation-Temper, as to characterize a Perſon he had not the leaſt knowledge of, with as black Marks of Infamy as he could invent, or durſt venture upon: *As if for ſpeaking my mind with the Duty of a Subject, and the freedom of an* Engliſh *Man.* I became every thing that was not *Scandalum Magnatum.*

What a Monſter has one Speech made me! He ſays, 'Tis calculated and ſcrew'd up to a pitch of 'Malecontent and Chagrin; as if done on purpoſe 'to ſour the Nation, and printed with an unpeace-'able and miſchievous meaning; to be deſign'd to 'keep alive a Malecontent Party; by a Mouth bent 'to Noiſe and Reflection; by a Perſon malign to 'the Settlement, in hopes to raiſe Grounds of Cla-'mour; and as one, who has a great many ill Ends; 'that it was ſpoke with freedom that conſiſts not *any* '*where* with Duty, Allegiance, Truth, Senſe or Re-'ſpect; with Expectation to force a fortune by rai-'ling at his Betters, reviling the Ruler of the People, 'and accuſing the Innocent, to pleaſe and court a 'Party; Spoken like *Solomon*'s Fool, with his Eyes 'in the Ends of the Earth; propoſing what is ridi-'culous and incongruous; calculated to revive the 'heats and dying Quarrels in the Nation, and en-'courage the follies that Madmen make uſe of to ruin 'the Country in ſuch Caſes; by a Perſon, whoſe 'fancied Reputation to them that did not know he 'had ——it, might ſerve to puſh on the Specious 'Sham to an Extremity, and to byaſs honeſt ignorant 'People in his Favour, *&c.*

What a number of Unaccountables (as he calls them) are here! Whence could he furniſh himſelf with ſuch an Expence of Scandal, or rake together ſuch a Load of Infamy? *But no Men charge ſo furiouſly as thoſe that are in* Compact, *and think themſelves ſhot free by having their* Charm *and* Protection *about them.* Being then thus unjuſtly attacked, not ſo much by *this Hackney Tool*, whom I deſpiſe, as *by a M—— in Maſcarade*, I am compelled to ſay thoſe things for my ſelf, which, without ſuch Provocation, would look vain and boaſting.

This *Scandalous Author* (*or whoever bid him say so*) when he tells the World that I have——my Reputation, would have done well to have prov'd it by Inſtance. I have had the honour to have *been Employ'd in ſome publick Stations, and entruſted by ſome of the Chief of his Party, at a time when they thought themſelves in no ſmall danger, and when there was not ſo good an Underſtanding between us*: I appeal to the *Head* of them, *whether, at his* earneſt Deſire, *I did not act the Gentleman part, and ſerve him faithfully*: And tho' afterwards I had the misfortune to fall under the *Diſpleaſure of a Houſe of Commons, 'tis as well known as they are, it was for interpoſing between them and Danger, for too vigorouſly eſpouſing their Cauſe*: And could never have imagined *the ſame way or proceeding in falling upon ſome, and leaving others, who were equally concerned in the ſame Facts* (which I always did, and ever ſhall think very partial) ſhould be lookt upon as unjuſt, *when it was ſome Men's own Caſe*, and quite otherwiſe when it was the *Caſe of the* E—— *of* N——m *in the Buſineſs of the* Sc—h P——*t*. It was my *differing from ſome Men in this Affair, that I believe was my Original Sin*, which is *never to be forgiven, becauſe it never will be repented of*. But what, tho' I am ſo unfortunate as to differ in ſome things from thoſe, who, in my opinion, ſometimes *differ from themſelves*; I might, notwithſtanding, both in Juſtice and Gratitude, have expected better uſage, than to be marked and ſingled out like a blown Deer, to be run down *the ſhorteſt way by ſuch a foul mouth'd Mungrel*? If I have not deſerved ſuch a Return, (as by their own Acknowledgements I can ſhew I have not) *thoſe that ſerve them better hereafter, may expect, if poſſible, to be uſed worſe*.

The Maxim is as known as ancient, *'Tis the Office ſhews the Man*: Let any Inſtance then of any one ſingle act of *Partiality, Oppreſſion, Corruption* or *Injuſtice, during my being in any publick Station, be charged upon me*: I appeal to the *Sea-Officers*, and every *common Seamen* that knew me, whilſt I was in the *Admiralty*. I made no after-advantage by *ſerving any Body in the Commiſſion of Accounts*; nor was I *truſted with any Secrets*, tho' I could not ſit there without making Remarks as well as others: Nor did

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I ever *contrive any Clauſes for the advantage of the Publick Service, whilſt out of the Miniſtry, which I forgot when I once got in.*

Had I ever been ſuſpected for *holding Intelligence with St.* Germains, *or the* French *King*; had my Name been ever uſed in any *French* or *Scotch Plots*, or mention'd in the *Confeſſion of any dying Man*; had I, being an *Engliſh* man, adviſed the Queen to *paſs the Act of Security in* Scotland, or the *Removing or laying aſide any of the Great* Scotch *Lords* whilſt *they were* promoting and endeavouring to bring the Succeſſion to bear *the two laſt* Seſſions *of the* Scotch *Parliament*; or had I before that, upon the preſumptive Confidence of my own better Judgment, without Communicating the matter to any other Perſon, *ſingly adviſed the paſſing the act of Peace and War in* Scotland, and endeavour'd *to ſhelter my ſelf from that Imputation, by perſuading the World that others, who knew nothing of it, were as much concerned in that Advice as my ſelf*: Theſe might have been ſome tolerable Grounds to have juſtified the Pamphleteer's Reflections. *But to ſpeak inconſiſtently with Duty, Allegiance, Truth, Senſe or Reſpect, before ſuch a* Preſence, *and not be in the* Tower; and if I did not, that the Pamphleteer ſhould not be ſomewhere elſe, *may ſeem as ſtrange as the Railing at my Betters, and reviling my Ruler would be to force a Fortune, by courting a Party, who at preſent are ſo far from having it in their Power to oblige any Body by their Intereſt, that 'tis look'd upon by ſome as a Crime to have the honour of ſo much as the leaſt Acquaintance with them.* But this Author who *writes for Bread*, and *lives by Defamation*, thinks thoſe, I perceive, who are known to be under no Inducement of Neceſſity, govern themſelves by *his baſe and mercenary Principles.*

'Tis very wonderful after all, *that a Propoſal for Inviting over the Preſumptive Heir to the Crown* ſhould expoſe a Man to all this virulent Fury: That a Perſon only for mentioning it ſhould be called by the names of Mr. *Politicus*, *Speaking Trumpet*, *Grating Saw*, &c. Whoever have read *Great Britains Union, and the Security of the* Hanover *Succeſſion Conſidered*, will find that matter was thought on many Months before the Paper called *Mercurius Politicus* ever appear'd. And tho' the Reviewer is very free in cal-

calling this a ridiculous Propoſal, incongruous and inconſiſtent with the General Good; yet, perhaps, this very Perſon would not have been ſo very confident, had he ſeen (as I have) *the Extract of the Princeſs* Sophia's *Anſwer*, dated *November* 3. 1705. to the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*'s Letter; in which are theſe Words, *viz.* I am *ready and willing to comply with whatever can be deſired of me by my Friends, in caſe that the Parliament think that it is for the Good of the Kingdom to invite me into* England. Some Men reading this, I doubt not, will think again. If we only conſider *what that Propoſal has produc'd*, it might deſerve (one would think) better Language. We have had ſeveral Acts of Parliament relating to the Security of the Succeſſion *look'd into ſince*, and *their Defects cured*; by which it appears, that *the Succeſſion was not ſo ſafe as was in general imagin'd: A Bill for naturalizing the Princeſs* Sophia, *and her Iſſue*, and another to *Eſtabliſh a Regency (in caſe of the Queen's Demiſe)* ſent down to the Houſe of Commons, which thoſe that fram'd and conſented to, thought, no doubt, a *Security to the Succeſſion*: And yet there was not the leaſt appearance of the *Succeſſion's being ſo much as thought of in Parliament, when this Propoſal was made*: So that not to enter into the Conſideration, how far theſe Expedients will be a Security, if they prove, as they are thought, great ones; *he that gave the occaſion and riſe to them*, ſure, only for that, cannot deſerve to be thus treated.

But I fear there are other Reaſons that have raiſed ſome Perſon's Spleen: Some perhaps are angry to have heard it ſaid where it was, *That there was ſo great a Favourite as the Duke of* Buckingham *in King* James I. *his Time, who (as the* Spaniſh *Ambaſſador told his Majeſty)* had beſieged him, had Encloſed him *with his own Vaſſals and Servants, and would ſuffer no one elſe to have his Majeſty's Ear, or ſo much as come near his Preſence, and yet that* great Man never had half that Power and Favour, that we ſee ſome Perſons now poſſeſſed of.

They care not to hear of *Taxes laid upon all Court-Preferments*, or of Perſons being *ſo fat with Favour, and great Offices, as make them inſenſible of the preſſing Neceſſity a great part of the Nation labours under.*

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Others do not like it ſhould be ſaid that *whenever there is a Diſpute between a Parliament and a Miniſter, either the Miniſter will be too hard for the Parliament*; and there's an End of your Conſtitution: *Or the Parliament will be too hard for your Miniſter*, and there's an End of your Miniſter.

But for the Author of the Review, *'tis impoſſible he ſhould Ever be hearty for Inviting the Princes of* Hannover *hither*; *Even upon the very foot he puts it: For if the preſumptive Heir ought not to be invited hither (as he ſays)* till the Preſs is reſtrained by Law, *that virulent Lampoons, Memorials, and the like, may not ſwarm every day in the Streets*; one in his Circumſtances would ſoon be reduced to a ſtarving Condition.

I ſhould have ſaid no more on this laſt Head; having formerly more than once given the World an Account, not only of the *Security to the Conſtitution, but of the Advantages the Nation would have by the preſumptive Heir to the Crown reſiding here*: Were it not for ſome very *extravagant and dangerous* Expreſſions of this Pamphleteer, (*which one would wonder ſhould not have been taken notice of before now in another manner*) He ſays, *he cannot foreſee the ſecurity of the Queen from the Heirs being at her Elbow*: And for fear theſe dark Terms ſhould not be truly underſtood, but lye hid (as he calls it, like the Poyſon of *Aſps* under the Tongue; in another place (*Rev. Numb.* 115. *Page* 460.) he ſpits the Venom out, and tells the World plainly,—— 'Such is the Corruption of Mankind, 'and the general Depravation has ſpread to ſuch a 'height; Nature has received ſuch a Univerſal Taint, 'that Jealouſies have ſpread into the neareſt Rela-'tions; Fathers have been jealous of their own 'Children; and we have ſome Inſtances even of 'Men murthering their own Fleſh and Blood on 'theſe accounts, beſides what we find among the '*Turks*.—— And if I ſhould inſtance very near home, 'I have ſuch Authority on my ſide, as few People 'queſtion.

This is ſuch a *groundleſs two Edged Scandal*, and *publiſhed at ſuch a Conjuncture*, that no Man, I think, can read without Abhorrence.

The next thing I am charged with, is, *a heightning the Miſcarriages of the War, rendring our Allies ſuſ-*

ſuſpected, and loading the Dutch *and* Imperialiſts, *as if they had betray'd and abandon'd us.*

But the very ſtating Matter of Fact is enough to wipe off this Scandal. There were two great Attempts deſign'd (beſides the paſſing the *French* Lines) this laſt Campaign worthy the Conduct of our General, *viz.* That on the *Mozelle*, and that at *Overiſch*. *Had either of which ſucceeded, it had ſoon put an end to this chargeable War*; and that they did not ſucceed is known to every body: I would then ask any Man, To whom are theſe two Diſappointments to be imputed? The Anſwer to this Queſtion, I doubt not, would clear me from all the Malicious Inſinuations of this inſolent Scribbler. Is it poſſible for any Man to imagine the Duke of *Marlborough* would have march'd the Grand Army ſome hundred Miles, upon a Deſign he knew he was not ſtrong enough to put in execution, without the Aſſiſtance of Prince *Lewis* of *Baden*'s Army, which he muſt have depended upon? Can any Man think that Matter was not firſt concerted? And if ſo, whence was it, that when the D. of *M.* had covered that Prince from the *French*, he was not join'd by him as was expected? *By which Conjunction* Saar Louis, *which the* French *left uncover'd, had fall'n into our Hands, and a free and eaſy paſſage open'd into* France; *and for want of which, a very promiſing Deſign was totally defeated*: (And as the Reviewer confeſſes) *our Affairs had a bad Aſpect at the unhappy Baulk at the* Mozelle.

Again, in the Buſineſs of *Overiſch*, *did not the* Dutch *Deputies march near three days in Company with the D. of* M. *and in all that Time did they ever make any Exception againſt the Deſign. Yet, when it came to be put in Execution, when a fair Opportunity offer'd, and Victory in a manner courted us, there not being half the Danger and Difficulty there, as at* Bleinheim, *Could any Arguments perſuade them to conſent to venture a Battle? Have not the Letters of the D.* of M. and Monſieur *A---k--que* been made publick; And was there not a Book call'd the *D--h* Politicks Examin'd, &c.—— printed before the Parliament met, *that carries this Matter much higher than ever I did*, which I never yet heard was anſwer'd? And muſt I only not be allow'd to ſpeak of ſuch things without lying under the *Laſh of a Scandalous Pen, and look'd upon as an Enemy*

Enemy to the Confederates? But the moſt wonderful part of all this, is, that thoſe Perſons, who *before were ſo full of thoſe Matters, that they could ſcarce forbear ſhewing their Reſentment of the Uſage the D. of* M. *met with, have ever ſince this was mention'd by me, made it their buſineſs to give it a quite different Turn.* However, let this *Snarler, or thoſe who employ him*, be as angry as they pleaſe; when I read the joint Addreſs of both Houſes of *Parliament* (which he might have been more Ingenious than to have mangled as he has done) and read how earneſtly they intreat her Majeſty, *By all proper means to excite the whole Confederacy to make early and effectual Preparations, and to exert their utmoſt vigour in the Proſecution of the War againſt* France; *I muſt be of Opinion, that they had very good Grounds for what they did, which ſufficiently juſtifies me.*

There is one thing more, which is ſo very ridiculous, 'tis ſcarce worth notice, *viz.* how this learned Critick labours, and is put to it, *to bring the Buſineſs of* Barcelona *within the Conſtruction of what* I ſaid. 'Tis ſo common a Rule, that Words are to be underſtood according to their Subject Matter, there is ſcare a School-Boy who does not know it? And from the beginning to the end of that Speech, there is not the leaſt Intimation or Glance of any thing done *Spain.* But 'tis all one to him whether that be ſo or not, he never conſiders the Grammatical Conſtructions of Words; but, right or wrong, *the World is to be told, that I throw black Scandals upon, and contradict my Lord* P--- h, *the King of* Spain's *Letter, the Queen's Speech*, &c. *and prevaricate the Fact, that the Paper is a Libel, and deſerves to be burnt by the Hangman.*

Thus he has dreſt up a Man of Straw of his own, and then lays about him moſt unmerciſully; he might as well have brought in the Czar of *Muſcovy*, and the King of *Sweden*'s Wars within the Compaſs of theſe Words, *Thus ended the Campaign*, as our Operations in *Catalonia.* I could not look towards *Barcelona* and *forget* Portugal, *from whence I have ſeen a Letter giving an Account*, 'how Monſieur *Fagel*, at 'the Head of 20000 Men, very quietly let the Ma-'reſchal *de Theſſe*, with 8000 Men, (which he might 'have eaſily cut in Pieces) march within Piſtol-'ſhot

'ſhot of him, and relieve the Town of *Badajox*; 'and how kindly he was received at home upon his 'return is well known.

I ſhall ſay no more, at preſent, but leave it to the Judgment of any indifferent and impartial Reader, how far, by that Speech, I have puſh'd on any ſpecious Sham to byaſs the Ignorant and Honeſt People in my favour, or how far I have been treated, as any Man might expect.

In ſhort, tho' no Man rejoyces more in our Succeſſes every where than my ſelf, *yet I cannot but remember, that it often happens in War, as in Races, where* 'ſometimes thoſe that win a Heat, may loſe the 'Plate,' which I heartily wiſh may never be our Caſe.

And as for thoſe who ſet this Perſon at Work, *however they have made a Shift, thinking to keep up their Reputation with ſome, which they have loſt* with others; *yet they are ſo well known by both, as not to be long truſted by either*; and whenever it ſhall happen *they have nothing but their own Merit and Intereſt to ſupport them, I doubt not but they will find their own Reputation as low in the World, as they Endeavour to make that of others*: And, in the mean time, *their preſent Fears, Unſteadineſs, and Miſtruſt of every Body*, make them not only very *uneaſy to themſelves*, but the very *Contempt and Property* of thoſe they depend on.

There are two other Points, which the Limits of this Paper will but juſt give me leave to mention, *viz. Liberty of Speech in Parliament*, and the *preſent State of Affairs in* Holland, *with relation to Trade, and the Expence of the preſent War*: As to the firſt of theſe, I ſhould think my ſelf *Felo-de-ſe*, ſhould I go to diſpute it: And, for the ſecond, it were very eaſy for me to ſhew the Advantages the *Dutch* have over us, at this time, in the point of Commerce. And whenever a juſt account is given of what *Remittances, Bullion and Money in Specie*, have been ſent to *Holland* ſince this War. (*which I would be very glad to ſee*) that Matter, I am confident, will appear as evident as that the Species of our Coin leſſens daily, whilſt that of the *Dutch* encreaſes. But it would be very well for *England*, if no juſt Occaſions were given to take further notice of this Matter.

Numb.

Numb. XIV.

LIST *of the Officers and Soldiers in the* French *and* Bavarian *Service, taken Priſoners at the Forcing of the Enemies Lines,* July 18. 1705.

MArquis *d'Alegre*, Lieut. General.
Count *Hoorn*. Lieut. General.
Don Andrea Benidittes ſince dead of his Wounds. Maj. General.
Monſieur *Santoncq*, Brigadier-General, and Inſpector-General of the *Spaniſh* Horſe.
Monſieur *de Perlata*, Brigadier General in the Service of *Spain*, and Captain of the Elector of *Bavaria*'s Guards.
Monſieur *Deſpina*, Colonel of Horſe in the Service of the Elector of *Cologne*.
Monſieur *de Vellerade*, Lieutenant-Colonel; who commanded the Troop of the Elector of *Bavaria*'s Life-Guard.
Monſieur *Menuſy*, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Elector of *Bavaria*'s Guards.

SPANISH TROOPS.

Of the Guards with the Black Horſes.

Monſ. *de Marqueſly*, much wounded, } Captain. Monſieur *Doſtein*, Cornet.
de Grandmaiſon, Quarterm.
Don Jerenimo Zuares, Lieutenant.

Of the Guards with the White Horſes.

Monſieur *de Beſſy*, much wounded, } Major. Monſ. *de Porta*, much wounded. } Cornet.
Dumont, Captain. *Gilment* Reformado, Cornet.
de Montalto, Lieutenant. The Baron *de Boulairs*, Corn.

Of the Guards with the Bay Horſes.

Monſieur *de Celis*, much wounded, } Captain. Monſ. *Meyne*, wounded, Cornet.
Montero, wounded, Cornet.
M. *de Carbon*, ſince dead of his Wounds at *Tirlemont*. } Captain. *Brembery*, Cornet.
Almeron, Cornet.

Bavarian

Bavarian *Guards.* *Of the Grenadiers.*

Count *Rayment*, Lieut. Col. Mon. *de Montauban*, } Captain.
Count *Taufkirchen*. Lieut. Col. much wounded, }
Monſ. *Dangerolle*, Lieutenant

Spaniſh *Horſe.* *Of the Regiment of* Heyden.

Monſieur *Rivera*, Colonel. Monſieur *Pertaux*, Lieutenant.
de Murva, Major. *de Pouſſiou*, Cornet.
de Gonzale, Captain.

Of the Regiment of Beauſart.

The Baron *de Meulebecq*, Captain. Monſieur *Carega*, Cornet.
The Baron *de Bergeyck*, Captain. *de Beragan*, Cornet.
Monſ. *Micque Chalony*, Lieuten. *de Wickerſloot*, Quaterm.
much wounded, } Lieutenant.
Jean Jacques, }

Bavarian *Horſe.* *Of the Carabineers.*

Monſ. *d'Eyſendorf*, Lieut. Col. Monſ. *Houlchouck*, Lieutenat.
Dobentraut, Major. *Steger*, Lieutenant.
Chevalier *d'Oly*, } Lieutenant. *Devertedy*, Lieutenant.
wounded, } *Vandenheck*, Cornet.
Monſieur *Barley*, Lieutenant.

Of the Regiment of Arco. *Cuiraſſiers.*

Monſ. *de Foucany*, } Colonel. Monſ. *Orlſchuch*, } Lieutenant.
wounded, } much wounded, }
Monſ. *de Pechio*, Lieutenant. *Mayer*, Adjutant.
Monſ. *de Steger*, } Lieutenant. *Laxmans*, Quartermr.
much wounded, }

Of the Regiment of Veckel.

Monſieur *de la Tour*, wounded, Captain.

Of the Regiment of Wolframſtorff.

Baron *de Montigny*, Colonel. Monſieur *Onertel*, Lieutenant.
Monſ. *Michacly*, } Major. *Nebairer*, Lieutenant.
much wounded, } *de Martin*, Cornet.
Monſ. *Herberland*, Captain. *de Cabillaux*, } Cornet.
Mon. *de Brauer*, ſince } much wounded, }
dead of his Wounds } Captain. *Karlemager*, } Adjutant.
at *Tirlemont*. } much wounded, }

Of

Of the Regiment of Coſta.

Monſieur *de la Haye*, much wounded, Captain.

Of the Regiment of Bellifort.

Monſieur *de Vallan*, Captain.

Of the Regiment of the King's Dragoons.

Monſ. *de Combe*, Cornet. Monſieur *St. George*, Quartermr.

FOOT.

Monſieur *de Montaulieu*, Commanding a Battalion of the Royal Artillery, wounded. } Captain.

Of the Bombardiers.

Monſieur *de la Belle*, Adjutant. Monſ. *Dulac*, Second Lieut.

Of the Regiment of Los Rios.

Monſieur *Aranda*, Captain. Monſieur *Mena*, Enſign.
Monſieur *d'Aquilera*, Lieutenant.

Of the Regiment of Alſace.

Monſ. *Hayſtena*, Lieutenant. Monſ. *Peltemberg* wounded, } Lieutenant.
Monſ. *Mayeorne*, Lieutenant.

Of the Regiment of Monluc.

Monſieur *Proveres*,	Lieut. Col.	Monſ. *de St. Martin*,	Lieutenant.
Chevalier *de Saviac*,	Major.	*Abadie*,	Lieutenant.
Monſieur *Donais*,	Adjutant.	*Mediano*,	Lieutenant.
Campels,	Captain.	*Gouy*,	Lieutenant.
Yors,	Captain.	*Marſan*,	Lieutenant.
de Bernajou,	Captain.	*de Bahus*,	Lieutenant.
de Bahus,	Captain.	*Deſpaux*,	Lieutenant.
Riviere,	Captain.	*le Grange*,	Lieutenant.
de Coſaux,	Captain.	*Monteſquin*,	Lieutenant.
de Reynal,	Captain.	*la Barte*,	Lieutenant.
de St. Aroman,	Captain.		

Of the Regiment de la Marque.

Monſieur *Sexe*, Lieutenant. Monſ. *Membres* { Lieutenant of the Guards.
Monſ. *Contebourg*, Lieutenant.

Aids

Aids de Camp.

Monſieur *de Valence*, Aid de Camp to the Marquis *de Biron.*
Monſieur *de Echavarra*, Aid de Camp to Monſieur *de Benattes.*
Monſieur *Aquaviva*, Aid de Camp to the Elector of *Bavaria.*
Monſieur *Jacquet*, Aid de Camp to Monſieur *de Courten.*

Private Soldiers Priſoners in the Great Church of *Tirlemont*, *July* 20. 1705.	308
In the Hoſpital of St. *John*, there were before the Action, ſick Men.	110
There are now in the ſaid Hoſpital, who were wounded in the Action.	94
Sent from the Camp at *Vlierbeck* to *Maſtricht*,	810
	1322

Beſides thoſe who were brought to the Quarter of his Excellency Monſieur *d'Auverquerque*, thoſe who were Slain, and a very great number of Deſerters.

STANDARDS and *COLOURS* taken.

Nine Standards of Blue Satin richly Embroidered with the *Bavarian* Arms, 6 belonging to the Elector's own Troops, and three to thoſe of *Cologn*, having the following Motto's and Devices:

1. A Lawrel: *Aut Coronari aut rumpi.*
2. An Olive-Tree on a Rock: *Per Ardua Laurus.*
3. A Pillar reaching the Clouds: *Tantum Umbra movetur.*
4. A Bear Rampant: *Ex Vulnere crudelior.*
5. A Dove with a Lawrel Branch: *Uni ſervo fidem.*
6. A Chaos: *Obſtantia firmant.*
7. A Helmet, with a Feather on a Pedeſtal: *Ex duris Gloria.*
8. An Olive-Tree ſhading Serpents: *Nocet Umbra nocentis.*
9. This Standard is ſtript, but is of the Elector's Guards.

Four Colours: Three belonging to *Monluc*'s Regiment, and One taken in the Field.

One pair of Kettle Drums belonging to the *Spaniſh* Troops.

There were many more Standards and Colours taken.

Numb.

Numb. XIV.

Order of Battle of the Confederate Army near *Tryers*, *May* the 29th. 1705.

The Duke of Marlborough, *Captain General.* Churchill, *General of the Infantry.* *The Hereditary Prince of* Heſſe Caſſel, *General of the Cavalry.* *Lieutenants-General*, Lumley, *Baron* Hompeſch, *My Lord* Orkney, *Count* Oxenſtiern, Scholten, Bulau, *Duke of* Wirtemberg. *Majors-General*, Wood, Roſs, *Count* d'Erbach, Withers, *St.* Paul, Welderen, Wilkins, Schonefeldt, Willers, Rantzau. *Brigadiers*, John *Lord* Hay, Palms, Baldwin, Ferguſon, Meredith, Cappol, Seckendorf, Sturk, Sonderberg, Brouxdorf.

First LINE.

SQUADRONS.

3 Royal Scotch Dragoons.
3 Royal Iriſh, *ditto.*
3 Lumley
2 Cadogan
2 Schomberg
1 Windham
2 Wood
1 Wittinghof
2 Shelart
2 Weezer
2 Goeden
2 Ooſt Frize

BATTALIONS.

1 Engliſh Foot Guards
1 Orkney
1 Royal Iriſh
1 Sabin
1 Lalo
1 Stringer
1 Ferguſon
1 Godfrey
1 Churchill
1 Mordaunt
1 Meredith
1 Macartney
1 Evans
1 Tatton
1 How
1 *Hereditary Prince of* Heſſe (Pruſſian)
1 Anhalt Zerbat
1 Cromkout
1 Shamar
1 Ionk Sickendorf
1 Alt Sickendorf
2 Anſpach
2 Bentheim
2 Rebinderen
1 Sturler
1 Bronch
1 Texenburg
2 St. Saul
1 *Guards of* Heſſe
1 Wilkins
1 Carel Wartenſleben
1 *Hereditary Prince of* Heſſe
1 Grenadiers
1 Sturk
1 Belling
1 Coſeritts
1 } Goor
1 }
1 Swart Zel
1 *Prince* William
1 Scholts
1 Daniſh *Guards.*

SQUADRONS.

4 Bulau
2 Leib *Regiment of* Hannover
2 Voaht
4 *Hereditary Prince of* Heſſe
2 Leib *Regiment of* Heſſe
2 Rantzau *Lieutenant-General*
2 Smettau
2 Rantzau *Major-General*
2 Leib *Regiment*
3 Wirtemberg *Dragoons*

Count Noyelles, *General of the Infantry. Lieutenants-General.* *Count* d'Ooſt Frize, Ingoldsby, Aubagh, Rantzau. *Majors-General, Prince of* Heſſe Homburgh, Wittinghof, Schellart, Rantzau, Bettendorf, Berenſdorf, Aurox, Schuylenburgh. *Brigadiers,* Griffendorff, Grankenberg, Webb, Elſt, Govein, Swartſel, Utterwick.

Second LINE.

SQUADRONS.

3 *Prince* William *of* Gotha *Dragoons.*
3 Grevendorf, *ditto*
4 Smettau, *ditto*
3 Benning, *ditto*
2 Baldwin
2 Frankenbergh
2 Staltſenberg
2 Erbach

BATTALIONS.

1 Orkney
1 North
1 Temple
1 Groves
1 Churchill
1 Corbet
1 Farrington
1 Webb
1 Varenne
1 Ladorf
1 Schwart
1 Nagel
1 Saxen Gotha
1 Swerin
1 } Barbo
1 }
1 } Efferen
1 }
1 Hierſel
2 Berenſdorf
2 Rantzau
1 Rechteren
1 Exter
1 Revis
1 William Wartenſleben
1 Stuckat
1 Gouvain
1 Rech
1 Du Breuil
2 Luck
1 Schonefelt
1 Funen
1 Donep
1 Wirtembergh

SQUADRONS.

4 Villers
2 Schuylenburg
4 Aurogly
2 Spiegel
2 Brouxdorf
2 Alesfelt
2 De Wits
2 Utterwich
2 Wirtemberg

	Battal.	*Squad.*
First Line	46	51
Second Line	37	43
Total	83	94
Troops expected, Palatines.	26	38
Wirtembergers	4	5
Weſtphalians	4	6
Total	117	143

Beſides 10000 Pruſſians, *which were to make up the Army about* 90000 *effective Men.*

Numb.

Numb. XV.

A Letter from Her Royal Highneſs, the Princeſs SOPHIA, *Electreſs of* Brunſwic *and* Lunenburg *to His Grace the Archbiſhop of* Canterbury.

My Lord,

'I Receiv'd your Grace's Letter; *** You have no 'reaſon to make any Excuſe that you have not 'writ to me more often: For I do not Judge of 'People's Friendſhip for me, by the good Words 'they give me, but I depend upon your *Integrity*, 'and what you tell me, in general, of the *Honeſt Men* '*of* England.

'I deſire no further Aſſurance of their good Will 'and Affection to me, unleſs they think it neceſſary 'for the Good of the *Proteſtant Religion*, the *Publick* '*Liberties* of *Europe*, and the *People of England*.

'I thank God, I am in good *Health*, and live in '*Quiet*, and with *Content* here: Therefore I have no 'reaſon to deſire to change my Way of Living, on 'the Account of any Perſonal Satisfaction, that I can 'propoſe to My Self.

'However, I am ready and willing to comply 'with whatever can be deſired of Me, by my Friends, 'in caſe that the *Parliament* think, that it is for the '*Good* of the Kingdom, to invite me into *England*.

'But I ſuppoſe they will do this in ſuch a manner, 'as will make my coming agreeable to the *Queen*, 'whom I ſhall ever *Honour*, and endeavour to de'ſerve Her *Favour*; of which ſhe hath given me 'many *Publick Demonſtrations*, by what She hath 'done for me in *England* and *Scotland*, which you 'can judge of more particularly: And I moſt re'member, that She order'd me to be pray'd for in 'the *Churches*.

'I doubt not, but Her Majeſty is as much inclin'd 'at preſent, to eſtabliſh the Safety of the *Three King*'*doms*, upon ſuch a Foot, that *They* may be expoſed 'to the leaſt Hazard, that is poſſible; and that She 'will begin with *England*.

'Mr. *How* has acquainted me with Her Majesty's 'Good *Inclinations* for my Family; which makes me 'think, that, perhaps, Her Majesty sees this is a pro- 'per time for Her to express Herself in Our Favour. 'But whether I am right in this Point or not, my 'Friends in *England* can best judge.

'It is but reasonable, that I should submit my self 'to their Opinions and Advice. And I depend most 'upon what your Grace shall advise, which will 'ever have the greatest Weight with me.

'Therefore I write the more plainly to You, and 'tell You my Thoughts, that You may communi- 'cate them to *All* You think fit. For they will then 'see that I have great *Zeal* for the *Good* of *England*, 'and a most sincere *Respect* for the *Queen*.

'This is the best Proof that I can give, at pre- 'sent, of my Esteem for Your Grace. But I shall 'be glad of further Opportunities to assure you, that 'I am, and shall ever be most sincerely.

Hannover, Novemb. 3d. 1705.

My Lord,

Vostre trés Affectionnée

a vuos Servir,

Sophie, *Electrice.*

Numb. XVI.

A Relation of the Action between the Imperial and Confederate Army in Italy, *under the Command of Prince* Eugene, *and that of* France *under the Duke of* Vendosme; *which happened between* Treviglio, *and* Cassano *the 16th of* August, 1705. N. S.

THE Army of the Imperialists and Allies having decamp'd from *Romanengo* the 10th Instant, proceeded as far as *Concesо* and *Tresо*, and gained upon the Enemy two Days March, with intent to pass the *Adda* between those two Places: But upon their

their Arrival there, they met with ſome unexpected Difficulties that made 'em alter their Deſign. Upon this, another Place, ſome Miles higher up the River, was ordered to be viewed; and report being made that there was a commodius Paſſage there, Eleven ſmall Boats upon Waggons were ſent before, with all things requiſite for making a Bridge: All the Grenadiers, and a thouſand Fuſiliers, were commanded to march, with the two Regiments of Dragoons of *Herberville* and *Trautmanſdorff*, under the Command of a *Pruſſian* Major-General, Monſieur *de Stillen*. But though the Detachment was already arrived at the place appointed by break of Day, and the Army was following, and found the place the more convenient for a Bridge, in that the Enemy's Lines along the *Adda* were ill guarded, and that a Palace called *Paradiſo*, at about half Cannon-ſhot, from thence, had no more than one *French* Battalion in it, and a few Horſe; and before they could be reinforced, our Bridge would have been finiſhed, as we were very well aſſured; yet ſome of the Waggons with the Boats breaking in the Road, they did not come up till Noon. However, we beat the Enemy from their Lines, and poſted our ſelves upon the Bank of the River to begin making our Bridge: But conſidering the Rapidity of the Stream, our Boats were too ſmall; and it was five a Clock in the Afternoon before we could faſten three Boats for the Bridge: By which means the Enemy had time to get Reinforcements from all Parts, the Duke of *Vendoſme* himſelf arriving there with ſome Regiments, and the Dragoons were ſeen coming in upon a full Gallop. We found that the Paſſage would be ſo much the more impracticable, that we were not certain that the Boats would be ſtrong enough to carry either the Horſe, or the Cannon, becauſe of the Violence of the Stream; and on the other ſide, there was only a little Plain, with two narrow Roads, where no more than two Men abreaſt could paſs. In the mean time, the Enemy poſſeſt themſelves of the Eminence, and planted ſome Field-Pieces there. However, the Bridge was continued and finiſhed. Next day, which was the 15th Inſtant, having begun to fortify our Bridge, the better to amuſe the Enemy, Orders were given for the

Army to return to their old Camp at *Brembat* Major-General *Stillen* was left behind, with 100 Fuſiliers, who was to ruin the Bridge the Night following, and then rejoin the Army with his Detachment, and the Artillery. Yeſterday the Army began to march at break of Day towards *Treviglio*; and our Vanguard being arrived there, commanded by Colonel *Riedt*, met with the Enemies Foragers, and killed ſeveral of them: Beſides which, we took many Priſoners, and Mules and Horſes, in great number. We underſtood by the Priſoners, That the Grand Prior was on this ſide the *Adda*, at *Caſſano*, with above 20 Battalions, and 30 Squadrons, being poſted between the *Adda*, and having a Canal in his Front that was unpaſſable. The Army continued to march, and upon the great Road that leads to the Plain between *Treviglio* and *Caſſano*, was drawn up in order of Battle, with a Reſolution to attack the Enemy: Accordingly they advanc'd about one-a-Clock in the Afternoon, and begun the Charge half an hour after. The Attack was very vigorous; for we made the Enemy retire, and drove part of 'em into the Water, and at the ſame time gain'd the Bridge upon our Right, which was over the Canal called *Ritorta*. The Enemy rallying, advanced with all their Force againſt our Battalions, who by that time had paſſed the Canal through the Water with inconceivable Bravery, ſo that the Enemy upon our Right were driven to the other ſide of the *Adda*; and in that Confuſion the Dragoons diſmounted, turned their Horſes looſe, and got into their Works at the head of the Bridge over againſt *Caſſano*. Upon our Left alſo the Attack was very brisk; and ſome of the Enemies Battalions were already beating a Parley: But the Battalions of our Right not being able to ſecond thoſe of the Left, becauſe their Arms and Ammunition were wet, the Enemy began firing again, and we could not quite beat them off, becauſe there were two Canals that entirely cover'd them. We paſt the firſt, and attempted the ſecond, but the Water was ſo deep that the Paſſage was impracticable. In this Poſture we halted three hours, tho' the Enemy made a terrible Fire with their great and ſmall Arms from the head of their Bridge, and the Caſtle of *Caſſano*. After this

this Orders were given to our Troops to repaſs the Canal, and enter the Camp on this ſide of it. We cannot ſufficiently praiſe the Bravery of all the Troops, of which the Foot threw themſelves into the Water in whole Battalions at a time, up to the Neck, paſſed it in ſpite of all the Enemy's Fire, which was incredible, and charged them tho' their Arms and Ammunition were quite wet. Thus we beat the Enemy from a Poſt that was moſt advantageous by its Situation, and ſupported by the double Fire from *Caſſano*, of their Cannon and ſmall Arms; beſides which, the Duke of *Vendoſme* arrived there a little before the Battle, with the greateſt part of thoſe Troops that he had with him on the other ſide of the *Adda*, near the Palace of *Paradiſo*. The other Particulars ſhall follow upon the firſt occaſion; for we don't yet know the Number of the Slain and Wounded on either ſide. Of our Generals Count *Leinengen*, General of the Horſe, is killed; and among the Wounded are, our General Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy*, who received a ſlight Shot behind the Right Ear; the Count of *Raventlau*, Lieutenant-General; Prince *Joſeph* of *Lorrain*; Prince *Alexander* of *Wirtemberg*, and Monſieur *Harſch*. We were Maſters of three Pieces of Cannon, which, for want of Horſes, we could not bring over the Canal. For the Baggage, Horſes, Mules, Standards and Colours, we cannot yet ſend an exact Account; but beſides thoſe that were taken, we ſaw a great Number in the *Adda*. The Priſoners, both Officers and Soldiers, are already very numerous; and more are hourly brought in.

Numb. XVII.

A Liſt of the Knights, Citizens, and Burgeſſes of the Parliament, which met at Weſtminſter *the* 14*th of* June, 1705. *(and then Prorogued to* Thurſday *the* 6*th of* September *following) as Return'd into the Office of the Clerk of the Crown in* Chancery.

Note, *Thoſe which have this Mark* * *before them, were not Members of the laſt Parliament.*

†‡† *What Alterations have been ſince made to the* 12*th of* March, 170⅝. *are here Corrected.*

Bedfordſhire, 4.

* *SIR* Pynſent Chernock *Bar.*
Sir William Goſtwick *Bar.*
Town of Bedford.
* William Farret *Eſq;*
* *Sir* Philip Monoux *Bar.*

Berks 9.

Richard Nevill *Eſq;*
Sir John Stonehouſe *Bar.*
Borough of New-Windſor.
Right Honourable John *Lord Viſcount* Fitzharding.
Richard Topham *Eſq;*
Borough of Reading.
Sir Owen Buckingham *Kt.*
* *Sir* William Rich *Bar.*
Borough of Wallingford.
William Jennens *Eſq;*
* Clement Kent *Eſq;*
Borough of Abingdon.
* Grey Nevill *Eſq;*

Bucks, 14.

* *The Honourable* William Egerton *Eſq;*
Sir Richard Temple *Bar.*
Town of Buckingham.
Sir Edmund Denton *Bar.*
* Browne Willis *Eſq;*
Borough of Chipping Wicomb.
Charles Godfrey *Eſq;*
Fleetwood Dormer *Eſq;*
Borough of Ailesbury.
* *Sir* John Wittewronge *Bar.*
* Simon Mayne *Eſq;*
Borough of Agmondeſham.
Right Honourable William *Ld.* Cheyne, *Viſc.* Newhaven.
Sir Samuel Garrard *Bar.*
Borough of Wendover.
Richard Hampden *Eſq;*
* *Sir* Roger Hill *Kt.*
Borough of Great Marlow.
Sir James Etheredge *Kt.*
James Chaſe *Eſq;*

Cambridgeſhire 6.

Sir Ruſhout Cullen *Bar.*
* John Bromley *Sen. Eſq;*
Univerſity of Cambridge.
The Hon. Arthur Anneſley *Eſq;*
* *The Hon.* Dixey Windſor *Eſq;*

Town

Town of Cambridge.
* *Sir* John Cotton *Bar.*
Anthony Thompſon *Eſq;*

Cheſhire 4.

* *The Honourable* Langham Booth, *Eſq;*
John Crew Offley *Eſq;*
City of Cheſter.
Sir Henry Bunbury *Bar.*
Peter Shakerley *Eſq;*

Cornwall 44.

Hugh Boſcawen *Eſq;*
Sir Richard Vyvyan *Bar.*
Borough of Dunhivid, *alias* Launceſton.
Rt. Hon. Henry *Lord* Hyde,
William Cary *Eſq;*
Borough of Leskard.
William Bridges *Eſq;*
Thomas Dodſon *Eſq;*
Borough of Leſtwithiel.
The Hon. Ruſſel Robarts *Eſq;*
* James Kendal *Eſq;*
Borough of Truro.
Rt. Hon. Peregrine Bertie *Eſq;*
Henry Vincent *Eſq;*
Borough of Bodwin.
John Hoblyn *Eſq;*
The Hon. Francis Roberts *Eſq;*
Borough of Helſton.
Sidney Godolphin *Eſq;*
The Honourable Francis Godolphin *Eſq;*
Borough of Saltaſh.
James Buller *Eſq;*
* Joſeph Moyle *Eſq;*
Borough of Camelford.
William Pole *Eſq;*
Henry Pinnell *Eſq;*
Borough of Portpigham, *alias* Weſtlow.
Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Hedges *Kt.*
one of Her Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State.
* John Mountſteven *Eſq;*
Borough of Grampound.
Francis Scobell *Eſq;*
James Craggs *Eſq;*
Borough of Eaſtlow.
Sir Henry Seymour *Bar.*
George Clerke *Eſq;*
Borough of Penryn.
Samuel Trefuſis *Eſq;*
* *Rt. Hon.* James Vernon *Eſq;*
Borough of Tregony.
* John Trevanion *Eſq;*
Sir Philip Meadows *Kt.*
Borough of Boſſiney.
Sir Simon Harcourt *Kt. Her Majeſty's Sollicitor General.*
John Manley *Eſq;*
Borough of St. Ives.
* *Sir* Barthol. Gracedeiu *Kt.*
* John Borlace *Eſq;*
Borough of Foway.
George Granville *Eſq;*
John Hickes *Eſq;*
Borough of St. German.
* Edward Eliot *Eſq;*
Henry Flemming *Eſq;*
Borough of St. Michael.
* *Sir* William Hodges *Bar.*
* Hugh Forteſcue *Eſq;*
Borough of Newport.
Sir Nicholas Morice *Bar.*
John Sparke *Eſq;*
Borough of St. Mawes.
Sir Joſeph Tredenham *Kt.*
* Francis Godfrey *Eſq;*
Borough of Kellington.
Sir William Coryton *Bar.*
Samuel Rolle *Eſq;*

Cumberland 6.

* George Fletcher *Eſq;*
Richard Muſgrave *Eſq;*
City of Carliſle.
Thomas Stanwix *Eſq;*
* *Sir* James Montague *Kt.*

Borough

Borough of Cockermouth.
James Stanhope, *Esq;*
Thomas Lamplugh, *Esq;*

Derbyshire, 4.

John Curzon, *Esq;*
Thomas Coke, *Esq;*
Town of Derby.
**Rt. Hon. Ld.* James Cavendish.
* *Sir* Tho. Parker, *Kt. one of her Majesty's Serjeants at Law.*

Devonshire, 26.

Sir William Courtenay, *Bar.*
Robert Rolle, *Esq;*
City of Exeter.
R. H. Sir Edward Seymour, *Bar.*
John Snell, *Esq;*
Borough of Totnes.
Sir Humphry Mackworth, *Kt.*
Thomas Coulson, *Esq;*
Borough of Plimouth.
Hon. Charles Trelawny *Esq;*
* *Sir* George Bing, *Kt.*
Town of Oakehampton.
Tho. Northmore, *Esq;*
* John Dibble, *Esq;*
Borough of Barnstaple.
Nicholas Hooper, *Esq; one of her Majesty's Serjeants at Law.*
* Samuel Rolle, *Jun.* *Esq;*
Borough of Plymton.
* *Sir* John Cope, *Kt.*
Richard Edgcomb, *Esq;*
Borough of Honiton.
Sir William Drake *Kt. & Bar.*
Sir Walter Young *Bar.*
Borough of Tavistock.
Henry Manaton, *Esq;*
James Bulteel, *Esq;*
Borough of Ashburton.
Richard Reynell, *Esq;*
* Gilbert Yarde *Esq;*
Borough of Clifton Dartmouth Hardnes.
Nathaniel Herne, *Esq;*
Frederick Herne, *Esq;*
Borough of Boalston.
* Spencer Cowper, *Esq;*
Peter King, *Esq;*
Borough of Tiverton.
Thomas Bere, *Esq;*
Robert Burridge, *Esq;*

Dorsetshire, 20.

Thomas Strangeways, *Esq;*
Thomas Chaffin, *Esq;*
Town of Poole.
Sir William Phipard, *Kt.*
* Samuel Weston, *Esq;*
Borough of Dorchester.
Nathaniel Napier, *Esq;*
* Awnsham Churchil, *Esq,*
Borough of Lyme Regis.
* Thomas Freke, *Esq;*
John Burridge, *Esq;*
Borough of Weymouth.
The Hon. Henry Thynne, *Esq;*
Hon. Charles Churchill, *Esq;*
Borough of Melcomb Regis.
* *Hon.* Maurice Ashley, *Esq;*
Anthony Henly, *Esq;*
Borough of Bridport.
Alexander Pitfield, *Esq;*
* Tho. Strangeways, *Jun.* *Esq;*
Borough of Shafton, *alias* Shaftsbury.
Edward Nicholas, *Esq;*
Sir John Cropley, *Bar.*
Borough of Wareham.
Rt. Hon. Thomas Erle, *Esq;*
George Pit, *Esq;*
Borough of Corfe-Castle.
John Banks, *Esq;*
Richard Fowns, *Esq;*

Durham, 4.

Sir Robert Eden, *Bar.*
Sir William Bowes, *Kt.*
City of Durham.
Thomas Conyers, *Esq,*
Sir Henry Belasyse, *Kt.*

Essex,

Eſſex, 8.

* *Rt. Hon.* Henry *Ld.* Walden
Sir Francis Maſham, *Bar.*
Borough of Colcheſter.
Sir Iſaac Rebow, *Kt.*
* *Sir* Thomas Webſter, *Bar.*
Borough of Malden.
William Fytche *Eſq;*
John Comyns *Eſq; Serj. at Law.*
Borough of Harwich.
Sir Thomas Daval, *Kt.*
John Ellis *Eſq;*

Glouceſterſhire, 8.

* *Sir* John Guiſe, *Bar.*
Maynard Colcheſter, *Eſq;*
City of Glouceſter.
John Hanbury *Eſq;*
* William Cooke, *Eſq;*
Borough of Cirenceſter.
* Allen Bathurſt, *Eſq;*
* Henry Ireton, *Eſq;*
Borough of Tewkesbury.
Richard Dowdeſwell, *Eſq;*
Edmund Bray *Eſq;*

Herefordſhire, 8.

* *Rt. Hon.* James *Lord Viſcount* Scudamore.
Henry Gorges *Eſq;*
City of Hereford.
The Hon. James Brydges, *Eſq;*
Thomas Foley *Eſq;*
Borough of Lempſter.
Rt. H. Thomas *Ld.* Coningsby.
Edward Harley *Eſq;*
Borough of Weobly.
Henry Cornwall, *Eſq;*
* John Birch *Eſq; Serj. at Law.*

Hertfordſhire, 6.

* *Sir* John Spencer, *Bar.*
Ralph Freeman, *Jun. Eſq;*
Borough of St. Albans.
The Hon. George Churchill *Eſq;*
Henry Killigrew, *Eſq;*
Borough of Hertford.
Charles Cæſar *Eſq;*
* Thomas Clerke. *Eſq;*

Huntingdonſhire, 4.

John Driden, *Eſq;*
* John Pocklington *Eſq;*
Borough of Huntingdon:
* John Pedley, *Eſq;*
* Edward Wortley, *alias* Mountague *Eſq;*

Kent, 10.

* *Rt. Hon.* William *Ld* Villers.
* *Sir* Cholmley Deering, *Bar.*
City of Canterbury.
Henry Lee, *Eſq;*
* John Hardres, *Eſq;*
City of Rocheſter,
* *Sir* Cloudeſly Shovel *Kt.*
* *Sir* Stafford Fairborne *Kt.*
Borough of Maidſtone.
* *Sir* Thomas Colepepyr *Bar.*
Thomas Bliſſe, *Eſq;*
Borough of Queenborough.
* *Sir* John Jennings *Kt.*
Thomas King *Eſq;*

Lancaſhire, 14.

The Hon. Charles Stanley *Eſq;*
* Richard Shuttleworth *Eſq;*
Borough of Preſton *in* Amounderneſs.
* Francis Anneſley *Eſq;*
* Edward Rigby *Eſq;*
Borough of Lancaſter.
Robert Heyſham *Eſq;*
* William Heyſham, *Eſq;*
Borough of Newton.
Thomas Leigh *of* Lyme, *Eſq;*
John Ward *of* Capeſthorn *Eſq;*
Borough of Wigan.
Sir Roger Bradſhaigh *Bar.*
Emanuel How, *Eſq;*
Borough of Clithero.
Thomas Stringer, *Eſq;*

* Edward

* Edward Harvey, *Esq*;
Borough of Leverpoole.
William Clayton, *Esq*;
Thomas Johnson, *Esq*;

Leicestershire, 4.

The Hon. John Verney, *Esq*;
John Wilkins, *Esq*;
Town of Leicester.
Sir George Beaumont, *Bar.*
James Winstanley, *Esq*;

Lincolnshire, 12.

* George Whichcot, *Esq*;
* *Hon.* Albemarle Bertie, *Esq*;
City of Lincoln.
* Thomas Lister, *Esq*;
Sir Thomas Meres, *Kt.*
Borough of Boston.
Sir Edward Irby, *Bar.*
* Richard Wynn, *Esq*;
Borough of Great Grimsby.
Arthur Moor, *Esq*;
* William Cotesworth, *Esq*;
Town of Stamford.
The Hon. Charles Cecil, *Esq*;
The Hon. Charles Bertie, *Esq*;
Borough of Grantham.
* *Rt. Hon.* John *Lord Marquis of* Granby.
Sir William Ellys, *Bar.*

Middlesex, 8.

* Scorie Barker, *Esq*;
* *Sir* John Wolstenholme, *Bar.*
City of Westminster.
Rt. Hon. Henry Boyle, *Esq*;
* *Sir* Henry Dutton Colt, *Bar.*
City of London.
Sir Robert Clayton, *Kt.*
* *Sir* William Ashurst, *Kt.*
Sir Gilbert Heathcot, *Kt.*
* Samuel Shepheard, *Esq*;

Monmouthshire, 3.

John Morgan *of* Tredegar, *Esq*;
* *Sir* Hopton Williams, *Bar.*
Borough of Monmouth.
* *Sir* Thomas Powel, *Bar.*

Norfolk, 12.

* *Hon.* Roger Townshend, *Esq*;
Sir John Holland, *Bar.*
City of Norwich.
* Waller Bacon, *Esq*;
* John Chambers, *Esq*;
Town of Lyn Regis.
Sir Charles Turner, *Kt.*
Robert Walpole, *Esq*;
Town of Great Yarmouth.
Benjamin England, *Esq*;
John Nicholson, *Esq*;
Borough of Thetford.
Sir Thomas Hanmer, *Bar.*
* *Sir* John Wodehouse, *Bar.*
Borough of Castlerising.
* *Hon.* William Fielding, *Esq*;
Horatio Walpole, *Esq*;

Northamptonshire, 9.

Sir Justinian Isham, *Bar.*
Thomas Cartwright, *Esq*;
City of Peterborough.
The Hon. Sidney Wortley, *alias* Mountague, *Esq*;
Sir Gilbert Dolben, *Bar.*
Town of Northampton.
* *Hon.* George Montague, *Esq*;
Francis Arundel, *Jun. Esq*;
Town of Brackley.
The Hon. Charles Egerton, *Esq*;
* *Hon.* Harry Mordaunt, *Esq*;
Borough of Higham Ferrars.
Hon. Thomas Wentworth, *Esq*;

Northumberland, 8.

* Thomas Forster, *Esq*;
Sir John Delavall *Bar.*
Town of Newcastle *upon* Tyne.
Sir Henry Liddel, *Bar.*
William Carr, *Esq*;
Borough of Morpeth
* *Sir* Richard Sandford, *Bar.*
* Edmund Maine, *Esq*;
Town of Berwick *upon* Tweed.
Samuel Ogle, *Esq*;
Jonathan Hutchinson, *Esq*;

Not-

Nottinghamſhire, 8.
* *Sir* Tho. Willoughby, *Bar.*
John Thornhaugh, *Eſq;*
Town of Nottingham.
* Robert Sacheverell, *Eſq,*
William Pierrepoint, *Eſq;*
Borough of Eaſt Retford.
**Sir* Hardolph Waſtneyes, *Bar.*
* Robert Moleſworth, *Eſq;*
Town of Newark *upon* Trent.
Hon. James Saunderſon, *Eſq;*
* John Digby, *Eſq;*

Oxon, 9.
Sir Robert Jenkinſon, *Bar.*
Sir Edward Norreys, *Kt.*
Univerſity of Oxon.
* *Sir* William Whitlock, *Kt.*
William Bromley *Eſq;*
City of Oxon.
Thomas Rowney, *Eſq;*
Francis Norreys, *Eſq;*
Borough of New Woodſtock.
* *The Hon.* Charles Bertie, *Eſq;*
* William Cadogan, *Eſq;*
Borough of Banbury.
The Hon. Charles North, *Eſq;*

Rutlandſhire, 2.
Sir Thomas Mackworth, *Bar.*
Richard Halford, *Eſq;*

Salop, 12.
* *Sir* Robert Corbet *Bar.*
* Robert Lloyd, *Eſq;*
Town of Salop.
John Kynaſton, *Eſq;*
Richard Mytton, *Eſq;*
Borough of Bruges, *alias* Bridgnorth.
* William Whitmore, *Eſq;*
Sir Humphry Brigs, *Bar.*
Borough of Ludlow.
Sir Thomas Powis, *Kt. Her Majeſty's Serjeant at Law.*
* Acton Baldwin. *Eſq;*
Borough of Great Wenlock.
Sir William Foreſter, *Kt.*
George Weld, *Eſq;*
Town of Biſhop's-Caſtle.
Henry Breet, *Eſq;*
* *Hon.* Henry Newport, *Eſq;*

Somerſetſhire, 18.
Nathaniel Palmer, *Eſq;*
* John Pigot, *Eſq;*
City of Briſtol.
Robert Yate, *Eſq;*
Sir William Daines, *Kt.*
City of Bath.
William Blathwayt, *Eſq;*
Alexander Popham, *Eſq; Dec.*
City of Wells.
* Maurice Berkeley, *Eſq;*
Henry Portman, *Eſq;*
Borough of Taunton.
Sir Francis Warre, *Bar.*
Edward Clarke, *Eſq;*
Borough of Bridgwater.
Sir Thomas Wroth, *Bar.*
George Balch, *Eſq;*
Borough of Minehead.
Alexander Lutterell, *Eſq;*
Sir Jacob Banks, *Kt.*
Borough of Ilceſter.
* Edward Strode, *Eſq;*
* John Webb, *Eſq;*
Borough of Milburn Port.
Sir Thomas Travel, *Kt.*
* Thomas Medlycott, *Eſq;*

Southampton, 26.
Thomas Jervoiſe, *Eſq;*
* Richard Chaundler, *Eſq;*
City of Wincheſter.
The Right Hon. Lord William Powlet.
George Rodney Pridges, *Eſq;*

Town of Southampton.
* *Rt. Hon.* Henry *Lord Viſcount* Woodſtock.
Adam de Cardonnell *Jun. Eſq;*
Town of Portſmouth.
Rt. Hon. Sir George Rooke *Kt.*
Sir William Gifford *Kt.*
Borough of Yarmouth.
Henry Holmes *Eſq;*
Anthony Morgan *Eſq;*
Borough of Petersfield.
* *The Hon.* Norton Pawlet *Eſq;*
Leonard Bilſon *Eſq;*
Borough of Newport, *alias* Medena.
Rt. Hon. John *Lord* Cutts
William Stephens *Eſq;*
Borough of Stockbridge.
Sir John Hawles *Kt.*
* *Sir* Edward Lawrence *Kt.*
Borough of Newtown.
* James Worſley *Eſq;*
* Henry Worſley *Eſq;*
Borough of Chriſt Church.
Francis Gwyn *Eſq;*
William Ettricke *Eſq;*
Borough of Lymington.
* *Rt. Hon.* Charles *Lord Marquis of* Winchelſter.
Paul Burrard *Eſq;*
Borough of Whitchurch.
John Shrimpton *Eſq;*
Richard Woolaſton *Eſq;*
Borough of Andover.
The Rt. Hon. John Smith *Eſq;*
SPEAKER.
Francis Shepheard *Eſq;*

Staffordſhire 10.

The Hon. Henry Pagett *Eſq;*
Sir Edward Bagott *Bar.*
City of Litchfield.
Richard Dyott *Eſq;*
* *Sir* Henry Gough *Kt.*
Borough of Stafford.
Walter Chetwynd *Eſq;*
Thomas Foley *Eſq;*
Borough of Newcaſtle *under Line.*
* Crew Offley *Eſq;*
* John Lawton *Eſq;*
Borough of Tamworth.
Joſeph Girdler *Eſq; Serjeant at Law.*
Thomas Guy *Eſq;*

Suffolk 16.

Sir Robert Davers *Bar.*
Rt. Hon. Lyonell *E. of* Dyſert.
Borough of Ipſwich.
Henry Pooley *Eſq;*
John Bence *Eſq;*
Borough of Dunwich.
Sir Charles Blois *Bar.*
* John Rous *Eſq;*
Borough of Orford.
Sir Edward Bacon *Bar.*
Sir Edward Turner *Kt.*
Borough of Aldborough.
Sir Henry Johnſon *Kt.*
William Johnſon *Eſq;*
Borough of Sudbury.
Sir Gervas Elwes *Bar.*
* Philip Skippon *Eſq;*
Borough of Eye.
Hon. Spencer Compton *Eſq;*
Sir Joſeph Jekyll *Kt. Chief Juſtice of* Cheſter.
Borough of Sr. Edmonsbury.
Sir Thomas Felton *Bar.*
* Aubrie Porter *Eſq;*

Surry 14.

Sir Richard Onſlow *Bar.*
* *Sir* William Scawen *Kt.*
Borough of Southwark.
John Cholmley *Eſq;*
Charles Coxe *Eſq;*

Borough

Borough of Blechingly.
John Ward *Eſq;*
* George Evelyn *Eſq;*
Borough of Ryegate.
Sir John Parſons *Kt.*
Stephen Harvey *Eſq;*
Borough of Guilford.
Denzill Onſlow *Eſq;*
* Robert Wroth *Eſq;*
Borough of Gatton.
* George Newland *Eſq;*
* Paul Docminique *Eſq;*
Borough of Haſlemere.
* George Woodroffe *Eſq;*
* John Fulham *Eſq;*

Suſſex 20.

* John Morley Trevor *Eſq;*
* *Sir* George Parker *Bar.*
City of Chicheſter.
Sir Thomas Littleton *Bar.*
Thomas Onſlow *Eſq;*
Borough of Horſham.
* Charles Eversfeild *Eſq;*
Henry Cowper *Eſq;*
Borough of Midhurſt.
* Robert Orme *Eſq;*
Lawrence Alcock *Eſq;*
Borough of Lewes.
* Thomas Pelham *Eſq;*
Richard Payne *Eſq;*
Borough of New Shoreham.
Nathaniel Gould *Eſq;*
John Wicker *Eſq;*
Borough of Bramber.
John Aſgyll *Eſq;*
* *Rt. Hon.* Thomas *Lord Viſcount* Windſor.
Borough of Steyning.
* William Wallis *Eſq;*
Charles Goring *Eſq;*
Borough of Eaſt Grinſted.
John Conyers *Eſq;*
John Toke *Eſq;*
Borough of Arundel.
* James Butler *Eſq;*
Edmund Dummer *Eſq;*

Warwickſhire 6.

Sir John Mordaunt *Bar.*
* Andrew Archer *Eſq;*
City of Coventry.
Sir Chriſtopher Hales *Bar.*
Thomas Gery *Eſq;*
Borough of Warwick.
The Hon. Francis Grevile *Eſq;*
* *Hon.* Dodington Grevile *Eſq;*

Weſtmoreland 4.

Henry Grahme *Eſq;*
* Robert Lowther *Eſq;*
Borough of Apulby.
James Grahme *Eſq;*
William Harvey *Eſq;*

Wiltſhire 34.

Sir Richard How *Bar.*
Robert Hyde *Eſq;*
City of New Sarum.
Robert Eyre *Eſq;*
Charles Fox *Eſq;*
Borough of Wilton.
John Gaunlet *Eſq;*
* William Nicholas *Eſq;*
Borough of Downeton.
Sir Charles Duncomb *Kt.*
* John Eyre *Eſq;*
Borough of Hindon.
* George Morley *Eſq;*
* Reynolds Calthorpe *Eſq;*
Borough of Heytesbury.
Edward Aſhe *Eſq;*
William Monſon *Eſq;*
Borough of Weſtbury.
The Hon. Robert Bertie *Eſq;*
* *The Hon.* Henry Bertie *Eſq;*
Borough of Calne.
* Edward Baynton *Eſq;*
* George Duckett *Eſq;*

Borough

Borough of Devizes.
Sir Francis Child, *Kt.*
John Methuen, *Esq*;
Borough of Chipdenham.
* *Sir* James Long, *Bar.*
Rt. Hon. John *Lord* Mordaunt.
Borough of Malmesbury.
* Thomas Farrington, *Esq*;
* Henry Maudaunt *Esq*;
Borough of Cricklade.
* Edmund Dunch, *Esq*;
Samuel Barker, *Esq*;
Borough of Great-Bedwin.
* *Rt. Hon.* Charles *Lord* Bruce.
* Nicolas Pollexfen, *Esq*;
Borough of Lugershall.
* Walter Kent, *Esq*;
John Webb, *Esq*;
Borough of Old Sarum.
* Robert Pitt, *Esq*;
Charles Mompesson, *Esq*;
Borough of Wootten Basset.
Henry St. John, *Esq*;
* Francis Popham, *Esq*;
Borough of Marleborough.
* *Rt. Hon.* Algernon, *Earl of* Hertford.
John Jeffreys, *Esq*;

Worcestershire, 9.

Sir John Packington, *Bar.*
* William Bromley, *Esq*;
City of Worcester.
Thomas Wylde, *Esq*;
Samuel Swift, *Esq*;
Borough of Droitwich.
Charles Cocks, *Esq*;
Edward Foley, *Esq*;
Borough of Evesham.
John Rudge, *Esq*;
Hugh Parker, *Esq*;
Borough of Bewdly.
Salway Winnington, *Esq*;

Yorkshire, 30.

Rt. Hon. William *Lord Marquis of* Hartington.
Sir John Kaye, *Bar.*
City of York.
Sir William Robinson, *Bar.*
Robert Benson, *Esq*;
Town of Kingston *upon* Hull.
Sir William St. Quintin, *Bar.*
William Maister, *Esq*;
Borough of Knaresborough.
Christopher Stockdale, *Esq*;
Robert Byerley, *Esq*;
Borough of Scarborough.
* Robert Squire, *Esq*;
William Thompson, *Esq*;
Borough of Rippon.
John Aislabie, *Esq*;
John Sharpe, *Esq*;
Borough of Richmond.
Thomas Yorke, *Esq*;
William Walsh, *Esq*;
Borough of Heydon.
Anthony Duncombe, *Esq*;
* William Pulteney, *Jun. Esq*;
Borough of Boroughbrigg.
* John Stapylton, *Esq*;
* Craven Peyton, *Esq*;
Borough of Malton.
Sir William Strickland, *Bar.*
William Palmes, *Esq*;
Borough of Thirsk.
Sir Thomas Frankland, *Bar.*
Sir Godfrey Copley, *Bar.*
Borough of Aldborough.
Robert Monckton, *Esq*;
William Jessopp, *Esq*;
Borough of Beverly.
Sir Charles Hotham, *Bar.*
* John Moyser, *Esq*;
Borough of Northallerton.
Sir William Hustler, *Kt.*
* Roger Gale, *Esq*;

Borough

Borough of Pontefract.
Sir John Bland, *Bar.*
William Lowther, *Esq*;

BARONS of the *Cinque-Ports*, (16)

Port of Haſtings.
The Hon. William Aſhburnham, *Esq*;
John Pultney, *Esq*;
Port of Dover.
Matthew Aylmor, *Esq*;
Philip Papillon, *Esq*;
Port of Sandwich.
Sir Henry Furneſe, *Kt.*
* Joſias Burchett, *Esq*;
Port of Hyeth.
Sir Philip Boteler, *Bar.*
John Boteler, *Esq*;
Port of New Rumney.
John Brewer, *Esq*;
Walter Whitfeild, *Esq*;
Town of Rye.
Edward Southwell, *Esq*;
* Philip Herbert, *Esq*;
Town of Winchelſea.
* George Doddington, *Esq*;
James Hayes, *Esq*;
Town of Seaford.
Sir William Thomas *Bar.*
William Lowndes, *Esq*;

WALES, (24)

Angleſey, 2.

Rt. Hon. Richard *Lord Viſcount* Bulkeley.
Borough of Beaumaris.
The Hon. Henry Bertie, *Esq*;

Brecon, 2.

* *Sir* Edward Williams, *Kt.*
Town of Brecon.
Sir Jeffery Jeffreys, *Kt.*

Cardigan, 2.

* John Pugh, *Esq*;
Town of Cardigan.
* Lewis Price, *Esq*;

Carmarthen, 2.

Griffin Rice, *Esq*;
Town of Carmarthen.
Richard Vaughan *Esq*;

Carnarvan, 2.

Sir John Wynne, *Kt. & Bar.*
Town of Carnarvan.
The Hon, Tho. Bulkeley, *Esq*;

Denbigh, 2.

Sir Richard Myddleton, *Bar.*
Town of Denbigh.
* William Robinſon, *Esq*;

Flint, 2.

* *Sir* John Conway, *Bar.*
Town of Flint.
Sir Roger Moſtyn, *Bar.*

Glamorgan, 2.

Rt. Hon. Thomas Manſell, *of* Mangan, *Esq*; *Comptroller of Her Majeſty's Houſhold.*
Town of Cardiffe.
* *Sir* John Aubrey, *Bar.*

Merioneath, 1.

Richard Vaughan, *Esq*;

Montgomery, 2.

Edward Vaughan, *Esq*;
Town of Montgomery.
Charles Maſon, *Esq*;

Pembroke, 3.

* Wiriot Owen, *Esq*;
Town of Pembroke.
John Meyrick, *Esq*;
Town of Haverford Weſt.
John Laugharne, *Esq*;

Radnor, 2.

Thomas Harley, *Esq*;
Town of New Radnor.
The Rt. Hon. Rob. Harley, *Esq*;
one of Her Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Numb. XIX.

An Abſtract of the Act for the better Security of Her Majeſty's Perſon and Government, and of the Succeſſion to the Crown of England *in the Proteſtant Line.*

Pag. 175. FOR the better Security of Her Majeſty's Perſon and Government, and the Succeſſion in the Proteſtant Line, *&c.* Enacted, That if any Perſon after the 25th of *March*, 1706. ſhall maliciouſly, adviſedly and directly, by Writing, Printing *&c.* affirm, That our Sovereign Lady the Queen, that now is, is not Lawful or Rightful Queen of theſe Realms, or that the pretended Prince of *Wales*, *&c.* hath any Right to the Crown, *&c.* or any Perſon, otherwiſe than according to the Acts of 1 *W.&M.* and 12 *W.*3. Declaring the Rights and Liberties of the Subject, and ſettling the Succeſſion, *&c.* and for the further Limitation of the Crown, *&c.* or that the Kings or p. 176. Queens of *England*, are not able by Authority of Parliament, to make Laws, *&c.* of ſufficient Force to bind the Crown of this Realm, and the Inheritance and Government thereof, ſuch Perſon ſhall be guilty of High-Treaſon, *&c.*

Any Perſon that ſhall after the ſaid 25th of *March*, maliciouſly and directly, by Preaching, Teaching or adviſed Speaking, Maintain, That Her ſaid Majeſty is not Lawful or Rightful Queen of theſe Realms, *&c.* or that the pretended Prince of *Wales*, or any other Perſon, *&c.* have any Right to the Crown, *&c* otherwiſe than according to the aforeſaid Acts, *&c.* Or that Kings and Queens of *England*, *&c.* with Authority of Parliament, are not able to make Laws of ſufficient Force to limit the Crown, *&c.* ſuch Perſons convicted ſhall incur the *Præmunire* made 16 *R.* 2.

No

No Perſon to be proſecuted on this Act for Words ſpoken, unleſs Information be given on Oath, *&c.* within three Days after the Words ſpoken, and ſuch Offence to be proſecuted within three Months after Information, and no Conviction, but by the Oaths of Two credible Witneſſes.

That this preſent Parliament, or any other to be called hereafter, by Her Majeſty, Her Heirs, *&c.* ſhall not be diſſolved by the Demiſe of Her Majeſty, Her Heirs, *&c.* but to continue, and impowered, if ſitting at the time of ſuch Demiſe, immediately to act notwithſtanding, *&c.* for ſix Months, and no longer, unleſs prorogued or diſſolved by the Perſon to whom the Crown comes, according to the Limitations aforeſaid; And if prorogued, then to ſit upon that Day, to which ſo prorogued, and continue for the reſidue of the ſaid ſix Months, unleſs ſooner prorogued or diſſolved, *&c.* *p.* 177.

If a Parliament is in being at the Death of Her Majeſty, Her Heirs, *&c.* but happens to be ſeparated by Adjournment, *&c.* ſuch Parliament to meet immediately, and Act notwithſtanding for ſix Months, and no longer, unleſs ſooner prorogued, as aforeſaid.

In caſe no Parliament is in being at the time of ſuch Demiſe, that has met and ſat, then the laſt preceeding Parliament to convene and continue as aforeſaid, *&c.* but ſubject to be prorogued, *&c.*

Nothing in this Act to extend to Alter or Abridge the Queen's Power, Her Heirs, *&c.* to Prorogue or Diſſolve Parliaments, nor to repeal the Act made 6 & 7 *W.* 3. (for frequent Meeting and Calling Parliaments) but to be in force in every thing not inconſiſtent with the Direction of this Act.

The Privy-Council at Her Majeſty's Demiſe, *&c.* not to be Diſſolved, but to Act for ſix Months after, unleſs ſooner determined by the next Succeſſor, *&c.* nor the Lord-Chancellor, Keeper, Preſident, Privy-Seal, High-Admiral, or any the Great Officers of the Houſhold, *&c.* nor any Civil or Military Imployment within *England* or *Ireland*, &c. *Jerſey*, *Guernſey*, *Alderney* or *Sark*, or Plantations, be void, but continue for ſix Months after ſuch Demiſe, *&c.*

The Great Seal, Privy-Seal, Privy-Signet, and
p. 178. all other Seals, *&c.* at Her Majeſty's Demiſe, to be uſed as the reſpective Seals of the Succeſſor, until contrary Orders.

The Privy-Council at the time of Her Majeſty's Demiſe, *&c.* (whom God long preſerve) to cauſe the next Proteſtant Succeſſor to be proclaimed in *England* and *Ireland*, *&c.* and upon Neglect or Refuſal, ſuch Members and Officers to be guilty of High-Treaſon, *&c.*

For continuing the Adminiſtration of the Government in the Name of ſuch next Proteſtant Succeſſor, (that may happen to be out of this Kingdom at the time of Her Majeſty's Demiſe) until her or his arrival, the Lord Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, Chancellor or Keeper, High-Treaſurer, Preſident, Privy Seal, High-Admiral, and Chief Juſtice of the *Queen's-Bench*, at that time being, to be Lords-Juſtices of *England*, and impowered in the Name of ſuch Succeſſor to Act as if preſent, *&c.*

That the Perſon, who by the Limitations aforeſaid, is next to ſucceed to the Crown, *&c.* is impowered at any time, during Her Majeſty's Life, by three Inſtruments under Hand and Seal, revokable at Pleaſure, to nominate ſo many Perſons Natural born Subjects of *England*, to be added to the aforeſaid Lords Juſtices, to act as fully, as if herein particularly named, the major part aſſembled, not to be leſs than Five, *&c.*

p. 179. The ſaid three Inſtruments ſhall be tranſmitted into *England*, to the next Succeſſor's Reſident, whoſe Credentials are to be inrolled in Chancery; and to the Arch-biſhop of *Canterbury*, and the Lord Chancellor, or Keeper, *&c.* cloſe Sealed up, and to be ſeverally put into ſeveral Covers, to be ſeverally Sealed up, with three ſeveral Seals of the Reſident, Archbiſhop, and Lord Keeper, *&c.* each to have one lodg'd in their Hands; And if the ſaid Nomination is to be revoked, then the ſaid Inſtruments to be delivered up by the Perſons in whoſe Cuſtody ſoever they happen to be, which after Her Majeſty's Demiſe, *&c.* ſhall immediately be opened and Read before the Privy-Council, and afterwards Inrolled, *&c.*

p. 180. The Perſons with whom the ſaid Inſtruments are depoſited, their Executors *&c.* or any other in whoſe Cuſtody

Cuſtody they ſhall happen to be, opening the ſaid Inſtruments, or neglecting to produce them before the Privy-Council, incur a *Præmunire*.

One of the ſaid Inſtruments produc'd before the Privy-Council, ſhall be as effectual as all; and if there be no Nomination, then the Lords-Juſtices aforeſaid, or any Five, are inveſted with the Powers before mention'd.

The Lords-Juſtices not to Diſſolve the Parliament continued to Sit, without expreſs Direction from ſuch ſucceeding Queen or King; nor to give the Royal Aſſent to any Bill, *&c.* for Repealing or Altering the Act made 13 & 14 *Car.* 2. viz. *An Act for the Uniformity of Publick Prayers*, &c. on Penalty of High Treaſon, *&c.*

The Lords-Juſtices before they Act, to take the Oaths, *&c.* before the Privy-Council, and alſo the Oath in this Act expreſs'd; and all the Members of both Houſes of Parliament, Privy-Council, *&c.* and all Officers and Perſons in Places and Imployments, *&c.* continued by this Act, are to take the ſaid Oath.

The Perſons that ſhall be Lords Juſtices by this Act, to be Perſons deem'd as executing Offices of Truſt, *&c.* and required to do all Acts requiſite by the Laws, *&c.* to qualify themſelves. *p.* 181.

After the Demiſe of her Majeſty, *&c.* inſtead of the Oath appointed to be taken by the Act of the Firſt of Her Majeſty's Reign, the Oath-mention'd in this Act to be taken, *&c.*

The next ſucceeding Queen or King, affixing any Seal to any Writing, *&c.* before their Arrival in *England*, to execute any Regal Act, *&c.* the ſame to be as effectual as if paſs'd under the Great Seal of *England*, &c. *p.* 182.

If after Her Majeſty's Demiſe, *&c.* before the Arrival of any ſucceeding Queen, or King, in *England*, the Lords-Juſtices call a Parliament by Writs Teſted in their Names, ſuch Parliament not to be Diſſolv'd by ſuch Arrival, *&c.* but proceed without new Summons.

If any the aforeſaid ſeven Officers, other than the Lord-Treaſurer, be in Commiſſion at Her Majeſty's Demiſe, the firſt Commiſſioner to be one of the Lords Juſtices of *England*. &c. and if there be no Lord Treaſurer, but that Officer in Commiſſion, then

the first Commissioner to be one of the Lords Justices, *&c.*

p. 183. By the aforesaid Act of 12 *W.* 3. it was Enacted, That from the time that the further Limitation by that Act should take Effect, all Matters relating to the well Government of this Kingdom, should be transacted in the Privy-Council, *&c.* by this Act the said Clause is repeal'd, *&c.*

And likewise the Clause, that no Person who had any Office or Place of Profit, *&c.* under the King to be a Member of the House of Commons, is by this Act also repeal'd, *&c.*

That after the Dissolution of this present Parliament, no Persons who have any Office or Place, *&c.* whatsoever, under the Crown, in their own Name, or in others in Trust, a Commissioner, Secretary or Receiver of Prizes, *&c.* or Comptroller of Accounts of the Army, or Commissioner of Transports, or Sick and Wounded, Wine-Licenses, nor Agent of any Regiment, Governor of any Plantation, or Commissioner of the Navy in any the Out-parts, or any Pensions from the Crown during pleasure, shall be Members in any Parliament hereafter.

Persons chosen Members after the Dissolution of this Parliament, accepting any Office of Profit from the Crown during continuance as Members, their Election to be void, and a new Writ Issue, *&c.* yet capable of being Elected again.

To prevent, for the future, too great a Number of Commissioners for executing Offices, *&c.* no greater Number shall be constituted than have been employ'd at some time before the First day of this present Session.

p. 184. This Act not to extend to any Member being an Officer in the Navy or Army, who shall receive any New or other Commission, *&c.*

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ERRATA.

PAge 80, Line 39, instead of, *other Corporations*, read, *many other Corporations*: For the County Palatine of *Chester*, and the Grand Jury of the County of *Devon*, sent up Addresses upon the same Occasion.

MVSEVM BRITAN NICVM